Quarterly Digest of

RBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 1 SPRING 1970

EAU OF COMMUNITY PLANNING • UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS • URBANA

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KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used throughout this journal:

- (a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.
- (b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.
- (c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.
- (d) -- indicates any previous Digest report.
- m -- is used in conjunction with a surname where, for any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.
- (CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract was obtained.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Early in March, the editorial consultants and the staff convened in Washington for the Digest's second annual editorial conference. In the course of a conversation with Mary Nenno the day before the meetings, we were impressed by her comments on an article she had recently written. Prepared for the February issue of NAHRO's Journal of Housing, the article was beamed primarily at the housing implications of several key messages issued in recent weeks by the President or those who are close to him. But it turned out to have larger implications.

What caught Mary's attention, and ours as well, was the way in which the documents she had reviewed, when taken together, gave a sense of direction and strategy in domestic affairs which was not necessarily apparent when they were read individually. We thought it would be a good thing to call her observations to the attention of our readers, and with her permission, we quote below a few paragraphs from her manuscript.

"The first year of the Nixon Administration --1969--can be described as the year of transition from the approaches and plans of the previous Administration," she wrote. "The second year--1970--may well be viewed in retrospect as the year when the national goals of the Administration, particularly urban goals, began to be reflected in budgetary and economic policy. If these observations prove valid, national and urban policy at the end of the four-year Nixon term will reflect a far-different orientation and strategy than existed when the term opened, based on an accelerating shift in direction."

"The first two months of 1970 saw the first of the annual messages flow from the President to Congress. The State of the Union Message of January 22, in the tradition of such messages, was primarily a statement of philosophy. It remained for the Budget Message and the Economic Report, both submitted on February 2, to give a closer focus to what is emerging as the direction of the Administration...Also of significance, is the fact that the submission of the Budget and Economic Messages was followed within three days by the President's visit to Indianapolis, highlighted by meetings with key mayors and the enunciation by his Counselor, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of the evolving thinking in the Administration about urban goals."

"Looking at the 1970 Messages and the Indianapolis meeting as a group, four major directions appear to emerge:

(1) a shift in emphasis from large-city urban problems to those of national growth and the pollution of the environment

(2) a move to reform, consolidate, or eliminate some of the existing federal programs

(3) experimentation with solutions to problems of the poor by an 'income' rather than a 'program' approach

(4) decentralization of activity from the federal government to states, local governments, private and volunteer efforts."

We believe these are valid and significant observations. We would also like to add some comments of our own, with which we think Mary would agree.

We believe that movement in the present direction was under way even before the present Administration took office. We believe it is a response to the needs of the times. We believe that both Congress and the Administration have had a hand in shaping it. And finally, we believe that thought and action will continue to gather momentum in this direction, regardless of who controls the legislative and executive branches of the government.

To make the point, one need mention only a few of the milestones of the fairly recent past. Examples are the ACIR report on urban and rural growth policies; the report of the National Committee on Urban Growth Policy (see Item 195); the passage of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968; the subsequent labors of Bureau of the Budget task forces, particularly those having to do with the need for unified planning requirements; even more recently, passage of the National Environmental Quality Act, signed by President Nixon on January 1 of this year. Now, even since Mary wrote her article, we learn of Reorganization Plan 2 of 1970, transmitted by the President to Congress March 12. Assuming concurrence on the hill, the Executive Office of the President will shortly be reshaped, the Bureau of the Budget given new powers and rechristened the Office of Management and Budget, and a new policy and strategy body for domestic affairs, the Domestic Council, established, consolidating the Council on Urban Affairs, the Council on Rural Affairs, and the Cabinet Committee on the Environment, and chaired by the President himself.

We expect other developments to follow thick and fast. We believe they must, if the nation is to rise to the occasion. We also feel constrained to plead again the necessity to keep firmly in view at all times the far-off objective of all this striving, namely, achievement of a condition of "creative federalism," freeing, enhancing, and utilizing to the maximum the powers of all levels of government in the conduct of our troubled public affairs. We must confess to more than a twinge of apprehension when we read of "...Washington-based coordinators (who) will help work out interagency problems at the operating level, and assist in developing efficient coordinating mechanisms throughout the country...(and who) will also respond to requests from state and local governments for assistance on intergovernmental programs." Obviously this is a necessary first step. Nevertheless, we feel we are not alone in warning that all who are concerned had better be doing some hard thinking about the nature of the total journey and the next steps ahead.

The necessity for hard thinking is not, of course, limited to domestic affairs. Freeing, enhancing, and utilizing to the maximum the powers of all levels of government is, as all of us know only too well, an inter-national as well as an intra-national problem. (After all, what are "foreign affairs" but a piece of a total spectrum of intergovernmental relations?) In this connection, we found the items in our international section of special interest. They may not add up to any similar sense of strategy and direction of movement--after all, even if this were possible they are hardly analogous documents. Nevertheless, taken together they give glimpses of a larger picture which is not apparent when they are read separately. We hope this in itself is a useful contribution.

We have included abstracts of several of the recent British studies on regional economics and regional planning which were mentioned last time. Other items which interest us in particular are the report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence (The "Eisenhower Commission") (Item 80); the Greenleigh report on intergenerational dependency (Item 140); and Roger Creighton's new book on urban transportation (Item 160). (SK)

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

1. PLANNING: CONSERVATION OF THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

(a) Preston E. Cloud, Jr., K. W. Bauer, Harold E. Thomas, William A. Vogely, Alfred L. Service, Paul L. Hilpman, and Gary F. Stewart. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 271, by Publications Department 805, Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, September, 1969, 47 pp. $1.80 per copy. (c) University of California (Santa Barbara), Department of Geology; Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission; U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey and Bureau of the Mines; and State Geological Survey at University of Kansas, under sponsorship of Highway Research Board, Department of Urban Transportation Planning, Department of Economics, Finance and Administration, and Department of Soils, Geology and Foundations. (d) None.

Problem. This book is comprised of five reports presented at a recent Highway Research Board conference to help resolve the communication problems that now exist between earth resource scientists and planners. Those involved with comprehensive area-wide planning must recognize that there is a limited natural resource base to which urban and rural development must be properly adjusted to ensure a satisfactorily habitable environment.

The first paper, by Preston E. Cloud, Jr., traces the effect of geological factors on man's life and works throughout history to show that factors such as river flows, earthquakes, and landslides must be understood and considered in the planning of cities and transportation networks. Cloud suggests relieving stress in existing cities by designing entirely new ones around new urban grant universities. In the second report, K. W. Bauer outlines some principles for conducting urban transportation planning programs. He states that transportation planning must be carried out concurrently with land-use planning, that both must incorporate the formulation of area-wide development objectives, and that both must recognize the existence of a limited natural resource base. Water as both a resource and a nuisance is examined in the third paper by Harold E. Thomas. Thomas explains how urbanization can profoundly change the hydrology of an area--its total runoff, peak-flow characteristics, quality of water, and the appearance of lakes, stream valleys, and other features. The fourth paper, by William A. Vogely and Alfred L. Service, shows how problems in resource availability created by urbanization will result in an increasing economic burden, unless they are recognized and corrected. The investigators propose, as possible solutions, the use of new planning technology and greater efforts in informing the public. Paul L. Hilpman and Gary F. Stewart, in the last report, describe a variety of physical factors that can be used in making geological maps for planning urban development. They stress that the form in which a geologist presents his data should be determined by the needs and language of the user of the information. (HRB)

2. THE CLIMATE OF CITIES: A SURVEY OF RECENT LITERATURE

(a) James T. Peterson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as AP Report No. 59, by the Office of Technical Information and Publications, National Air Pollution Control Administration, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1033 Wade Ave., Raleigh, N. C., 27605. Copies available upon request, as supplies permit, from the above address, and from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, October, 1969, 48 pp. $.55 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, National Air Pollution Control Administration, Division of Meteorology. (d) None.

Problem. This report is a survey of the literature on city climatology, with emphasis on contributions since the series of articles published by H. Landsberg from 1956 to 1962. The climate of a city differs from that of the rural areas surrounding it, and extensive research has been concerned with the comparison. The most frequently investigated meteorological aspects of urban climate--temperature, humidity, visibility, radiation, wind, and precipitation--are discussed in this report.

Findings. Research during the decade since Landsberg's comparison of urban and rural climates has concurred with almost all of his findings. Additional aspects of urban climatology have been studied, however, and more detailed knowledge is now available: (1) Temperature. Current studies dealing with the effect of city size on heat island magnitude have shown that small cities and even small building complexes create nocturnal heat islands, and that urban-rural differences in temperature depend strongly on such local microclimatic conditions. Data show that city temperatures average 1.0 to 1.5°F higher than rural temperatures. (2) Humidity. The relative humidity of towns is an average of six percent lower than that of adjacent rural areas. Urban-rural differences of absolute humidity are not as clear-cut. (3) Visibility. There are ten times more dust particles, five to ten percent more clouds, one hundred percent more winter fog, thirty percent more summer fog in the city than in surrounding rural areas. The density of the fog in the cities may be caused by warmer urban temperatures. Some studies found that visibility is improving in some cities, probably resulting from local pollution control efforts. (4) Radiation. Total radiation on a horizontal surface in the cities is fifteen to twenty percent less than rural areas. (5) Wind. Wind speed averages twenty to thirty percent lower in cities, but five to twenty percent higher during calms. Recent work on wind direction indicates that, when conditions are conducive to heat island formation, the wind flow converges toward the city. (6) Precipitation. Cities received five to ten percent more precipitation than their adjacent areas. Some studies have found small increases of precipitation downwind of the cities, thus producing a new research effort to determine whether dust particles inhibit or promote rainfall and in what concentration they are most effective. (SD)

3. CONTROL OF AGRICULTURE-RELATED POLLUTION

(a) Orville Freeman and Ivan L. Bennett, Jr. (b) Completed and issued under the above title, as a report to the President, January, 1969, 102 pp. + tables. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture and U. S. Office of Science and Technology. (d) None.

Problem. In response to a directive from President Lyndon Johnson, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the U. S. Office of Science and Technology, with cooperation from six other federal agencies, examined the problem of agriculture-related pollution. The study considered the complete agricultural system associated with farm, forest, and other land areas. This includes such things as food and fiber production, processing, transportation, and marketing; recreation; source water for streamflow; and wildlife habitat. The investigators examined agriculture, not only as it contributes to pollution, but as it is, in turn, affected by pollution.

The report deals with eight major types of pollutants: sediment; animal wastes; wastes from industrial processing of raw agricultural products; plant nutrients; forest and

crop residue, inorganic salts and minerals; pesticides; and various forms of air pollution, such as odors, smoke, and pollen. It recommends study of such additional pollutants as radiation, allergens, noise, and various living organisms.

Findings. The report outlines a projected five-year program based on expenditures various federal agencies felt would be necessary to handle the problem. Under the proposal, expenditures would average $1 billion a year, exclusive of the USDA loan program. This would mean a boost of about 60 percent, with the loan program going from $23 million to $530 million a year. Of the agencies involved, the USDA anticipates the greatest expenditure.

The major emphasis would be on sediment, the largest pollutant of surface water, followed by pesticides, processing waters, and air pollution. The report lists several methods of dealing with each pollutant. The investigators submit that soil is a national resource as well as a private one and should be treated as such. Federal control efforts must be coordinated with those on the local level, with individual farmers, ranchers, and owners of processing industries holding the ultimate responsibility for pollution control. (DJN & JS)

4. TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a reprint from Fundamental Nuclear Energy Research--1968, by the Division of Biology and Medicine, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1717 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20545. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1969, 24 pp. $.35 per copy. (c) U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Biology and Medicine. (d) None.

Problem. This pamphlet reviews findings of studies conducted under the aegis of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission on the pathways of radioactive substances in the environment and the effects of their ionizing radiation. Some of these studies have involved tracing radioactive materials through forests, prairies, deserts, jungle terrain, and through the wildlife and plants typical of each region. Others deal with determining the effects of beta and gamma rays on plants and animals in the environment.

The report covers projects concerned with these specific areas: whole and mini-ecosystem studies; radionuclide uptake in microcosms; radiation effects on animal groups; low-level radiation effects; radiation-induced insect population changes; radiation-temperature interaction; radiation effects on behavior; radiation effects on plants; natural radiation; dispersion predictions, including surveys of nuclear fallout, ecosystem cycling, and ecosystem recovery; and effects of radiation on general environmental components under particular circumstances. Although technical data are provided, this pamphlet is easily comprehendible by the layman. (SD)

5. HUMAN RESPONSE TO PATTERNS OF URBAN DENSITY

(a) R. J. Beck, R. Y. Okamoto, and W. C. Kinsinger. (b) Status not reported. (c) Regional Plan Association, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. To study human response to architectural and social patterns of urban density. This project is specifically examining both individual and social-psychological behavior in certain test areas in Manhattan.

Method. The study is being conducted in three parts: (1) Observations of behavioral patterns in response to a variety of preselected sites at different times of the week, day, and night are now being made. These patterns include population flow, gesture and general body movement, antisocial behavior, degree of defensive or protective behavior, and patterns of communication. To aid their observations, the investigators are using both still and short motion pictures of density situations. In addition, short demographic questionnaires are being administered to gain insight into such matters as the composition of the population, purpose for the person's presence, and destination. (2) A series of abstract tests simulating or symbolizing density will be given to a selected sample population. These subjects will be taken to various sites to obtain their reactions. The sample will also complete a more lengthy questionnaire to determine each subject's

density history for the purpose of measuring possible effects of past density experience, such as the rooms per person in the subject's childhood home and macro-environmental density, on present density attitudes. (3) The investigators will review literature directly pertinent to this study and also other areas such as the legal right to privacy and philology, an analysis of certain connotative aspects of unit and group terms. (RJB)

6. COLLABORATIVE RESEARCH ON REACTIONS TO COMPLEX STRESSORS

(a) David C. Glass and Jerome E. Singer. (b) Status not reported. (c) New York University, Graduate School, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Division of Social Science. (d) None.

Problem. This project is studying adaptation to and postadaptive consequences of complex stressors often present in urban environments. The investigators will conduct laboratory experiments and field studies on these topics: (1) postadaptive effects of aversive noise on both human and infrahuman subjects; (2) responses to overcrowding in human populations; (3) effects of bureaucratic frustration and de-individuation; and (4) effects of arbitrary discriminations and powerlessness. The theoretical basis of this research is the mediation of the effects of stressors through the two mechanisms of unpredictability of stimulation and lack of environmental control. If this receives further support in their findings, the investigators will attempt to formulate a general model of psychological stress with specific implications for urban stress and environmental planning. (SIE)

7. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN THE SHORT-TERM SURVIVAL OF MAN

(a) H. J. Teas, R. Smith, P. Colin, and P. Rhoads. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Miami, Graduate School of Biology, under sponsorship of National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To examine basic ecological factors in peninsular Florida that relate to man, with attention focused on environmental pollution.

Method. The study will include: (1) remote monitoring from satellite and conventional aircraft by aerial photographs of the penisular Florida ecosystem; (2) field sampling of organisms and the environment for correlation with remote sensing observations; and (3) assessment of the factors involved in pesticide and other pollutant cycling for mathematical model construction, to predict the effectiveness of different approaches for increasing man's chances for or time of survival. (SIE)

8. URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY AND ACTION PROGRAM (MICHIGAN)

The W. K. Kellogg Foundation has awarded a grant of $442,380 to the National Sanitation Foundation, Ann Arbor, Michigan, for a study of environmental quality in various Michigan cities and an action program in response to this study. The purpose of the project is to establish and activate processes in the community to begin work for achieving and maintaining environmental quality. By emphasizing prevention, the program strives to draw the public away from a crisis attitude in which action is taken only when a situation becomes threatening. Thus the success of the program depends to a great extent upon widespread, active participation by the people of the selected areas in determining and executing specific projects. Included in the plan is provision for a concurrent, objective evaluation of the program.

This program, which is currently being initiated in Grand Rapids, Michigan, will be organized in the following manner: The National Sanitation Foundation staff will provide technical and educational expertise to the local people and help guide and coordinate their efforts. Specifically, they will aid in determining issues for review and in selecting priorities. Decisions about the scope and content of individual projects will be collaboratively defined with the local groups. Ad hoc working committees will be established to undertake selected projects, and technical and municipal groups organized to implement the programs. Educational, municipal, social, and technological factors will all receive equal emphasis. Efforts will be made to avoid fragmentation in both planning and implementation. If this program succeeds, it will be a major step towards reducing the gap between knowledge and application. (SD)

9. PLANNING FOR ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

(a) George Hagevik. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 97. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, September, 1969, 12 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Rutgers, The State University, Department of Urban Planning and Policy Development. (d) None.

Problem. This survey bibliography is designed to provide a general introduction to the broad field of planning for environmental quality. The scope of the subject area is defined here as those aspects of the physical environment whose modification by man has significant effects on social welfare. Specifically, these aspects include problems of water and air quality management, solid wastes management, noise control, land and landscape deterioration, and irreversible modification or destruction of the natural landscape. Urban and metropolitan settings receive primary emphasis due to the acute nature of their problems.

The bibliography contains three parts. Part I lists various readings concerned with environmental quality in general. Part II covers the political and institutional settings within which decisions on environmental issues are made in the United States. Part III deals with the planning process in two sections. In the first section, readings stress the relationship between planning and management through the following topics: introduction, the planning process, dealing with uncertainty, the utility of cost-benefit analysis, the role of standards, peak load pricing techniques, and legal aspects. Materials in the second section examine how selected theories and approaches can be applied to actual problems in environmental planning. These problem areas include general systems theory, conservation, and the public policy implications of ecology. (SD)

10. ENVIRONMENT

Environment is a new general interest periodical designed to combine the accuracy of a scientific publication with the readability of a popular news magazine in providing information concerning the effects of science and technology on society. Articles are submitted by scientists in five major areas: air pollution, water pollution, pesticides, reactors, and modern weapons. The articles are then edited by the magazine's staff, under the direction of Sheldon Novick, for clarity and ease of comprehension.

Environment is published ten times each year by The Committee for Environmental Information, 438 N. Skinker Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Subscriptions available from the above address at $8.50 for one year; $14.00 for two years. (SD)

● AIR

11. SELECTED ASPECTS OF THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL ON NEW YORK STATE

(a) Harry H. Hovey, Jr. and Robert Price. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Division of Air Resources, Environmental Health Services, Department of Health, State of New York, 1969, 16 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of New York, Department of Health, Environmental Health Services, Division of Air Resources, and Fuel Engineering Company. (d) None.

Problem. This publication summarizes the results of New York State's inquiry into air pollution control costs in the State. Material for this paper was taken primarily from Fuel Engineering Company's "New York State Air Pollution Control Cost Study," which analyzed and reported on these major industries and areas of concern: electric utilities, iron and steel industry, cement industry, industrial emissions (process and combustion), automotive emissions, solid waste disposal, monitoring of air pollution, and bituminous coal. This paper investigates both current and projected costs for compliance with existing and proposed control regulations. It then compares these costs on a per capita basis with the cost of pollution estimates that have been developed in prior years.

Method. In the Fuel Engineering Company study an empirical approach was used where feasible. Where this was not feasible,

an inductive approach was developed, based on Emission Survey.

Findings. The Fuel Engineering Company study estimates that under the new regulations due to go into effect in 1971 pollution control will cost New York State $228, 140,000, or between $13 and $15 per capita. The paper concludes that on the basis of this estimate, pollution control costs are considerably less than national estimates of the cost of air pollution effects. However, the investigators emphasize that regulations which are too strict for a given area could make the total costs of air pollution and air pollution control, taken together, greater than the cost of air pollution left unrestricted in that particular area. They also stress that there is a great need for cooperation between industry and government both in the collection of data and the development of feasible and effective regulations. (SD)

12. HANDBOOK OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) James P. Sheehy, William C. Achinger, and Regina A. Simon. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Public Health Service Publication No. 999-AP-44 in the Environmental Health Series, by the National Center for Air Pollution Control, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 411 W. Chapel Hill St., Durham, N. C. 27701. Available upon request, as supplies permit, from the Air Pollution Technical Information Center, National Center for Air Pollution Control, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201 and U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 197 pp. $2.55 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, National Center for Air Pollution Control. (d) None.

Problem. This volume consolidates portions of reference books, from several fields which apply to air pollution, into a single easily accessible source. The primary criterion for inclusion in the handbook is that the information be unlikely to change. Thus experimental results and data on air quality are excluded. The book provides statistical information, mainly, on these topics: general; time; temperature; lengths; area; velocity; capacities, volumes, and flow rates; mass; pressure; properties of particulates; water vapor; properties of gases; properties of air; properties of potential pollutants; miscellaneous conversion factors; medical; mathematics; and bibliography. (SD)

13. USSR LITERATURE ON AIR POLLUTION AND RELATED DISEASES

(a) M. Y. Nuttonson (Ed.). (b) In process. Two reports have been issued: (1) Atmospheric and Meteorological Aspects of Air Pollution; and (2) Effects and Symptoms of Air Pollutes on Vegetation; Resistance and Susceptibility of Different Plant Species in Various Habitats, In Relation to Plant Utilization for Shelter Belts and as Biological Indicators. Published by and available from American Institute of Crop Ecology, 809 Dale Dr., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 1969, 119 pp. and 95 pp., respectively. $6.50 per volume. (c) American Institute of Crop Ecology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. The American Institute of Crop Ecology is conducting and maintaining an up-to-date survey of the Russian scientific literature and technical research data on air pollution, physiological disturbances, and diseases caused by air pollution, as well as on air pollution control. The information from this survey is being made available to English reading scientists in the form of translations of pertinent reports, monographs, books, and symposia.

Of the two volumes issued to date, the first describes meteorological aspects of air pollution. Some papers in this volume deal with various noxious pollutants emitted to the atmosphere in high concentrations at or near ground level and with the exposure of these pollutants to the continuous mixing, diffusion, stirring, and

and dilution, which occurs between regions of the atmosphere due to air turbulence. Several papers deal with the intensity and structure of air turbulence in relation to temperature and wind, which form the background of atmospheric diffusion and stirring. Others describe the direction frequencies and intensities of wind, which differ markedly for stable and unstable conditions of atmosphere. Related topics that are covered include the extremely slow diffusion through an inversion and the general climatology of atmospheric turbulence, diffusion, and the dispersion of air pollutants in different parts of the country and at different seasons of the year. The effect of rain on air pollution levels and the state of diffusion under fog conditions is discussed. Volume I describes several other meteorological factors that modify the behavior and distribution of air pollutants or affect the natural cleansing capacity of the atmosphere.

Volume II analyzes the effect of industrial atmospheric pollutants on various plant species in the USSR. Some studies describe the adverse effects of air pollution on indigenous and introduced plant species--effects often leading to complete plant destruction, such as the death of ornamental plantings in urban parks and gardens and the death of forest plantings. Susceptibilities to specific phytotoxic air pollutants and injury symptoms in different species, ecotypes, and varieties are also discussed.

Additional subjects discussed in the papers include the effect of green plantings on the sanitary conditions of populated areas; procedures for planting sanitary protective green belts in areas of industrial concentrations; and the establishment of green, protective plantings in industrial cities and their surroundings. A few papers analyze the resistance of various plants to different gases and to smoke, the environmental conditions and physiological indices in relation to smoke and gas resistance of plants, and the problem of plant selection for resistance to smoke and gas pollution. (MP)

14. PARTICLE REMOVAL FROM INDUSTRIAL EXHAUSTS

(a) S. L. Soo and Larry W. Rodgers. (b) In process. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. To develop improved methods for removing suspended particles from the exhaust aerosols of industrial processes. The same basic device, the electrostatic precipitator, has been used for this purpose since 1910 with very few changes. Typically, it operates by creating a high-intensity electric field to charge pollutant particles in the air and then collecting them as they follow the electric field to collection plates. This method, however, is not efficient enough for effective air quality control under increasingly heavy requirements.

Findings. Through their research, the investigators have produced a new device called the electro-aerodynamic precipitator. The main advantage of this innovation is that it contains a self-cleaning device, which, unlike older precipitators, automatically removes particles during the collecting process by an air or water stream. By thus preventing a buildup of pollutants on the plates, the new precipitator requires very little water or air for its operation and has a greater operating capacity than present machines occupying the same space. It can also handle a wider range of particle sizes than previous devices. Test performances have indicated that the electrodynamic precipitator should provide an efficient and practical method for the prevention of air pollution from exhaust aerosols. (SD)

15. LABORATORY FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH

The Graduate College of the University of Illinois has recently established a new Laboratory for Atmospheric Research. The Laboratory's overall goal is to provide a clearer understanding of atmospheric phenomena, leading to improved weather prediction and possible control of weather conditions. Headed by Yoshimitsu Ogura, the program of the Laboratory will be directed toward three main objectives:

(1) Development of mathematical models of atmospheric motions. Difficulties in formulating these models include the impossibility of laboratory testing of the models and the extremely complex set of interactions involved in any weather condition, whose mathematical equivalents would be subject only to a computer solution. If successful models are achieved, atmospheric influences could be determined quickly by varying the parameters of the model for any specific situation. (2) Investigation of "meso-scale effects," such as squall lines, hailstorms, and tornados. Although these effects can profoundly influence weather conditions in particular areas, very little is understood about their dynamics. (3) Study of the dynamics of the upper atmosphere and the reasons for certain unexplained high-altitude weather conditions, such as the two-year cycle of equatorial prevailing winds from easterly to westerly and the fairly rapid changes in temperture which occur at higher latitudes. (SD)

● LAND

16. BEACH NOURISHMENT ALONG THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COASTLINE

(a) J. R. Teerink, J. J. Doody, J. J. Coe, R. E. Angelos, and H. W. Leeson. (b) A continuing project. Two reports have been published: (1) "Progress Report," June, 1967; and (2) "Interim Report," July, 1969. Both available from California Department of Water Resources, Southern District Office, P. O. Box 6598, Los Angeles, Calif. 90055. Price not indicated. (c) State of California, Department of Water Resources, in cooperation with California Institute of Technology; U. S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers; and U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, under sponsorship of State of California. (d) None.

Problem. Determine natural beach nourishment from coastal streams and develop an effective and economically feasible plan to supplement beach nourishment, where needed, with suitable imported beach material. The "Progress Report" discusses beach and shoreline processes, littoral drift, and geology of the coastal watersheds. The "Interim Report" covers the natural contribution of beach material by streams in the coastal watershed areas under present and future development, and inland sources of supply for artificial replenishment of beach material. In supplementary research, the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers is seeking to identify suitable sand sources in offshore areas. A number of agencies are involved in a study using radioactive sand particles to trace sand movement along the coast.

Method. The following steps are being undertaken in the study: (1) review geological processes contributing to beach erosion and shoreline change; (2) develop sediment delivery rates from coastal watershed areas under present and anticipated future conditions of development; (3) assess the effects of existing and proposed watershed features on the production of streamborne sediments; (4) delineate sources and determine quantities and physical characteristics of suitable material for beach nourishment from inland sand sources; and (5) determine the need for beach nourishment.

Findings. Thus far, the study has found that: (1) No significant volume of data concerning sediment production from coastal streams in Southern California is available. (2) There is need for a comprehensive study of current nourishment requirements and the effect of future development along the coast and in the tributary watershed areas on these requirements. (3) A modified Einstein equation has provided a reasonably reliable method of determining sedimentary production from coastal streams; however, this method is suitable for defining order of magnitude only and is subject to further refinement. (4) A relationship has been found between sediment production and watershed development for the smaller coastal watersheds with areas of 160 square miles and less. (5) Abundant inland sand sources that could provide an economical source of material for artificial beach nourishment have been identified. (6) With further development, however, many of the inland sand sources may not be available and emphasis may change to developing offshore sites. (JJD)

● WATER

17. WATER: CANADIAN NEEDS AND RESOURCES

(a) J. S. Cram. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Harvest House Ltd., 1364 Greene Ave., Montreal 215, Quebec, Canada, 1968, 184 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) An individual study, commissioned by the Canadian Council of Resource Ministers. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the many factors that must be taken into account in planning the development of Canadian water resources. Such factors include conflicting demands for these resources; the problems created by increased industrialization and urbanization; the recognition of disparate regional endowments and needs; the absence of accepted criteria and standards; and the existence of joint and sometimes overlapping jurisdictions.

The author opens with a discussion of the general characteristics of water and its existing and potential sources of supply. In succeeding sections, the problems of water quality, including the many forms and cost of pollution, are discussed. The close relationship between water and agriculture is reviewed, and the various intergovernmental efforts made under PFRA, ARDA, the Atlantic Development Board, and the Canada Water Conservation and Assistance Act, for the control and development of water resources are examined. The author also touches upon the contentious issue of Canadian water usage by the United States and the possible North American and Canadian water diversion schemes that have been proposed.

The description of the public information programs currently being carried out in Canada and the United States, among other matters relating to the flow of water information, ends with suggestions for future improvements and greater responsibility. A final chapter deals with planning for future requirements and with analyses of the economic, jurisdictional, and institutional context of water planning. Mention is made of attempts by governments to come to grips with water needs, and the author concludes with a concise resume of the priorities for water resource planning in each of the major regions of Canada. (CHL)

18. RESIDENTIAL WATER DEMAND AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Terence R. Lee. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 151 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Toronto, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of the International Institute of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To provide further knowledge and understanding of the relationship between water supply and economic development and the components of the demand function for domestic water supply. A basic assumption of the study is that the use of water can be understood as a response to the environment in which the consumer lives. The demand for water shows a systematic variation conditioned by a number of factors in the living environment--a relationship not dependent upon the price of water. It is further assumed that the influence of low-income levels and the associated poor living environment produces considerable inelasticity in the demand for water. Improvements in the living environment would produce discrete changes in the demand functions for water.

The factors seen by the author as significant in influencing water use and consumption are: (1) the distance the consumer has to travel to the water source or the availability of water; (2) income; (3) education; (4) religion; and (5) housing. Differences in the availability of water divide the population into two groups: (1) those households with a water connection inside their houses; and (2) households dependent upon public water sources outside the house. It is within these latter two groups that the five factors mentioned above are important since they can be used as indicators of the level of living and its related impact on the level and patterns of water consumption. This knowledge can help in the formulation of guidelines and provides a method by which estimates of the future levels of water consumption may be improved. It can also illuminate the nature of the relationship between (a) water consumption and use, and (b) the price of water and variations in the living environment.

Method. The author first discusses the contemporary situation in Calcutta to provide an illustration of the nature of

the problem existing in many cities in the provision of water supply. He then delineates water use and water consumption characteristics and the general socioeconomic character of the populations surveyed in several Indian cities. This information is analyzed by means of multiple correlation and regression to determine to what extent the level of water consumption is dependent upon or can be explained by the selected variables.

Findings. (1) Apart from its contribution to public health, the provision of public water supplies is not critical to the economic development process. (2) The demand for domestic water supply is a function of accessibility to water, housing conditions, the level of income, and water-using habits, with accessibility to water being the most significant factor in the level of water consumption. (3) The evidence suggests that there are considerable spatial differences in the demand for water, corresponding to the variations in residential conditions within the urban area. (4) The variations in consumption that exist do not appear to be produced by the price charged for the water but by the ability of the household to use water. (5) In the planning of water supply systems, the emphasis should be placed on meeting the existing unfilled demand (that is, supplying the unserved population), rather than in attempting to raise the levels of supply to the whole population. (6) There is a strong possibility of over-investment in water supply unless the demand for water is given a more important place in the planning of water supply systems. (AL)

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19. ECONOMICS OF GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT IN THE HIGH PLAINS OF COLORADO

(a) D. D. Rohdy, Paul W. Barkley, R. L. Anderson, and J. A. Munger. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a report to the Office of Water Resources Research, U. S. Department of the Interior, November, 1969, 7 pp. Price not indicated. The research has also resulted in a number of theses, articles, and a forthcoming doctoral dissertation. (c) Colorado State University, Department of Economics and Natural Resources Center, with partial support from U. S. Department of the Interior. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the economic results of various ways of using ground water in the High Plains area of Colorado. This included the potential impact of different approaches to development of water resources on the economic development of the study area, possible changes in agriculture with the introduction of irrigated farming and gradual lowering of the water tables, and the effects of these changes on the nonagricultural sectors of the local economy. Another part of the study sought to learn the effects of various economic criteria as bases for an institution to guide or regulate ground water development.

Method. Linear programming was used to determine the best crop patterns for a selection of farms, as well as the life span of the water supply in various areas. Data from banks in a sample county were analyzed to determine the economic impact of agriculture on the rest of the community.

Findings. Farmers using pump irrigation on the high plains can get good crop returns if they include sugar beets in the crop pattern and obtain high yields from all crops and plantings. Irrigated agriculture on the high plains can remain profitable for a minimum of approximately 40 years to a maximum of about 200 years, depending on how fast the water is pumped out of the underground supply. The secondary effects of ground water development are the greatest on local agricultural trade and service sectors. Each increase of $1.00 in farm income generates $1.62 in income to local economies. (DJN)

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20. ULTIMATE WATER NEEDS FOR IRRIGATION IN OREGON

(a) Marvin N. Shearer and Russell C. Youmans. (b) Completed and published in Irrigation and Food Products Projections, Appendix II, Oregon's Long Range Requirements for Water. Available from Oregon State Resources Board, 500 Public Bldg., Salem, Ore. 97310. $3.50 per copy. (c) Oregon State University, Department of Soils and Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of the Oregon State Agricultural Experiment Station. (d) None.

Problem. To estimate the water needs for the ultimate development of irrigated agriculture in Oregon. In addition, the publication includes projections of irrigated

land in Oregon for the year 2020, as well as projections for water use in food and kindred products industries.

Method. Criteria for determination of lands suitable for ultimate irrigation were restricted to factors of soil and topography. The acreage was determined in each soil class suitable for irrigation for the designated 17 river basins. For the potentially irrigable land, an annual water requirement equal to a full-season crop was estimated. The net water requirement for anticipated conveyance and application efficiencies was adjusted. Finally, the estimates of water needs for irrigation under ultimate development for each of the river basins was summarized. (MNS)

21. INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF WATER RESOURCES

(a) Norman G. P. Krausz. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture, Agricultural Law Program, September, 1968, 336 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Illinois, Water Resources Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To study enabling legislation relating to water resources administration for the purpose of establishing useful classifications; (2) to appraise and evaluate organization of governmental units in relation to water resources; (3) to evaluate their changing relationships due to increased involvement of the federal government in water control quality, flood control, water supply, and recreation; (4) to assess the large number of special districts in Illinois whose boundaries circumscribe only a portion of the water problem area.

Method. Federal and state enabling legislation relating to governmental responsibility was classified in terms of geographical jurisdiction, finance, government functions, and intergovernmental relationships. Data were obtained from 65 laws relating to 45 governmental units, and from 73 conferences, and 583 survey questionnaires completed by officials. Concurrently with legal abstracting, units of government were identified and classified in terms of size, function, role, jurisdiction, revenue sources, and control.

Findings. Federal water laws are administered by thirteen agencies with at least four agencies in each functional area. These laws provide broad powers for operations, grants, loans, and technical assistance. Recent federal laws attempt to induce more planning and more assisting funds to states and qualifying local units. The large number of programs and administrative federal agencies has caused confusion and delay. Single-function grants to small areas are often without benefit of broad planning for water use, control, quality, and conservation. Both federal and state officials agree that the maze of government units produces many gaps in jurisdiction, that optimum coordination is not possible under the present organization, and that the present water system is wasteful and splintered.

In Illinois, there is overlapping and duplication of authority, lack of legal requirements for cooperation or coordination, and a general deficiency in planning at state and local levels in spite of the availability of federal planning funds. On the positive side, laws do exist allowing coordination of sewage treatment and water supply inspection. In recent years Illinois officials have applied themselves to comprehensive water planning in response to federal incentives. Such planning is hampered, however, by too many units of authority--Illinois having ten state, four interstate, and twenty local units. Another deficiency results from allowing unrelated concerns such as tourism, exports, and unemployment to be functions of a department with water-planning authority. The report recommends that Illinois establish a single department to administer and enforce the laws and collect data; to provide coordination with other states and federal agencies; to plan and coordinate related areas such as economic development, public construction, criminal prosecution, and mining or use of other natural resources. Numerous detailed recommendations are also included. (BK)

22. TERRAIN PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY

(a) C. Robinove. (b) In process. Data have been collected and are being analyzed for a number of test sites. Some reports are in preparation. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, under

sponsorship of National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). (d) None.

Problem. To determine the physical, chemical, and engineering parameters of terrain that can be sensed from earth-orbital vehicles for use in surface and ground-water exploration, development, and management.

Method. The project is using NASA aircraft to collect remote-sensor data over selected test sites. The data are being empirically evaluated to isolate unique terrain response indicative of hydrologic conditions and to correlate these findings with ground-truth data. For example, the investigators are seeking the following: (1) measurement of vegetation density and type as indicators of availability and movement of water; (2) measurement of quantitative geomorphologic parameters of drainage basins leading to physical descriptions of factors controlling runoff; (3) measurement of soil moisture as index of ground-water recharge; (4) use of infrared imagery for the location and classification of submarine springs; and (5) measurement of the hydrologic characteristics of frozen ground. (SIE)

23. STOCHASTIC ANALYSIS OF HYDROLOGIC SYSTEMS--PHASE II

(a) Ven Te Chow and Sotirios J. Kareliotis. (b) In Process. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Civil Engineering, Hydraulic Engineering Office. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a practical procedure for simulating the stochastic behavior of the hydrologic characteristics of a watershed. Application of the procedure to the development of rural and urban watershed projects in Illinois will be emphasized.

Method. The study involves four steps. (1) formulating a mathematical model to simulate the stochastic behavior of watersheds; (2) analyzing and improving the model by numerical analysis and computer technology; (3) verifying and applying the improved model to actual watershed systems; and (4) developing a practical procedure for applying the model to hydrologic design and planning. (VTC)

24. PREPARATION OF NATIONAL WATER ASSESSMENTS BY REGION

(a) J. W. Wilkinson. (b) In process. (c) Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Graduate School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a nation-wide method of assessing water supply, needs, and quality in each water-resource region.

Method. Water-resource data-collection programs and the techniques for development of coordinated and integrated data (information) systems will be examined and evaluated, and computational modeling techniques and analytical systems appropriate for water-resource data interpretation and reporting will be examined and evaluated, both with a view to selecting, from among alternative information-analytical systems, an approach or approaches to a methodology for a national water assessment by water-resource regions.

The elements of a selected model will reflect present and projected water quantity and water quality conditions, including statistical probabilities of excesses and deficiencies in physical terms. These elements will identify present and future water supply and water requirement problems, water quality problems, and flood and drought problems.

Subsequently, the development and testing of physical assessment systems from this investigation and selection stage will be coupled with economic analyses for water-resource policy, planning, development, and management decisions at federal, state, and local levels. Therefore, the incorporation of economic variables will be given some consideration in these investigations. (SIE)

25. MODELING AND OPTIMIZATION OF WATER RESOURCES SYSTEMS

(a) E. S. Lee, L. Fan, and L. E. Erickson. (b) Status not reported. (c) Kansas State University, School of Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To devise realistic mathematical models for water resources systems and develop best management policies over a period of time for complex water resources systems based on the models.

Method. It is proposed that the dynamic modeling and optimization of the management of large water resources systems be approached, considering all available model building and optimization techniques but with special emphasis on linear filtering and prediction, quasilinearization, invariant imbedding, dynamic programming, maximum principle, and the function gradient techniques.

These three basic water resources models will be studied: (1) a single reservoir with multiple purposes; (2) multiple reservoirs, each reservoir with a single purpose; and (3) multiple reservoirs with multiple purposes. (SIE)

26. ANALYSIS OF A PROPOSED WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT ON THE MISSOURI RIVER

(a) L. S. Hamilton. (b) In process. (c) State University of New York, School of Agriculture, Department of Conservation, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. The general objective of this study is to analyze in detail the "Joint Report on water and related land resources development for the Missouri River, Fort Peck Reservoir to the vicinity of Fort Benton, Montana," released by the U. S. Department of the Interior and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in June, 1963.

The Joint Report proposed 11 alternative plans for development of the 200-mile reach of the Upper Missouri River. The plans ranged from total protection of the reach as a National Wilderness Waterway to total inundation by reservoirs designed almost exclusively to produce hydroelectric power. Of the 11 plans, plan No. 4 which called for two dams was preferred by the Army Corps of Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation because it exhibited the greatest excess of benefits over costs. The National Park Service felt that plan No. 4 would be incompatible with their National Wilderness Waterway proposal and thus preferred either plan No. 6 (one dam) or plan No. 7 (no dams).

This project will review the Joint Report in four major respects: (1) as an example of a comprehensive water and related land resources development plan; (2) to determine the sensitivity of the overall economic feasibility of the project when certain variables are adjusted within a range of reasonableness, instead of being accepted as constants; (3) to apply changes that have occurred over the past five years since the Joint Report was released, including changes in legislation, Executive Directives, construction costs, and thermal electric power generation technology; and (4) to consider the socioeconomic impact of the various development schemes on the people of the area, taking into account the region's current status and the reasons for choosing this particular region. (SIE)

27. PATTERNS OF POLICY MAKING IN WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

(a) H. Ingram. (b) In process. (c) University of New Mexico, Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To establish a model of how the political system in an arid western state responds to the problems raised by the scarcity of water.

Method. The model is to represent the process through which consensus is constructed and maintained on a water policy, and how disagreement which threatens consensus-building is handled in the decision-making process. Propositions relevant to the behavior which can be expected of certain actors under certain circumstances will be deduced from the model and tested in a specific instance of water policy making. In addition, the research involves a case study of New Mexico's role in the Colorado River Basin development controversy. The usefulness of the model is being assessed on the basis of the validity of the propositions as tested. (SIE)

28. THE EFFECT OF WATER RESOURCES ON THE ECONOMIC GROWTH OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY

(a) C. B. Garrison, A. S. Paulson, G. Ellis, and R. Cox. (b) In process. (c) University of Tennessee, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To develop better understanding of the relationship between water resource projects, water availability, and economic growth. The project is prompted by the fact that Congress and water resource agencies have viewed regional development as a major goal of water resource projects.

More specifically, the study involves a statistical investigation of the effect of water availability on the location of manufacturing activity in the Tennessee Valley Region, a region consisting of 201 counties in seven states.

Method. Shift analysis will be used to determine the competitive rate of employment growth by four-digit industrial classification for each county during the period 1959-1967 (a distinction will be made between "water-intensive" and all other industries). The region was chosen because of the availability of high-quality employment and streamflow data on a county basis. The statistical approach is the rank correlation test of independence. This technique requires less stringent assumptions than the analysis of variance, and its efficiency relative to the latter is quite high. Further, this technique permits observation of the effect of water availability in conjunction with other location variables, such as labor availability and market access. (SIE)

29. COMPONENTS AFFECTING AND LIMITING POLICYMAKING OPTIONS IN LOCAL WATER AGENCIES

(a) D. W. Hill and C. L. Garrison. (b) In process. (c) Colorado State University, Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. This is Phase II of a project designed to investigate how planning functions in hydrological systems are related to goal fulfillment.

Method. Systems will be selected and compared in accordance with a systematic design employing local community and water agency typologies. Measures will be used within a framework of social attitudes, perceptions, and patterns of activity containing bases of support and opposition to the goals of the local water agencies. (SIE)

30. WATER RESOURCES ANALYSIS OF A TYPICAL OVERDRAWN BASIN IN AN IRRIGATED SEMI-ARID AREA

(a) C. E. Jacob, W. K. Summers, W. Ellis, R. Darge, R. R. Lansford, J. Hernandez, A. A. Baltensperger, and H. R. Stucky. (b) Status not reported. (c) New Mexico State University, Department of Geology, and University of New Mexico, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. This interuniversity-interdisciplinary team of researchers is conducting a comprehensive water resources analysis of a typical overdrawn basin in an irrigated, semiarid area--the Pecos River Basin in New Mexico. Although the data will be refined for each disciplinary segment, the basin and its interrelated problems are being considered as a whole.

The specific objectives of the project are to: (1) develop basic physical and sociological data; (2) analyze the surface and sub-surface hydrologic system by use of digital and analog computations using techniques of systems analysis and linear programming; (3) develop a mathematical decision model for the design and operation of an overdrawn water supply system; (4) establish primary land classification and cost and return information for guiding the present and future agricultural uses of water; and (5) develop a method of economic and legal analysis, appropriate for a region with surface and ground water, that can help maximize the region's economic welfare. (SIE)

31. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING FOR WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN METROPOLITAN ENVIRONMENTS

(a) J. L. Knetsch. (b) In process. (c) George Washington University, Center for Natural Resources Policy Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources. (d) None.

Problem. Using Washington, D. C. as a case study, the investigator is examining comprehensive planning for water resources management in metropolitan areas.

Method. The program of research involves: (1) Investigation of the past behavior of decision agents important in the development and management of the water resource system of metropolitan Washington. Functional subcategories of water resources studied are water supply, quality, recreation, flood control, urban hydrology and esthetics. (2) Assessment of the past performance of water agencies in terms of objective evaluation criteria such as consideration of the physical system, economic efficiency, number of alternatives considered, effective administrative and regulatory provisions, and obtaining an effective political consensus. (3) Formulation of some of the directions in which to proceed in order to bring about an increased capacity to attain goals in metropolitan water planning. (SIE)

32. SAMPLING SURVEY OF COMMUNITY DRINKING WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

(a) Leland J. McCabe, Roger D. Lee, and Gordon G. Robeck. (b) In process. Completion expected in 1970. Preliminary findings available. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Bureau of Water Hygiene. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how well the American consumer's drinking water meets Public Health Service standards, where any deficiencies exist, and what should be done about them.

Method. The study is currently focusing on eight Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas and the entire State of Vermont. The metropolitan areas under investigation are New York City (including Long Island); Charleston, West Virginia; Charleston, South Carolina; Cincinnati, Ohio; Kansas City, Missouri; New Orleans, Louisiana; Pueblo, Colorado; and the San Bernadino-Riverside-Ontario area in California.

In each of the nine areas, a sanitary survey of each water supply and each treatment plant is being made. Particular emphasis is being given to the bacteriological and chemical controls; the facilities at the supply source; the operation of treatment facilities; and the training and experience qualifications of the operators. In each area, bacteriological samples are collected for examination, and all positive coliform colonies are subjected to further examination to identify them as fecal or non-fecal. Other samples are being taken for wet-chemistry, trace metal, radiochemical, pesticide, and carbon-filter analyses.

Findings. Final bacteriological data from seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas indicate that about nine percent of the samples show contamination in the distribution systems. About six percent of the samples have two or more coliforms, which, when extrapolated to a national scale, suggests that eight million people served by municipal water systems consume water that exceeds the bacteriological limits of the Drinking Water Standards. With the sampling and field survey completed for two-thirds of the 250 public water supplies of one study area--Vermont--the contamination rate was 31 percent for both the total number of samples and the total number of systems.

Of 79 analyses for pesticide presently completed, pesticides were detected in 76 samples. However, the concentrations were usually below the measurable range of 0.1 part per billion. This, however, verifies the suspicion that pesticides are entering ground waters.

In summary, it appears that some serious sanitary deficiencies exist in the nation's community water supplies and their correction often will require new legislation and broad, new intergovernmental planning powers. State and local health surveillance programs need boosting. Tangles and unmanageable interconnected water systems need to be straightened out. Operators' training should be improved, and control procedures and record keeping should be reorganized and strengthened. (MP)

33. CSSE-NSF POTABLE WATER PROJECT

(a) Cliff Mitchell and others. (b) In process. Four Standards Task Committees have been formed, each responsible for researching and developing appropriate proposed standards for presentation by March, 1970. (c) National Sanitation Foundation (NSF), under sponsorship of the Conference of State Sanitary Engineers (CSSE). (d) None.

Problem. To assist regulatory agencies in assessing the performance and safety of various devices and chemical substances that aid in the treatment and production of potable water for small, private water supplies. Principal attention will be focused on devices and substances for household water supplies and on those used in service connections linking public supplies with schools, shopping centers, and apartments. Research priority has been given to these areas: (1) filtration and straining; (2) chemical additives (substance only); (3) chemical feeding and process equipment; and (4) ion exchange and membrane processes (equipment and substances).

Method. Task Committees consisting of specialists from industry, public health, and consumer interests are developing standards concerned with biocidal effectiveness, chemical behavior, performance evaluation, toxicological evaluation, and material requirements. (RT)

34. STUDY PROGRAM ON WATER QUALITY MODELS

(a) R. L. Evans. (b) In process. (c) Illinois State Water Survey, Water Quality Section, under sponsorship of State of Illinois. (d) None.

Problem. Two projects are being conducted concurrently under this program: (1) "Lake Michigan Water Quality Model." The specific objective of this project is the development of a mathematical water quality model for Lake Michigan. Its formulation will be based primarily upon information regarding dissolved conservative mineral substances. Data will be obtained from available records pertaining to the chemical quality of rainfall, natural and man-made discharges, and waters of the lake. Changes in content in relation to such factors as economic growth and population shifts, as shown by the model, will serve as a basis for water quality management. (2) "Water Quality Model Derived from System Analyses." As part of a general effort to develop a water management program for the Kaskaskia River Basin, this project is currently defining the elements and their interrelationships of a proposed water quality model. The purpose of the model will be to determine the degree of treatment required for each waste discharger in order to achieve a desired water quality objective at the minimum cost to all dischargers. (SIE)

35. CASE STUDY OF REMEDIAL FLOOD MANAGEMENT IN AN URBAN AREA

(a) C. E. Kindsvater and others. (b) Phase I completed. Phase II in process. (c) Georgia Institute of Technology, Water Resources Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine, through the case study approach, flood hazards and flood abatement measures in a small urban watershed in metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia.

Method. In Phase I, the following procedures were carried out: (1) a review and evaluation of basic hydrologic, economic, and demographic data; (2) a study of legal and institutional constraints on flood management in the case study area; and (3) the development and preliminary testing of hydrologic-economic and socioeconomic models which will reflect significant characteristics of the study area.

Phase II will be concerned with the refinement and testing of models and analytical procedures developed in Phase I. To the extent possible, tests will be extended to include comparable watersheds. Data will be analyzed in terms of the kind, amount, quality, cost, and relative significance of what is needed to make meaningful decisions in an efficient manner. Emphasis will also be placed on development of the techniques and environment needed to stimulate effective dialogue and collaboration between representatives of the several disciplines involved and between the academic and nonacademic participants in the research. (CEK)

36. SOCIOLOGICAL IMPACT OF A FLOOD-CONTROL RESERVOIR

(a) Samuel M. Leadley. (b) In Process. The final report for "Phase I: Influentials' Perceptions and Social Organization," in preparation. (c) Pennsylvania State University, Institute for Research on Land and Water Resources, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Recognizing that the social organization of a community adjacent to a new flood-control reservoir is under pressure to change, this research proposed to measure: (1) the nature of perceptions by influentials of the flood control reservoirs; (2) the more significant sociological and social psychological variables related to these perceptions; and (3) the consequences of influentials' perceptions on community governmental and formal voluntary organizations. This study relates ecological change to shifts both in individual perceptions and in organizational structures and processes.

Method. Influentials to be interviewed were selected using combined reputational and positional methods. Key informants in both public and private organizations were also interviewed to obtain organizational data. Accuracy of perceptions concerning changes in land ownership, residential and occupational mobility, and recreational site development were assessed by comparing data from interviews with objective data from county, state, and federal records. Levels of decision-making effectiveness and styles of decision making were determined from data abstracted from organizational records and interviews with key individuals.

A descriptive analysis of perceptions and organizational response will be made. In addition, through multiple regression analysis, variations in levels of perceptual accuracy will be related to social-psychological and sociological variables. (SML)

37.. ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF CHANGES IN LAND USE OF A MUNICIPAL WATERSHED AS A GUIDE TO DECISION MAKING

(a) T. E. Maki, J. O. Lammi, W. L. Hafley, and D. J. H. Steensen. (b) In process. Completion expected June, 1971. (c) North Carolina State University, School of Forest Resources, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To delineate the nature and extent of changes in land use over the past 40 years on the 168-square mile Lake Michie municipal watershed near Durham, North Carolina.

Method. The research involves two major phases: (1) Photogrammetric analysis will be made of six sets of photos taken at varying intervals, supplemented by field investigations. The Lake Michie reservoir records will be examined and compiled to provide data on variation in yield, quality, and treatment costs of the water over the 40-year period. The data on land-use changes and on weather factors will comprise the variables against which the reservoir water records will be assessed and correlated by appropriate statistical techniques. (2) Research results at several hydrologic stations where vegetative cover manipulation has been studied in relation to streamflow will be appraised. Relevant treatments will be selected and applied hypothetically in kind and degree to cover types on the Lake Michie watershed after a detailed investigation of the composition and condition of the existing vegetative cover of the watershed, to determine what increases in streamflow might be effected through alternative treatments and what net benefits from such treatments would be. An attempt will be made to develop guides that would be helpful to managers of municipal watersheds in decision making. (SIE)

38. CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PLANNING FOR AN ESTUARINE ZONE

(a) L. S. Hamilton. (b) In process. (c) State University of New York, School of Agriculture, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how local governments in estuarine zones, where fresh and salt water meet, can promote economic development yet protect the important commercial, recreational, and esthetic values of the region.

Method. The project will consist of a case study of the town of Southold, Long Island, to determine how problems arise, the existing and potential roles of public agencies, and to develop an approach or planning methodology by which public interest in policy and programs can be evaluated. (DJN)

39. THE ECONOMICS OF URBAN SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) Paul B. Downing. (b) Completed and published under the above title in the series, Praeger Special Studies in U. S. Economic and Social Development, Frederick A. Praeger, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, July, 1969, 195 pp. + appendix. $15.00 per copy. LC 69-15590. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a cost-benefit analysis of sewage disposal in urban areas.

Findings. Considering factors such as population density, sewer size, and the distance of transmittal, the researcher found that the per capita cost of sewage disposal declines as the number of people served increases. Conversely, the cost of a septic tank system declines proportionately as volume increases, increases as the density of development increases, and increases as the soil becomes less suitable for the use of septic tanks. Garbage, such as food wastes of the home, may be disposed of either by collection or through a garbage grinder which releases garbage into the sewage system. Since the net cost of garbage grinders is small and the savings to the municipality, when they are used, is great, the researcher recommends that urban areas encourage their use.

Downing reveals that, since the flow of sewage varies with the season of the year, the day of the week, and the hour of the day, increasing the size of a sewage disposal plant to adequately handle peak flow increases the per capita cost. However, because it is difficult to estimate the value of sewage control and handling opportunities foregone due to increased pollution, the researcher was unable to estimate ideal plant capacity. The optimal size of a sewage utility's service area depends on density of population and distance from the treatment plant. In general, the greater the population density of an out-lying area, the greater the distance that can be served economically since increases of density within the service area do not significantly raise costs. The cost of transportation to a regional sewage plant which serves several cities, however, quickly offsets the lower cost of treatment.

Of the methods of regulating water pollution investigated, effluent standards which regulate the quality of the treated effluent discharged into streams are recommended although they allow disposal plants to pollute streams, if they are willing to pay for the damages caused. The researcher recommends that sewage utilities be financed through both a variable charge based on short-run marginal costs and a flat charge based on the capital expense of collection and treatment. At the same time, septic tank users would be placed on a charge and inspection system's costs to persons other than the owner. Three special charges are also suggested: (1) a special adjustment of rates to allow for differences in sewage strength for large industrial customers; (2) a higher peak-load price for large customers who release widely varying loads; and (3) a special charge for customers who do not install a garbage grinder. (HBK)

40. A METHODOLOGY FOR PLANNING OPTIMAL REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

(a) D. D. Adrian, B. B. Berger, R. Giglio, F. Kaminsky, and R. Rikkers. (b) In process. Partial findings published by the investigators in "A Systems Approach to Waste Management," Proceedings of the Fourth American Water Research Conference, New York, 1968, pp. 344-354. Price not indicated. (c) University of Massachusetts, Department of Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a practicable methodology for regional waste water management planning employing economic optimization techniques. Such planning is an attempt to maintain or to upgrade stream quality by expanding or adding new facilities, considering the region as a whole rather than on a piecemeal, community-by-community basis. The expected outcome of

this type of planning is the pooling or sharing of some facilities, thereby lowering significantly the cost of meeting stream standards.

Method. The research is being conducted through several steps: (1) formation of a research team, including personnel from several disciplines; (2) development of quantitative expressions defining and describing physical relationships among variables, significant constraints on the subsystems, and cost functions for each subsystem of the regional plan; (3) construction of an overall mathematical model integrating the above relationships; (4) adapting, developing, and coding for a computer, the techniques for model analysis and optimization; and (5) devising methods for testing the model in the absence of existing regional waste management plans and then test the model in accordance with these methods. (DDA)

41. TERTIARY SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

Michigan State University will construct a $1.35 million "tertiary" sewage treatment plant to process sewage from the city of East Lansing, under a partial grant from the Ford Foundation. This facility will be located on 450 acres of land owned by the University. Five lakes, ranging in size from five to twenty-six acres, will be excavated, a sewage pumping station built, and a distribution system installed to feed sewage effluent to any part of the impoundment system. Up to five million gallons per day of treated waste water will flow from the East Lansing plant through the five lakes. This arrangement will permit the Institute of Water Research personnel to study the efficiency of various aquatic plants and animals as land crops and feeders nourished by waters from the lakes. Community recreation benefits of the lakes will also be studied to determine the overall costs and benefits of such a water management program.

For further information write to Ford Foundation, 320 E. 43rd St., New York, N. Y., 10017. (BK)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

42. ALASKAN MARINE RESOURCES

(a) D. W. Hood and Vera A. Billaud. (b) Completed and findings presented in a report to the University of Alaska. No publication planned. (c) University of Alaska, Institute of Marine Science, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Office of Sea Grant Programs. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the role of the University of Alaska in directing the education and research efforts concerned with the development and planning of the State's valuable marine resources.

Method. A special committee was organized to inspect coastal regions, interview users of marine resources, discuss their findings, and prepare the report.

Findings. The University is well qualified to function as a Sea-Grant Institution and should proceed to seek funding for the high priority programs. The most critically important areas are, in order of priority: fisheries, mineral recovery, and transportation. Other areas of importance are ocean engineering, development of coastal facilities, a program in marine law, and a relevant seminar program. (VAB)

43. EVALUATION OF ENGINEERING PROJECTS AND ESTUARINE DATA (ESTUARINE PROGRAM)

(a) R. J. Hoogland and R. A. Diener. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Biological Laboratory (Fort Crockett-Galveston, Texas), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service. (d) None.

Problem. Estuarine-dependent species of the Gulf of Mexico coast comprise several of the nation's most valuable fishery resources. If the nursery grounds in the estuaries are to be preserved, it is essential that the estuarine habitat of these species be protected during and following construction of water-development projects in upland basins, estuarine systems, and coastal marshes. The

increasing number and complexity of construction projects require a detailed understanding of estuaries.

It is the purpose of this project to: (1) review all proposed construction and water-development projects affecting western Gulf estuaries and recommend remedial measures, when warranted, to reduce adverse project effects; (2) recommend changes in water-development projects that would enhance the habitat for fishery resources; (3) inventory, organize, and keep current published and unpublished data related to western Gulf estuaries; and (4) recommend basic research needed for protecting estuarine fishery resources. (SIE)

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44. MANAGEMENT OF ESTUARINE RESOURCES

(a) J. L. Wood. (b) In process. (c) Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, Office of Sea Grant Programs. (d) None.

Problem. This project consists of several related studies being conducted for the purpose of providing information needed to increase the utilization and improve the management of living estuarine resources. Included are: studies of the interactions between various resources being utilized; development of improved methods of producing hard clams and soft crabs; investigation of the feasibility of reviving the bay scallop industry; and experiments to improve fish stock through selective breeding and genetic alteration. The program also provides for the transfer of improved technology to industry, state and local governments, and others involved in the management and utilization of estuarine resources. (SIE)

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45. PUBLIC INVESTMENTS IN NATURAL RESOURCES (MINNESOTA)

(a) L. R. Martin, P. M. Raup, and W. K. Bryant. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Minnesota, Department of Agricultural Economics and Agricultural Experiment Station. (d) None.

Problem. This project seeks to improve investments in natural resources in Minnesota for such purposes as parks, recreation and wildlife, water developments, land improvements, drainage, flood control, waste disposal, and forestry. The investigators are also testing the general hypothesis that existing types of watershed and drainage districts are incapable of arriving at investment decisions which reflect the full economic costs and benefits of their actions.

Method. (1) Inventory and categorize natural resource expenditures by various resource districts and other governmental units from secondary sources; (2) evaluate organizational and operational characteristics of selected existing and proposed districts; and (3) develop suggestions for decision making by districts. (SIE)

● WASTE DISPOSAL

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46. SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ORDINANCE REPORT

(a) Mel Powell, Myong J. Roe, and Bruce Fiedelman. (b) In process. Completion expected by March, 1970. (c) National Association of Counties Research Foundation, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (d) 16:3-32.

Problem. To collect and digest existing solid waste management ordinances and develop a model solid waste management ordinance that could be used by municipalities, counties, and other governmental agencies. To date, about 600 ordinances have been collected from cities, counties, and other local governmental agencies.

The model solid waste management ordinance is being designed for adoption by cities or counties as a comprehensive ordinance dealing with all aspects of solid waste management. The ordinance includes extensive comments to explain the intent of the provisions while not being bound by strict legal terms. The comments also include alternative provisions and recommendations.

Method. Ordinances which provide for either the collection, storage, or disposal of solid wastes, as well as more comprehensive ordinances which provide for all three, are being studied. Each

of these types of ordinances is further divided into city, county, and regional ordinances. Each ordinance is analyzed in the same format to facilitate comparison of various ordinances. (MP)

47. 1968 NATIONAL SURVEY OF COMMUNITY SOLID WASTE PRACTICES

(a) Ralph J. Black, Anton J. Muhich, Albert J. Klee, Paul W. Britton, H. Lanier Hickman, Jr., and Richard D. Vaughan. (b) In process. Completion expected by 1971. Two reports have been published by the Environmental Control Administration, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: (1) Preliminary Data Analsis, Public Health Service Publication No. 1867, 1968, 483 pp.; and (2) An Interim Report, 1968, 53 pp. Copies of the above and a list of related publications available upon request from Ed Cox, Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Solid Waste Information Retrieval System, 222 Central Parkway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Environmental Control Administration, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (d) None.

Problem. To provide comprehensive, reliable data on practices and problems of solid waste collection and disposal in the United States. This survey is being conducted in conjunction with a state and interstate planning grant program authorized by the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965.

Method. In order to allow maximum flexibility in conducting the survey and recording results, three reporting forms were devised, one to report on the community itself and the other two for disposal sites only. The community description report covers four areas: storage, collection, disposal, and budget. The disposal forms focus on site description and evaluation, quantitative data, fiscal data, and design features and operational characteristics of incinerators. Basic data thus far have been collected mostly by the state solid waste planning agencies. The participating states have forwarded completed survey forms to the program's Systems and Operations Planning Activity, where the data are processed by computer and returned to the states for verification.

Findings. Information received from thirty states and the District of Columbia by July 1, 1968 has been reported and analyzed in Preliminary Data Analysis. This information concerned primarily the location, types, and amounts of solid wastes being collected, their disposition, and the resources required to carry out these activities. Evaluation of the data indicates a high reliability for the land disposal and facility information. Except for collection data, the same holds true for community description. The Interim Report highlights the findings of the Preliminary Data Analysis. Based on these findings, supplementary surveys in the urban, industrial, and agricultural areas, with emphasis on collection practices, are currently being initiated by the Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (SD)

48. BOSTON'S GARBAGE DISPOSAL PROJECT

The Division of Engineering and Applied Physics at Harvard University, the Organization for Social and Technical Innovation (OSTI), architect-designers associated with Buckminster Fuller's Triton group, and leaders of Boston's black community associated in CIRCLE, Inc., have been involved in a "total solution" approach to the waste disposal problem, especially for ghetto areas, where garbage and litter accumulate on streets and lots. Two Boston neighborhoods, a row house development in South Boston and another in Roxbury with detached dwellings, have been selected as the project sites. The first year will be devoted to data collection and design which will include exploring the opportunities in waste collection that are available to black entrepreneurs. A key element in this experiment will be the testing of advanced collection and disposal technology. Among new techniques and equipment to be investigated are collection vehicles that suck refuse from street bins, compactors that compress refuse to a fraction of its original bulk, and underground pneumatic tubes that carry garbage directly from street curb to disposal site. Involvement

of the community is seen to be essential in both the design and essential operation of the system. CIRCLE will thus exercise overall direction. Initial planning, financed by the Ford Foundation, is being performed by Harvard University and the New England Community Development Corporation.

For further information write to Ford Foundation, 320 E. 43rd St., New York, N. Y. 10017. (BK)

● NOISE CONTROL

49. REACTIONS OF PEOPLE TO AIRCRAFT AND OTHER NOISE

(a) Paul N. Borsky. (b) In process. First report expected in 1971. (c) Columbia University, School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine, Noise Research Unit, under sponsorship of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Despite field and laboratory studies to develop practical acoustic criteria for noise control, the available knowledge and understanding of the subjective importance of relevant personal and acoustic variables is still inadequate. The research at Columbia University is an attempt to determine these important noise factors and the levels of noise acceptable to their sample population.

Method. To overcome the problem of laboratory studies that are unrepresentative of the real world, the researchers will employ as a laboratory the furnished living room of a house near the actual residences of the subjects of the field study. Residents of the community who have indicated a predisposition to accept or reject given noise environments will be asked to engage in typical activities and to give their reactions to the simulated conditions.

It is hoped that the measures of average acceptability and of the differences for individuals predisposed to accept or reject certain noise conditions will provide a basis for establishing administrative criteria for allowable maximum noise exposure. (CHL)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● POPULATION

50. THE MYTH OF THE PASSIVE PEASANT: THE DYNAMICS OF CHANGE IN RURAL PERU

(a) William F. Whyte. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1969, 47 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Cornell University, School of Industrial and Labor Relations. (d) None.

Problem. To present data from selected case studies in rural Peru for the purpose of building a theoretical framework to explain and predict social change and, secondly, to present a general scheme of rural development and change that may also be applicable to many other countries.

The author's argument is placed in the context of the theoretical and ideological background of the social sciences in Peru where there appears to be broad agreement regarding the need for basic structural changes at the same time that there exists a polarization of views regarding how these changes are to be brought about. Contrary to the view of Peruvian social scientists who commonly believe the peasant to be naturally conservative and tradition minded --a stubborn and ignorant fellow who needs to be nudged or jarred into action--the author makes the opposite assumption: that movement and change is the natural state of the countryside in Peru, and probably in many if not all countries in the world.

Method. The above assumption is based upon a collaborative research program being carried on in Peru called a "Study of Change in Peruvian Communities." Under the direction of Lawrence K. Williams of Cornell University and social scientists from the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, this research program undertook initial surveys in 1964 of 26 communities in five areas and is now in process of resurveying these same communities. This paper's

conclusions are based on an examination of several case studies from the research program that illustrate natural processes of change. These changes involve land reform and rural development initiated from the bottom up by the peasants against the opposition of the landlords and without outside intervention.

Findings. The author establishes a framework in which the structure of the relationships between the peasants and landlords, and friends, relatives, political and commercial institutions, the market, and others are used to trace how social change is explained and predicted. In this framework, change in terms of strengthening the position of the peasant and weakening that of the landlord requires the essential move of initiating activities that hold together a large proportion of the peasant community. Such an activity does not need to be directed against the landlord explicitly and, in fact, it is probably inadvisable for the peasants to try to mobilize themselves first on the basis of a confrontation with the landlord, at a time when there is a great disparity of power between the two parties. Instead, an activity such as education should be picked. As the peasants get involved in such an activity, it becomes easier to mobilize them in other activities until they are able to undertake an activity that runs directly against the interests of the landlord. Simultaneously with such moves, the peasants must establish upward links with the society and the economy, independent of the landlord. To counteract the strengthening of the peasant's position, the landlord must be able to call upon superior authorities to apply the law and physical force. To do this, he must have support from significant people at his own level. Both forms of support--from the superior authorities and local people--depend upon the landlord's strong physical and psychological attachment to his land and operations, an attachment which the author sees as fading today. Thus, the peasant would appear to have the advantage in his strivings for change. (ACL)

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51. METHODS FOR MEASURING POPULATION CHANGE: A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS SUMMARY

(a) Forrest E. Linder. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Public Health Service Publication No. 1000-Series 2-No. 32 in the Report Series for Vital and Health Statistics, by the National Center for Health Statistics, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1969, 18 pp. $.30 per copy. LC 71-600267. (c) University of North Carolina, School of Public Health, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (d) None.

Problem. This is an introductory study of data requirements for measuring population change and of alternative methods available to obtain these data using a systems analysis approach. Population data requirements are summarized under four main categories: data content, population composition, geographic area, and time. The statistical methods available to meet these requirements are discussed under seven major headings: (1) conventional population census, (2) the conventional vital registration system, (3) continuous population registers, (4) sample registration systems, (5) sample interview surveys, (6) panel longitudinal studies or repetitive cross-section surveys, and (7) a combination of methods in demographic measurement laboratories.

Method. After a brief description of each statistical method, the methods are examined as to their suitability with regard to the four groups of data requirements. Each method is rated for each of the data requirements on a judgmental scale of strong, medium, and weak.

Findings. (1) Conventional population census--weak in subject content and time, strong in geographic area and population composition; (2) conventional vital registration system--weak in subject content and population composition, strong in geographic area, and medium in time; (3) continuous population register--strong in geographic area and time, medium in subject content, and weak in population composition; (4) sample registration system--medium in subject content and geographic area, weak in population composition, and strong in time; (5) sample interview system--strong in subject content, population composition, and time, medium in geographic area; (6) panel

longitudinal follow-up--medium in subject content and time, weak in geographic area and population composition; and (7) demographic laboratory--strong in subject content, time, and population composition, weak in geographic area. (SD)

52. COMMUNITY ADJUSTMENT TO SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) Clinton L. Folse and others. (b) A long-term project in process. Publications issued in 1969 include: G. F. Summers, R. L. Hough, J. T. Scott, and C. L. Folse, Before Industrialization: A Rural Area Systems Base Study, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 736, December, 1969; R. L. Hough, Structural Stress, Anomia and Deviant Behavior, a doctoral dissertation; D. P. Johnson, Response of Clergymen to Industrial Development, a doctoral dissertation; and P. L. Wahi, An Analysis of Factors Affecting Supply Price of Labor in an Industrializing Area, a masters thesis. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station, and Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) 14:1-70.

Problem. The objectives of this study are threefold: (1) to determine changes in size and population characteristics of rural communities in the North Central Region and assess the forces associated with these changes; (2) investigate changes in institutions such as government, schools, churches, and voluntary associations and analyze interdependencies within and among communities; and (3) ascertain how value systems, processes of leadership, and decision making function in community organization, services, and adjustment to change.

Method. Household surveys are conducted in both a rural area where industrialization is occuring (Hennepin, Illinois) and a control area (Iroquois County, Illinois). The investigators undertake follow-up surveys over time to measure change. These are supplemented with specialized subject matter surveys and use of secondary data sources. On-the-spot survey and observation are also conducted by a resident observer. (CLF)

53. SENIOR CENTER PARTICIPANTS

(a) David F. DeMarche. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Service Program for Older San Franciscans, 1400 Geary Blvd., San Francisco, Calif. 94109, June, 1969, 76 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Service Program for Older San Franciscans, under sponsorship of Northern California Presbyterian Homes, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This constituency study examines the characteristics and distribution of elderly people now being served by 47 senior centers in San Francisco. The study provides information on age, sex, marital status, place of residence, length of residence in San Francisco, type of living arrangement, income status, and source of income. The project is intended to identify geographic gaps in service, as well as serve as a planning tool for individual centers. It also provides a format for gathering information on a continuing basis.

Findings. Women outnumber men four-to-one as participants in the senior centers. One-half of the members are between 65 and 74 years old; over one-third are 75 or older. The participants are predominately Caucasians, with Orientals comprising the largest non-white group. The majority (65%) of the females are widowed, whereas only 21% of the males are widowed. Two out of five senior center participants are foreign-born, and most of them come from non-English-speaking countries.

One-third of the participants live in their own homes. As they grow older, they tend to give up their homes. A larger proportion live in apartments. Married members are more likely than single members to live in their own homes. However, almost one-third of widowed members continue to live in their own homes.

Senior center participants are scattered all over San Francisco, due partially to the scattering of senior centers. However, the number of center participants is small in relation to the total number of persons 65 and older in San Francisco. As a group, the center participants tend to be relatively long-time residents.

Almost all of the participants are either retired or unemployed. Four-fifths of the participants are receiving social security. Nearly three out of five members have annual incomes under $2,000. To live in San Francisco on a moderate standard, an elderly person without a spouse needs $2,300. On this basis, about two-thirds of the widowed, over half of the separated or divorced, and half of the single members are living well below this standard.

The seniors in the study attend the centers very regularly. Ninety percent attend at least once a week. Over half of the participants live within a one-mile radius of centers. Another twenty percent live within two miles. Over half of the participants travel to the center by bus or streetcar; more than a third walk; the balance use private auto. (MP)

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

54. MANPOWER NEEDS FOR NATIONAL GOALS IN THE 1970'S

(a) Leonard A. Lecht. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 183 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 68-23356. (c) National Planning Association (NPA), Center for Priority Analysis, under contract with U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Research. (d) 16:3-93.

Problem. This study is part of a continuing research effort to provide more and better information concerning national goals and resources to decision makers in the private and public sectors of our society. It is specifically concerned with projections of future manpower requirements from the perspective of manpower needed by 1975 to achieve certain national goals for the general improvement of the quality of American life. Three considerations form the basis for this project: (1) vigorous pursuit of national goals; (2) the job-creating effect of technology; and (3) average annual increases in productivity as a result of technological advances.

Previous Research. Goals for Americans: The Report of the President's Commission on National Goals, issued in 1960, listed a series of goals in the most significant areas of American life. These 16 areas, which include all sectors of the private and public economy, are as follows: agriculture, area redevelopment, consumer expenditures, education, health, housing, international aid, manpower retraining, national defense, natural resources, private plant and equipment, research and development, social welfare, space, transportation, and urban development. Standards for achieving goals in these areas were later formulated by the National Planning Association from special studies, associations of experts, legislative hearings, and national policy. Based on this framework,the NPA's Center for Priority Analysis undertook a two-year study of the dollar cost of achieving all 16 goals in the 1970's. The results of this study are discussed in Leonard A. Lecht's The Dollar Cost of Our National Goals (Washington, D. C.: National Planning Association, 1965) and Goals, Priorities, and Dollars: The Next Decade (New York: The Free Press, 1966). These dollar estimates are the point of departure for the projections of manpower requirements in this report.

Method. The techniques for arriving at the projections consist basically of translating the dollar-cost estimates for the goals into expenditures for the output of the industries that contribute to their pursuit. The relationship between output and employment in each of these industries in the early 1960's, together with the anticipated changes in productivity, supply a basis for estimating the total employment needed in the different industries in the mid-1970's to meet the various goals. Details and statistics are provided in the book's appendices.

Findings. The following conclusions were drawn from the study: (1) Full achievement of the 16 goals by the mid-1970's would require an employed civilian labor force of more than 100 million--ten million more than are expected to be in the civilian labor force in 1975. (2) Thus, vigorous pursuit of these objectives would create a scarcity, rather than a surplus, of manpower. Manpower problems will likely focus on education and training, making better use of existing manpower, and improving mobility, rather than on issues of

unemployment. (3) More and better jobs would be created for undertapped human resources, especially nonwhites, women, older workers, and the handicapped. (4) The kinds of jobs needed will be significantly influenced by the nation's choice of priorities. A high priority assigned to health or education would primarily increase the demand for white-collar workers. Emphasis on urban development or transportation would largely increase the demand for blue-collar workers. Rising incomes will likely cause a consumer shift, to some extent, from mass-produced standardized items to labor-intensive goods and services, such as education, recreation, and handcrafted articles. (SD)

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55. JOBS AND CIVIL RIGHTS (THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN PROMOTING EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING)

(a) Richard P. Nathan. (b) Completed and published under the above title for the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, April, 1969, 318 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) Brookings Institution, under contract with the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. (d) 14:2-298.

Problem. To examine the implementation of policies of the federal government to provide equal opportunity in private employment for members of minority groups. Three major equal opportunity employment policies of the federal government are included within the scope of the study: (1) Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibiting discrimination in employment; (2) Executive Order 11246 to ban discrimination and promote equal opportunity on the part of employers who have contracts with the federal government; and (3) federally-aided employment service and job preparation programs, insofar as equal employment opportunity is included among their basic objectives.

Civil rights laws and policies now apply in almost every area in which government--federal, state, and local--has responsibilities. It is not so much new laws that are required today as a strengthened capacity to make existing laws work. Strengthening this capacity is the principal interest of this study.

Method. Research was conducted in stages corresponding to the administrative levels through which policy is transmitted. The first stage consisted of interviews in Washington with federal officials responsible for administering the programs and activities covered in this study. These interviews were, in turn, used as the basis for field research in selected metropolitan areas: Atlanta and Macon, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Houston, Texas; Memphis, Tennessee; and Trenton (and Northern), New Jersey. For each of these cities, researchers interviewed: (1) regional and sub-regional federal officials; (2) state and local officials; (3) major area employers; and (4) representatives of affected private organizations. In addition, a questionnaire was mailed to selected state and local civil rights leaders soliciting information on their experience under the equal employment opportunity programs and activities of the federal government. Of 102 questionnaires mailed, 35 replies were received.

Findings. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) to date, has operated in much the same manner as its state-local counterparts. Like most state and local Fair Employment Practices Commissions, it has relied primarily on a reactive approach. More attention should be given to "self-starting" activities. The author also recommends the development of an EEOC-initiated enforcement program. Cease and desist authority for the EEOC is absolutely essential. Its availability would aid compliance and cooperation in every phase of EEOC operations.

Doubt exists as to the seriousness of the federal government's commitment to the stated goals of Executive Order 11246. More determined application of sanctions under Executive Order 11246 is imperative if this program is to be effective. In no case has a substantial contract been taken away from a major firm because of discrimination in employment or because an employer failed to put into effect promised affirmative action measures. Related to the problem of enforcement, is the reluctance of federal officials to specify precise actions employers must take to eliminate discrimination.

Manpower programs must be reconciled with the antidiscrimination enforcement programs under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Executive Order 11246. Anticipated results from new job creation efforts must not be allowed to overshadow the enforcement of antidiscrimination policies for employment.

The author recommends a reorganization of the administrative machinery to enforce civil rights. He urges an independent agency approach to centralize equal employment programs and activities of the federal government. The Office of Federal Contract Compliance should be transferred from the Department of Labor to the EEOC with an explicit commitment to the activities of the EEOC and the manpower service programs of the federal government. All necessary staff and resources to achieve these commitments must be provided. (MP)

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56. THE NATURE OF THE JOB PROBLEM AND THE ROLE OF NEW PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

(a) Harold L. Sheppard. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007, 1969, 30 pp. No Charge for single copies; additional copies, $.25 each. (c) Individual research, with partial support from the Ford Foundation and the United States Conference of Mayors. (d) None.

Problem. To provide information about the nature and size of the job problem in terms of the following: (1) who among the poor do and do not work and why; (2) the characteristics of the working poor (including their occupations, industries in which they work, and their location); (3) the variety of estimates concerning how many more jobs could be filled or created; and (4) the role of private and public employment in meeting the employment needs of the poor and the underemployed.

Method. The author makes a detailed analysis of statistics relating to the labor force, employment, underemployment, wages, industrial location, occupation, and future job possibilities.

Findings. The number of people in need of jobs or better jobs is estimated to range from 4.6 million family heads and unrelated individuals to 7.3 million. These should be compared with 2.4 million (as of March, 1968) who were working part-time but wanting full-time jobs, or unemployed for 15 or more weeks. As for the sources of new jobs for such persons, there is no simple estimate as to what the potential might be in the private sector of the economy. In the public sector, one estimate has been as high as 5.3 million.

There are several categories of public service functions that are not being served adequately under existing levels of expenditure: (1) basic community services, such as water, electricity, and gas services; (2) transportation; (3) educational; (4) health; (5) recreational and cultural; and (6) miscellaneous services, such as child care centers and jails. The needed expansion of these services would provide more jobs, as well as facilitate further growth in the private sector.

The solution to the problems of "hard core" unemployment and underemployment must combine the current efforts of the private sector to train and hire along with the expansion and provision of public services at various levels of government and in nonprofit organizations.

In taking the first steps toward achieving the latter, the author recommends that the following procedures be implemented: (1) the passage of legislation to create public service employment jobs at local, county, state, and national levels of government; (2) a more rational and improved program--with realistic recognition of the intrinsic demand problem--of private industry training and hiring of the hard-core unemployed and underemployed; and (3) the maintenance of those fiscal and monetary policies conducive to a "full-employment" economy. (AL)

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57. A SYSTEMS APPROACH TO NEW CAREERS: TWO PAPERS

(a) Wretha W. Wiley and Sidney A. Fine. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Methods for Manpower Analysis No. 3, by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007, November, 1969, 37 pp. No charge for single copies; additional copies, $.25 each. (c)

W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. The first paper in this publication, "Six Steps to New Careers," by Wretha W. Wiley, is designed to help the citizens advisory boards of Community Action Programs understand the implications of new career jobs in Community Action Programs. The author attempts to point out the most important things for citizens groups to look for in evaluating career advancement plans and the most critical steps involved in designing jobs and careers. The paper lists six criteria or tests that must be met to determine whether the staffing plan in any agency constitutes real jobs and careers for poor people: (1) Do jobs in the planning office really contribute to achieving the purpose of the Community Action Agency? (2) Do they meet the workers' needs for growth and recognition as people? (3) Are they seen as fixed and rigid? Or does the agency recognize that jobs are simply flexible combinations of tasks which can be arranged and rearranged in many ways, depending upon the objectives and needs of the agency and its workers? (4) Do job descriptions use explicit standardized language which allows a reader to compare jobs and measure their similarities and differences? (5) Are all the jobs in the career advancement plan tailored to fit local conditions? (6) Can the requirements for all the jobs in the career advancement plan be translated into human terms which can be used in the recruitment and selection of workers?

The second paper is "A Systems Approach to Manpower Development in Human Services," by Sidney A. Fine. A systems approach, as used in this paper, attempts to achieve the goal of securing competent manpower for human services. The major features of such a system--purpose, environment or constraints, resources, components of the system, and maintenance of the system--are described.

The systems approach is related to the six tests or criteria of performance for a staffing plan described in the paper by Wiley. Jobs that satisfy the six criteria satisfy the needs of the system and help achieve the systems purpose. At the same time, they give individuals the opportunity to achieve their personal goals, their systems needs. (MP)

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58. TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT IN TWO SELECTED RURAL COUNTIES IN THE SOUTH

(a) Charles H. Rogers and Rudolph D. Artis. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Center for Occupational Education, North Carolina State University at Raleigh, 1 Maiden Ln., Raleigh, N. C. 27607, July, 1969, 206 pp. Price not indicated. (c) North Carolina State University at Raleigh, Center for Occupational Education and Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation and Research, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. This report traces the labor-market experience of teenagers, comparing black and white youths, in order to: (1) evaluate the relationship of particular personality variables, of certain social and familial characteristics, and of community factors with the employment of black and white teenagers; and (2) assess educational and training opportunities for these youths.

Method. Some participants in the study were teenage school dropouts. Others were drawn from business, industry, and educational institutions. The structured interview technique, with separate questionnaires for each subpopulation, was used for data collection.

Findings. Major findings of the study include the following: (1) Unemployment of sample teenagers was not high in comparison with national statistics; the difference in the rate of black and white unemployment was lower than anticipated. (2) Subemployment rates for both races were higher than unemployment rates. (3) Females, especially those who were black, experienced the worst problems. (4) Suggested evidence of discrimination was inconclusive. (5) Equal education does not mean equal job opportunity. (6) Teenagers most likely to be employed are those with high school vocational training. (7) Generally, employers are reserved about hiring teenagers, though this exists less in firms with high labor demands. (8) Labor-market conditions took precedence over social or other background factors. (9) Informal methods of finding jobs are used by whites, whereas blacks make greater use of government employment services.

The investigators recommend that: (1) a cooperative program be established, involving the business community and governmental departments of labor and education, to upgrade the process of job hunting; (2) an intensive study be conducted of the black female population to reveal the underlying causes of this group's labor-market experience; and (3) educational consolidation and integration be stressed and a program be established to improve communications between high schools and vo-tech programs. (CHR)

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59. WHICH SUMMER JOBS ARE INTERESTING? THESE ARE!

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The National Commission on Resources for Youth, Inc., 36 W. 44th St., New York, N. Y. 10036, 1969, 64 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The National Commission on Resources for Youth, Inc. (NCRY), under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To discover and aid youth activities that are innovative and meaningful. In 1968, the Ford Foundation funded the NCRY to pay graduate students and returned veterans to find and report on operating youth programs. A cross-section of these reports were selected to comprise this booklet. The reports describe the activities of various youth-participation programs and provide information for contacting their administrators. The booklet covers jobs for youth in the following areas: programs tailored for the community; better deals for families; health; recreation; tutoring; old age and child care; law enforcement; and building and restoration. Also contained in the booklet are chapters dealing with employment services; guidelines for adult advisors or administrators; and program evaluation. (SD)

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60. A MODEL FOR EMPLOYMENT SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

(a) Hazel S. McCalley, Betty Jo Bailey, and Clara Friedman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Greenleigh Associates, Inc., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, August, 1969, 134 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) Greenleigh Associates, Inc., under contract with U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Office of Manpower Research. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate some of the major problems in providing employment services to the disabled and to suggest feasible innovations that would improve these services on the basis of observation and familiarity with the social services field. The resulting model system is intended to provide rehabilitation, placement, and related services to the employable handicapped. The target population includes those between the ages of 18 and 64 who are capable of making a significant contribution to their self-support through their own productivity; that is, those who are able to earn at least a minimum wage level or, if not, could be subsidized for the remainder.

Method. The study employed several approaches: (1) analysis of statistical data and other published source material; (2) collection and analysis of case data on two samples of the disadvantaged handicapped in Los Angeles, California, and Atlanta, Georgia; and (3) observations of the present services and problems in Tacoma, Washington, and Baltimore, Maryland, including detailed, nonstructured but focused interviews with employers in these cities.

Findings. The investigators concluded the following: (1) A model system should focus primarily on the mentally ill or restored, the retarded, the severely handicapped, those whose handicaps are found unacceptable to employers, and the disadvantaged handicapped. (2) Poor education and lack of job skills among the handicapped cause most employment problems. (3) There is no existing system of employment-related services to the handicapped. (4) A unified system of providing services must replace the wasteful conglomeration of numerous specialized agencies through which clients are often shuttled in a merry-go-round of referrals. (5) All agencies combined reach, or are even aware of, only a small portion of the disabled, especially among the disadvantaged. This situation must be considered in the model system. (6) Generally inadequate resources have been allocated to meet the employment-related needs of the disabled. This lack of resources and pressures to produce results

create a tendency in agencies to "cream" the population in accepting clients. (7) Adequate job training is the most serious need in preparing the handicapped for employment. More extensive use should be made of federal manpower training programs. (8) Job analysis identifying needed jobs that the handicapped can be trained to perform satisfactorily is of utmost importance. (9) The majority of the handicapped who are productive enough to be in the labor market can be prepared for competitive employment at minimum wage or better. (10) The potential market for the handicapped in the public sector should be explored. (11) Follow-up services should be considerably expanded by agencies serving the disabled. (12) Income for the handicapped should be maintained at a dignified level through evaluation and training processes by agencies. (SD)

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61. EARLY RETIREMENT: THE DECISION AND THE EXPERIENCE

(a) Richard E. Barfield, James N. Morgan, and George Katona. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Publications Division, Institute for Social Research, The University of Michigan, P. O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, 1969. $8.00 per copy, cloth; $6.00, paper. A supplemental re-survey of the sample of autoworkers used in this study is currently in process. Completion expected in 1970. (c) The University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center. (d) None.

Problem. To illuminate factors that are important in making the decision to retire voluntarily, that is, before retirement is compelled by institutional arrangements or health reasons. The study specifically investigates workers' attitudes toward employment, including evaluation of income earned and kind of work done, and toward conditions expected under retirement, such as the degree of satisfaction with expected retirement income and appreciation of leisure. Also contained in the study is a survey of the situations and attitudes of those already retired.

Method. Surveys using both mail and personal interview techniques were conducted, beginning in 1966, among samples from two sources: (1) a representative sample of the national population; and (2) a random sample of older workers in the automobile industry around 60 years of age. The autoworkers were chosen because they formed at the time a fairly homogeneous group which had recently become eligible for an attractive early retirement benefit program and which was therefore involved, during initial contact, in making decisions regarding retirement.

Findings. The major finding of the study, derived from both samples, is that financial factors--primarily expected retirement income--are of principal importance in the retirement decision. Attitudinal variables, although operating in expected directions, had less influence. For both samples, the investigators found a threshold level of retirement income that most people considered necessary to insure an adequate post-retirement living standard, currently about $4,000 per year. The only other situational variable that showed a greatly significant correlation with retirement plans was health. Those in both samples who saw their health as declining were more likely to express plans for early retirement.

The investigators also found: (1) In the national sample, persons looking forward to enjoying recreational activities were more likely to want to retire before 65. (2) Age was negatively correlated with plans for early retirement in the national group. (3) Generally, the autoworker tended to make prompt use of the new early retirement provision if his retirement income could provide reasonably comfortable living. He remained at work if this were not so. (4) About 75 percent of the already-retired respondents in both groups reported being satisfied or very satisfied with their life since retirement. In the national sample, satisfaction was substantially correlated with having an income of $4,000 or more.

From their findings, the investigators drew these conclusions: (1) The proportion of people retiring early will increase. (2) The response of autoworkers to an early retirement plan implies that an increase in pension benefits will lead to an increase in early retirees. (3) Retirement can be a very satisfying time of life for many people. (SD)

62. INTERNATIONAL MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT--A ROLE FOR PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

(a) Leon Weintraub. (b) Completed and published under the above title as part of Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publisher, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 135 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-19349. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the role of private enterprise in developing the skills of the populations of underdeveloped countries through various forms of training. This book focuses on the general problem of human resource development in underdeveloped countries and the efforts made by some national governments to meet the need for skilled manpower. Specifically, the book surveys the role of American private enterprise in five Latin American countries: Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela. The author examines each country's vocational training system and national training institute, as well as the USAID Participant Training program operating in each country. The results of a survey of training programs undertaken by private corporations is also revealed.

Findings. Too little attention has been given to the role of the private sector in manpower development in foreign countries. Private enterprise has a particularly important role to play in training supporting and ancillary skill groups, especially technical assistants. Supporting and ancillary skill technicians are needed so that skilled professionals can maximize their productive capabilities. These supporting workers can be trained by businesses and factories.

With more comprehensive planning and coordination with government programs, private enterprise can play an increasingly important role in manpower development. The author indicates three reasons why the private sector in the United States should play a larger part in technical assistance to developing countries. (1) The increasing number of larger United States companies that are providing employment for thousands of people in any one country makes an organized training program imperative if these companies are to meet the competition and turn out products or services that meet their own standards. (2) The United States government produces very little material goods. Most of the great economic assets of the U. S.--capital, know-how, and resourcefulness--are in private hands and have not been adequately used to train human resources in developing countries. Business, rather than the U. S. government, is better qualified to teach organization, industrial economics, industrial planning, standards of performance, workmanship, the importance of productivity, and other skills. (3) Private enterprise is more flexible and innovative than the U. S. government because it cannot control the social, political, and economic environment. Business must accept its environment and then try to implement its plans. Political considerations could be held to a minimum by the private sector. Long-range planning could then be implemented without fear of sudden change caused by non-economic factors.

Weintraub also suggests possible ways to make more systematic use of the American private sector. One possibility would be to require business to train workers for any large-scale development project it may contract for in underdeveloped countries. The author recommends that training be concentrated within private industry rather than within poorly equipped and poorly staffed vocational schools.

Weintraub also reiterates several suggestions to extend training opportunities advanced previously by Simon Rottenberg. (1) More U. S. firms should provide university training at company expense. (2) Greater numbers of employees should be sent to the U. S. for technical instruction. (3) Formal training programs should be made available to greater numbers of people. (4) Grants of funds to universities and other research institutions should be increased.

Finally, Weintraub suggests that a survey team composed of representatives from the U. S. and the country involved, identify those skills in which a critical shortage exists and then investigate training programs that could be used to increase available manpower in those skills. The survey team would decide which firms in each country are the most capable and experienced in training workers for each skill

in which a shortage exists. Thus, the training experience and expertise of individual firms would be utilized in the manpower interests of an entire economy. (MP)

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63. POPULATION GROWTH AND AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN LATIN AMERICA, WITH SOME U. S. COMPARISONS

(a) William C. Thiesenhusen. (b) Completed and published under the above title in the American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Volume 51, November, 1969, pp. 735-751. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this paper, the investigator submits that at least in some parts of Latin America, stopgap policies should be designed to create more jobs for campesinos in farming. Such employment would provide greater security and higher income earning potential than farm workers now realize as hired hands on large estates. The agrarian reform proposal, which the author suggests, would also give these farm people an opportunity to develop some basic skills needed to raise their productivity in agriculture--or for urban life--while providing some demand stimulus to the non-farm sectors.

The author critically analyzes the assumptions of some policymakers that the industrial sector will expeditiously absorb the growth of the labor force. But, as he points out, urbanization in Latin America is so far ahead of industrialization that continued advocacy of the type of agricultural modernization that encourages speedy off-farm migration may merely add to the urban unrest. This migration, combined with the "population explosion" is causing a great increase in the growth of the urban labor force and is straining the facilities of the Latin American city. The root of the problem, the author feels, is the hacienda system which has an institutional parallel in the sharecropper South of the United States. The campesino of the hacienda and the sharecropper are, in some sense, analogous; and evidence is presented to show that latifundia-type farming systems are not as able as family farms to: (1) provide security of employment or adequate income necessary to keep workers in farming until a late enough stage of industrial development; and (2) support an educational system that is capable of developing the skills needed for urban employment or for upgrading the rural labor force. The seriousness of the current movement to the cities in Latin America is accentuated since slums--the outward manifestation of underemployment and idleness--are growing faster than those in the United States ever did.

To slow the rate of farm-to-city migration until industry is able to absorb labor at a faster rate, the author suggests than an agrarian reform policy of "contrived dualism" be considered by development planners in Latin American countries with a traditional land tenure structure. The essential elements of such a policy are as follows: (1) the progressively managed large farm and plantation subsector should be stimulated to greater productivity through the application of more yield increasing inputs; (2) in this subsector, as much employment and income security as possible should be encouraged without creating disincentives for management; (3) technology, markets, and credit should be adapted and made available to the small farm subsector so that these farms might employ more people and produce a greater marketable surplus; (4) programs should be undertaken to provide secure and legal title for the many small farmers who do not have title to their land; (5) traditional large-scale farms should be transformed into new peasant farms; (6) attempts should be made to move reform-created farms as rapidly as possible toward commercial agriculture with limited mechanization, more use of yield-increasing inputs, and improved extension-type services. (AL)

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64. LABOR MARKET STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL MOBILITY

(a) Melvin W. Reder. (b) In process. (c) Stanford University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of the Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. This study has two general objectives: (1) to analyze the interrelationship between economic growth and changes in socioeconomic status, particularly as these changes are reflected in occupation and income; and (2) to show how economic

growth is associated with rural-urban immigration and shifts of workers from lower to higher socioeconomic status. The role of labor market adjustment, especially the maintenance of full employment as a determinant of labor market conditions, is being carefully examined. The study pays close attention to the effect of labor market phenomena on minority group socioeconomic status. A special aspect of the work will be to relate the concept of social mobility to investment in human capital. (MWH)

65. OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE (OMBE)

The U. S. Department of Commerce has created an Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the purpose of which is to help members of minority groups become owners or managers of businesses. To report developments in this effort, a publication called OMBE Outlook is being issued from time to time. The current issue describes creation of this office, established last March by Executive Order of the President, and a number of subsequent developments. These developments include: (1) Creation of a Voluntary Credit Corporation, or Credit Pool, designed to provide equity capital up to $10,000 in bank loans or other types of credit for minority businesses. (2) Creation, through a $200,000 grant from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, of the Institute of Minority Business Education at Howard University. This Institute's function is to compile successful business and management techniques and make them available to new minority-group businessmen. (3) Establishment of shopping centers throughout the country, which are owned and operated by minorities.

Other OMBE programs span a wide range of enterprises. Though it is not a lending agency, its purpose is to coordinate public and private programs with maximum speed and effectiveness.

For information and copies of OMBE Outlook, write to: The Director, Office of Minority Business Enterprise, Rm. 3800-A, Washington, D. C., 20230. (BK)

● MIGRATION

66. A STUDY OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC MOBILITY AMONG URBAN NEGROES

(a) Stanley H. Masters. (b) In process. (c) Rutgers--The State University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of the Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To compare the economic position of recent Negro migrants to the cities with the position of Negroes who are long-term urban residents. On the basis of these findings, there should be a better understanding of the extent to which recent immigrants are responsible for the widespread economic problems of urban Negroes. Considerable emphasis will also be placed on comparing results for Negroes and whites. These comparisons will help determine whether racial discrimination is greater for recent migrants or for long-term residents of urban areas. The position of Negro immigrants is also being compared with that of rural (or Southern) Negroes to provide a better understanding of the benefits of migration than can be obtained by simply comparing rural Negroes with all urban Negroes.

Method. Data are being analyzed from the 1/1,000 sample of the 1960 Census in order to establish values for such measures of economic well-being as poverty status, earned income, occupation, and various housing standards. Immigrant status is being measured by (1) whether or not a person was living in an SMSA in 1955; (2) for a Negro living outside the South, whether he was born in the South; and (3) for a white, whether he is native-born. In addition to simple cross-tabulations between the measures of immigrant status and the measures of economic well-being, the study will standardize for other variables including education, age, and sex. Regression analysis and cross-tabulations will both be used. (SHM)

67. RURAL TO URBAN MIGRATION IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(a) Nancie L. Gonzalez and others. (b) In process. (c) The University of Iowa, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study the process of modernization in the Dominican Republic, especially as it relates to the effects of increasing rural to urban migration. The following aspects are being analyzed: (1) factors that impel residents of rural areas and villages to make their way to cities; (2) the actual timing and routes of such migrations; and (3) the amount of social disorganization that may occur in cities as well as rural areas as a result of the failure to adjust to a new social milieu on the one hand, and as a result of displacement of a portion of the population on the other.

Hypothesis. (1) Migrants to cities are, on the one hand, better off and better educated than those who do not migrate, and for many of the former, migration to a large city is an easier form of adaption to the modern world than is the adoption of intensive agriculture aimed at the international market. (2) Internal migration to cities will lead to the formation in the cities of sub-societal units whose way of life and internal organization are such that the development of new social structures will allow the members of such units to adapt to the rigors of living in an industrial economy. Not all adapt, of course, with social problems and general disorganization resulting.

Method. The investigator lived in the city of Santiago de los Caballeros for 14 months and collected data concerning the organization of the entire city. At the same time, several research assistants lived in a rural area known to be undergoing heavy emigration to the city of Santiago. Questionnaires were administered to a group of migrants to elicit data on a variety of social facts. Another questionnaire was administered to a group of college students in Santiago to determine which of these came from a rural background, and something of their plans for the future.

Findings. Although the major findings and results of the study are still to be determined, the primary conclusion is that the recent migrants to a city such as Santiago cannot be placed in a single category. There is a range of adaptations, depending upon age, previous urban experience, education, and other factors. At the same time, it is clear that there exists a mass of urban dwellers, many but not all of whom are migrants, who have not been able to gain admittance to any of the previously existing social segments. These appear to be forming new kinds of associations and utilizing new kinds of techniques for furthering their own welfare. (NLG)

68. LOCAL RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY: A SELECTED AND ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Robert E. Daniel. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 104. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, November, 1969, 14 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Urban Planning. (d) None.

Problem. In this bibliography, the investigator offers a selected list of references pertaining to local residential mobility. He defines local mobility as changing residence within the same political boundary. Materials are divided into three major categories: (1) general background sources related to local residential mobility in terms of the demographic characteristics of movers, the reasons why people move locally, and residential location patterns; (2) social structure sources relating to social stratification and class structure, family organization (the family life cycle), and the social structure of neighborhoods; and (3) research and survey methods sources that provide background in the methods and techniques of scientific inquiry into social relations. Each of these three categories is further subdivided as to type of source--books, articles and periodicals, and monographs and public documents. (AL)

● URBANIZATION

69. THE CITY IN NEWLY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: READINGS ON URBANISM AND URBANIZATION

(a) Gerald Breese (ed.) (b) Completed and published under the above title as part of the Modernization of Traditional Societies Series by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J., 1969, 554 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 69-11167. (c) Princeton University, Bureau of Urban Research. (d) None.

Problem. This volume is a collection of readings by experts in the field who explore the major patterns and issues involved in the rapid growth of urban centers in recently emerging nations.

The book begins with a discussion of the current status of urbanization. The world trends and major geographic regions involved are examined in reports based on the most recent census data from United Nations, government, and independent specialists. Accompanying maps specifically illustrate the vast scope of the newly developing areas of Asia, Africa, and Latin America and the most densely populated cities of the world.

The second section considers the role of the city in the economic growth and social change of newly developing countries. Topics covered include primate cities, international patterns of technology and divisions of labor, and "over-urbanization."

The third section focuses on the inhabitants of emerging urban centers. Patterns of migration, adjustment to city life, mobility, and the political implications of urbanization are covered in this section.

Finally, the book compares the structure of emerging cities in developing nations to that of cities in more established nations. The implications of uncontrolled urban settlement in developing nations and the question of whether future technology may result in a vastly different type of urban life are among the topics discussed in this section.

Previous Research. An unannotated bibliography, by the investigator, Modernization and Urbanization: Existing and Potential Relationships in the "Third World," published by the Council of Planning Librarians, March, 1969. (See Digest Report 16:2-61) (MP)

70. URBANIZATION IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Gerald Hodge. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography 30-96, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, September, 1969, 13 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Toronto, Department of Urban and Regional Planning, for the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography offers a selected list of 164 publications and articles arranged under the following major categories: (1) regional development policy; (2) techniques of regional analysis; (3) cities as economic growth poles; (4) cities as social development poles; (5) city systems and settlement patterns; (6) city regions and regional government; and (7) urban migration and flows. (AL)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

71. REMAKING AN ORGANIZATION

(a) Jay Schulman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by State University of New York Press, Thurlow Terrace, Albany, N. Y. 12201, October, 1969, 255 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-12101. (c) Individual research, with partial support from the Russell Sage Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. In order to understand how organizations change in response to the growing demands placed upon them, this book examines the social conditions that inhibit or promote structural innovation in organizations. Stuuctural innovation, in this study, means only those changes in organizational form that are deliberately sought and represent a novel departure from existing administrative procedures or arrangements. The investigator deals with

only two stages in the process of innovation--initiation and adoption. Among the factors studied for their effect on innovation are the rank and status of the innovator, conflict or impetus resulting from pursuit of personal careers, occupational rivalry, mobilization of financial and other resources in support of innovations, and types of administrative control systems. The book is based primarily on an extended case study of the innovative process at the New York Psychiatric Institute and the Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City.

Method. As a participant observer in these institutions, the investigator collected data on 131 structural innovations, using a questionnaire for determining attitudes about innovation and several hundred interviews to supplement his observations. Data were collected from January, 1957, to July, 1963. The innovations analyzed in the study were initiated over a period beginning in July, 1954, and ending in July, 1963, a total of nine years. The institutions' private files provided material for historical background.

Findings. The principal findings of this study are: (1) The degree of both initiation and adoption of innovation correlated positively, for the most part, with occupational or organizational rank. The higher the rank, the more likely innovations were to be introduced and accepted. (2) Innovation was more frequent in those areas in which members had direct administrative interests, provided that their superiors were cooperative or neutral. (3) The ability to mobilize resources was to a great extent dependent upon both occupational status and organizational rank. Authorities were more likely to make resources available for innovations in which they had vested interests. Adoption of innovations was more likely when there was easy access to resources. Since this is a case study, the findings may not necessarily apply to other organizations. (SD)

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72. WHY CAN'T THEY BE LIKE US? FACTS AND FALLACIES ABOUT ETHNIC DIFFERENCES AND GROUP CONFLICTS IN AMERICA

(a) Andrew M. Greeley. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Pamphlet Series Number 12 by the American Jewish Committee, Institute of Human Relations Press, 165 East 56th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 76 pp. $1.00 per copy. LC 73-81091. (c) American Jewish Committee. (d) None.

Problem. This book traces the development and persistence of ethnicism in the United States. The author seeks to discover why members of our society may be attracted to others of similar origin and repelled by those of different origin. Our society faces immediate social problems which cannot be solved unless we understand more about the operation of the ethnic factor. A better understanding of how ethnic groups relate with one another could possibly lead to an amelioration of the tensions which are endangering the vitality of our large cities.

Findings. Greeley suggests that the root of ethnic conflict is the struggle of immigrant groups for political and social power. Ethnic groups persist because they are a manifestation of man's deep-seated inclination to seek out those who have the same blood and beliefs as he does. They serve multiple functions. They keep cultural traditions alive, provide us with preferred associates, help organize the social structure, offer opportunities for mobility and success, and enable men to identify themselves in the face of the threatening chaos of a large, impersonal society. But on the other hand, they reinforce exclusiveness, suspicion, and distrust, as well as serve as foci for conflict.

The various ethnic groups which coexist with one another are at different stages in the process of acculturation and assimilation into the American environment. Greeley outlines six stages in the process of acculturation: (1) culture shock; (2) organization and emergent self-consciousness; (3) assimilation of the elite; (4) militancy; (5) self-hatred and anti-militancy; and (6) emerging adjustment. Greeley assumes that competition between ethnic groups for scarce resources is inevitable. However, violent conflict between ethnic groups occurs only if there is disagreement about the "rules of the game." Most of the confrontations between ethnic groups in American society are well within these vaguely agreed-upon "rules." (MP)

73. THE ESCAPE FROM POWER: POLITICS IN THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

(a) Herbert Gamberg. (b) A monograph and selected bibliography has been completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 106, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, November, 1969, 59 pp. $6.00 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Office of Community Development. (d) None.

Problem. This study of power in middle-sized communities attempts to add dimensions to the ideas which encompass contemporary conceptions of power. Major emphasis is placed upon comprehension of the idea of power rather than upon "scientific" application of this idea to concrete empirical situations. Propositions of a substantive nature resulting from this study are only the first gropings toward a theory of power in middle-sized cities; no systematic theory along these lines is attempted.

The study contends that the change in political style has not affected some deep and all too often recalcitrant modes of political thought in the American community. For example, the preeminent value of occupational advancement in the private economy over the fulfillment of a community's future in public service remains as strong in the bureaucratic as it was in the "personal" government.

Method. The author formulates a series of preconceptions and ideas which he feels give a more comprehensive view of the conceptions of power. He then analyzes three specific issues which have arisen in Peoria, Illinois. This analysis leads to a description of the importance of value systems in understanding the workings of the American community; also described is the specific set of values which define and circumscribe the system of power.

Findings. (1) In any social unit, power is the institutionalized control over the mechanisms of maintenance or change. (2) There are two major sources of power. One is through the control of the strictly constitutional resources of power. The other involves the control over other resources which may be called influence or private power. (3) As well as defining the resources of power, the value system defines the use or nonuse of power. (4) Those at the apex of the community power structure need not always be successful in working their will in order to prove their powerfulness. (5) As a form of social organization in modern, industrial society, the community is the locus of major social activities which function at the national level. (AL)

74. ORGANIZATIONAL AFFILIATION AND ORGANIZATIONAL BOUNDARIES

(a) David Horton Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a Working Paper by The Institute of Human Sciences, Boston College, Chestnut Hills, Mass. 02167, 1969, 24 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Boston College, The Institute of Human Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. To analytically define organizational boundaries and categorize the types of persons and groups affiliated with organizations.

Findings. Ten analytical types of organizational affiliates are defined and illustrated: (1) policy directors, (2) administrative managers, (3) technical personnel, (4) proprietors and legal economic claimants, (5) suppliers, (6) contributors, (7) users, (8) superordinate controllers, (9) external cooperators, and (10) official members. An organizational boundary is defined as the distinction between those who perform actual services on behalf of an organization--policy directors, administrative managers, and technical personnel--and all others, whether affiliates or not. Three types of groups result from this distinction: (1) organization members--those who perform services; (2) external affiliates--all non-service affiliates; and (3) non-affiliates--those not belonging to the organization at all. (SD)

75. THE AMERICAN YOUTH CULTURE: AN ETHNOGRAPHIC STUDY

(a) Gary H. Schwartz. (b) In process. Completion expected in Spring of 1970. (c) Institute for Juvenile Research

(Chicago), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This study seeks to illuminate the normative dimensions of adolescent social life. Thus, it focuses on the meanings which the members of peer groups give to their joint activities. To this end, the study-approach is ethnographic, and relies on participant observation supplemented by intensive interviews. Furthermore, a comparison is made of the cultural framework of adolescent social systems in four kinds of urban communities, and any evidence of the existence of a societal youth culture is also examined. (SIE)

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76. ACTIVITY PATTERNS IN THE LOW-INCOME BLACK COMMUNITY

(a) F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., Edgar W. Butler, John L. Robson, and Fred C. Patten. (b) In process. Completion expected in June, 1971. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study lifeways in a Washington, D. C. ghetto neighborhood. This research is concerned with the nature of the day-in-and-day-out activity patterns of heads and spouses of heads of households and teenagers. To interpret these patterns, selected information is being assembled on residents of the neighborhood, including visiting patterns with relatives and friends, participation in formal and informal groups, perspectives about living conditions within the ghetto, aspirations and expectations of upward mobility, and attitudes about living in all-black and integrated neighborhoods. This research aims to provide a basis for making comparative analyses of lifeways and perspectives of residents living in low-income white neighborhoods, with a view to identifying similarities and differences that are likely to affect intergroup relations in programs concerned with open residential living environments.

Method. The project employs both survey research and participant-observation methods. (SC)

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77. CONDITIONS AND ATTITUDES OF NEGROES IN DETROIT

(a) H. Schuman. (b) In process. (c) University of Michigan, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. To study the conditions and attitudes of Negroes in Detroit in relation to their goals along the "integration to nationalism" dimension, and in relation to the means by which these goals can best be implemented. The goals and means are to be related to their past experiences across racial lines, to levels of expectation and aspiration, and to a series of basic social and economic variables such as age, income, occupation, education, and region of origin.

Method. A cross-section of Negro family heads and wives of heads was interviewed, with double sampling of middle and upper income residential areas. Race of interviewer was varied, and the interaction of each of the main substantive factors with the methodological variation is being studied. A small supplementary sample of white respondents was gathered which allows some comparisons to be made across racial lines. (SIE)

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78. COLLECTIVE DECISION MAKING IN AMERICAN INDIAN COMMUNITIES

(a) Robert A. White. (b) In process. Completion expected by Spring, 1970. (c) St. Louis University, Department of Sociology, St. Louis, Mo., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To study the factors influencing increased decision-making capacity at the community level and factors inhibiting the same in American Indian communities. The federal government, through policies of the various agencies dealing with the American Indian, the Bureau of Indian Affairs in particular, is attempting to recognize the right and ability of tribal communities and off-reservation Indians to govern themselves and is conceding more *de facto* authority to these governing bodies. It

is generally observed, however, that in most American Indian communities there is little effective decision-making capacity either at the social system level or at the personality level. Research is being conducted in the urban Indian subcommunity in Rapid City, S. D. and, in a more limited manner, on the Pine Ridge and Cheyenne River Reservations.

Method. The level of political development or capacity for decision-making will be measured in terms of the institutional processes observed to be carrying out seven functional categories of the decision process: (1) political socialization and recruitment; (2) interest articulation; (3) interest aggregation; (4) problem recognition; (5) political communication; (6) the actual decision making; and (7) execution of the decision. By analyzing a series of key decision processes an attempt will be made to reveal the social system characteristics at each stage of the decision process. (SIE)

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79. PLURALISM AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION IN AN INDIAN CITY

(a) G. D. Berreman. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Anthropology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. The main focus of this study is on the articulation of cultural differences in a complex society. Specifically, the project has these objectives: (1) To describe how culturally differing groups within a plural society coordinate their behavior to form a functioning, integrated society. This will be accomplished by investigating the ways in which urban dwellers in India with diverse cultural backgrounds, such as caste membership, language, occupation, regional origin, and upbringing, handle their everyday interactions with one another. (2) To explore methods of observing and analyzing situations of face-to-face interaction among strangers of differing backgrounds in order to obtain information regarding their attitudes and beliefs about one another as these relate to their behavior toward one another. The study should provide insight into the nature of plural societies, intergroup relations, and Indian social organization.

Method. The project will basically involve a symbolic interaction approach, which entails investigating how various groups view themselves, what stereotypes they hold about one another, their personal self images, how they identify others, how they project their own identity, and how they behave in the presence of others. (SIE)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

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80. REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE

(a) Various. (b) Completed. Three task force reports to the Commission have been published by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. All are available from the U. S. Government Printing Office as follows: (1) Violence in America; Historical and Comparative Perspectives, prepared by Hugh Davis Graham and Ted Robert Gurr for the Task Force on Historical and Comparative Perspectives, 1969, 644 pp. Vol. I-$1.25 per copy; Vol. II-$1.50 per copy. LC 76-601931. (2) The Politics of Protest; Violent Aspects of Protest and Confrontation, prepared by Jerome Skolnick for the Task Force on Demonstrations, Protests, and Group Violence, 1969, 276 pp. $1.25 per copy. (3) Firearms and Violence in American Life, prepared by George D. Newton and Franklin E. Zimring for the Task Force on Firearms, 1969, 268 pp. $1.25 per copy. LC 70-601932. The Final Report of the Commission has been published along with Daniel P. Moynihan's "Toward a National Urban Policy," under the title Violent Crime; The Challenge to Our Cities by George Braziller, Inc., One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, January, 1970, 85 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 76-111638. (c) National Commission for the Causes and Prevention of Violence. (d) 16:1-68.

Problem. The National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence was established by Executive Order in June, 1968, as a response to the apparent increase in violent or potentially violent activities over recent years in the United States. The Commission was charged to investigate and make recommendations concerning the

causes and prevention of: (1) lawless acts of violence, including murder, assassination, and assault; (2) disrespect for law, order, and public officials; and (3) violent disruptions of public order by individuals and groups. In order to carry out this work, the Commission formed three task forces to specifically study the areas of historical and comparative perspectives, the relationship of firearms and violence, and the violent aspects of protest and confrontation. Special investigative reports were also authorized by the Commission to examine civil disturbances which occurred in Chicago, Cleveland, Miami, and Washington, D. C. during the course of the overall study.

The Task Force on Historical and Comparative Perspectives addressed the following questions: (1) What have been the patterns and extent of violence by private individuals and groups in the United States, and what, by comparison, have they been in Western Europe? (2) What are the historical conditions that have contributed to different kinds of violence in the American past and present? (3) How do group protest and violence in the United States compare with similar activities elsewhere in the world? (4) What are the general conditions of group violence? (5) What are the processes of and alternatives to violence? The report consists mainly of 22 studies by individual scholars grouped under these topics: a historical overview of violence in Europe and America, immigrant societies and the frontier tradition, history of working-class protest and violence, patterns and sources of racial aggression, perspectives on crime in the United States, international conflict and internal strife, comparative patterns of strife and violence, processes of rebellion, and ecological and anthropological perspectives.

The report of the Task Force on Demonstrations, Protests, and Group Violence is an attempt to analyze the nature of protest and confrontation in the United States and its occasionally accompanying violence, for the purpose of challenging misconceptions which have often lead to misunderstanding and distortion. Based on facts gathered from several existing sources and original field research conducted within a five-month period, the report covers the relationship of protest and politics, anti-war protest, student protest, judicial response in crisis, and social response to collective behavior.

In its report, the Task Force on Firearms discusses: patterns and trends of firearm ownership in the United States; the relationship of firearms to accidents, suicides, crime, collective violence, and self-defense; the relationship between the number of firearms and amount of violence in various areas of the country; systems, strategies, costs, and technology of firearms control; firearm laws on state, local, and federal levels; and federal firearm laws. The appendices to this report contain particularly noteworthy materials. Information is provided concerning firearms proposals of prior commissions, types of firearms in the United States, statistics on domestic firearms production and imports, firearm policies of extremist groups, and the relationship of firearms control to the Constitution.

Method. Research was conducted on three major levels: (1) summarizing the state of present knowledge and clarifying the areas where more or new research should be encouraged; (2) accelerating research in process to make it available to the task forces; and (3) undertaking new research within the limits of time and funds. The Commission held 30 days of public hearings involving about 100 witnesses, relating expressly to the task force areas. In addition to the hearings, the Commission and staff met privately with college presidents, religious and youth leaders, militants and activists, and experts in such areas as the media, victim compensation, and firearms. Because of the freedom given to each task force and to retain the full integrity of the research work, the task force reports assume the posture of being submitted to the Commission. Although published under the Commission's authority, these reports do not necessarily represent the views of the Commission. However, the final report of the Commission is based heavily on the materials presented in the task force reports. The final report also draws on information contained in reports from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, a Commission survey of 17 major cities, and Daniel P. Moynihan's "Toward a National Urban Policy."

Findings. The following findings and conclusions were expressed by the Commission in its report: (1) Violent crime is chiefly a problem of the cities, where it is committed mainly by the poor, young, male inhabitants of ghetto slums. The victims

generally have the same socioeconomic characteristics as the offenders. And most of all serious violence is committed by repeaters. (2) Powerful social forces in the slums are generating rising levels of violent crime. These forces include large families often of broken homes; overcrowded housing; dangerous, crime-infested neighborhoods; poor educational facilities; and a dearth of available jobs, all of which show little hope for improvement. Unless checked, in a few more years the inner cities will become places of terror with widespread crime, perhaps entirely out of control during nighttime hours. Armed guards will protect all public facilities. High-rise apartments will become fortified cells. Ownership of guns will be almost universal in the suburbs, with homes fortified by new protection devices and citizen patrols supplementing police. High speed, patrolled expressways will become sanitized corridors connecting safe areas and armed guards will ride shotgun on all forms of public transportation. (3) The Commission recommends: a doubling of national investment in the criminal-justice process; that central offices of criminal justice be created at the metropolitan level; and that complementary private-citizen groups be formed. Also recommended are increased patrols of the slums by interracial police teams; increased police-community relations activities in these areas; experimentation with controlled programs for providing drugs to addicts so that they are not compelled to resort to crime to support their habits; special treatment of violence-prone individuals to reduce likelihood of crime repetition; and restrictive licensing of handguns. (4) The cities require a reconstructing of urban life of the kind suggested by Daniel P. Moynihan in "Toward a National Urban Policy." Among the ideas to be considered are these: a primary object of federal urban policy must be to restore the fiscal vitality of urban government; the federal government must assert a specific interest in rural to urban and central city to suburb migration; state government must be supported and encouraged by the federal government in managing urban affairs; better federal incentive programs must be initiated to aid state and local governments in achieving national goals; and more information concerning urban affairs, the finite resources of the natural environment, and the fundamental importance of aesthetics in urban growth must be provided by the federal government.

The task force reports present much specific information and many findings, conclusions, and recommendations regarding their particular areas of study, which are not contained in the more general final report of the Commission. Some of these are as follows: The Task Force on Historical and Comparative Perspectives concludes that force and violence can be successful techniques of social control and persuasion when they have extensive popular support. If they do not, their advocacy and use are ultimately self-destructive. Historical and contemporary evidence of the United States suggests that popular support tends to sanction violence in support of the status quo--the use of public violence to maintain public order, and the use of private violence to maintain popular conceptions of social order when government does not. The Task Force states that we have never been a very law-abiding nation and illegal violence has sometimes been greatly rewarded. Broad normative sanctions for the expression of discontent have developed at least partially due to Jeffersonian liberalism. Public sympathy has often rested with violence and lawbreaking, when in one's own interests. The Task Force also notes that although collective violence is normal throughout history, changes in its patterns tend to indicate shifts in political patterns. And though hesitating to draw any conclusions, the Task Force observes that historical precedents for the recent rash of public murders and massive student and anti-war protests are few.

In concluding its report, the Task Force on Demonstrations, Protests, and Group Violence questions the conventional two-pronged approach to contemporary American protest. According to this report, an approach that gives equal emphasis to force and reform fails to measure the unanticipated consequences of employing force and fails to appreciate the political significance of protest. If American society concentrates on the development of more sophisticated control techniques in response to protest through force, it will move itself into a destructive and self-defeating position. It also states that a democratic society cannot depend upon force as its recurrent answer to legitimate and long-standing grievances. The nation will

either have to carry through a firm commitment to massive political and social reform or it will develop into a society of garrisoned cities where order is enforced without consent of the people. Violence and force generate only responding violence and force.

The main conclusion of the task force on firearms is that the only way to reduce gun violence is to sharply reduce the number of handguns owned by civilians in this country. One of every 200 deaths in the United States results from the criminal or accidental use of firearms. Although the majority of guns in this country are used responsibly, the handgun is the principal weapon of gun misuse, accounting for more than 75 percent of all criminal gun violence. There are approximately 40 handguns for every 100 households and the rate has been increasing dramatically over the past decade. In all areas of the country high rates of gun violence are connected with high rates of handgun ownership. If there were fewer handguns, the knife and other weapons might replace the gun as instruments of violence; but deaths and injuries would still be reduced because a gun attack is five times as deadly as an attack with another weapon. However, the Task Force points out that rifles and shotguns are hunting and sport weapons, important to the life of the nation. Their use in crime, compared to handguns, is limited. Distinctions should therefore be made between handguns and long guns in formulation of firearm laws. The Task Force also submitted several recommendations regarding public information about the use of firearms; research in devising non-lethal protective weapons, methods of tracing firearms, and on the relationship between firearms and violence; and legislative proposals, particularly a federal law establishing minimum federal standards for state firearms control systems. The Commission released its own statement on firearms and violence, which essentially supports the findings and recommendations of the Task Force but stresses that the causes of American violence go much deeper than widespread gun ownership. According to the Commission, firearms generally facilitate rather than cause violence. (SD)

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81. LAW AND DISORDER: STATE PLANNING UNDER THE SAFE STREETS ACT

(a) Not given. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Urban Coalition and Urban America Inc., available from The Urban Coalition, 2100 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1969, 27 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Urban Coalition and Urban America Inc. (d) None.

Problem. Title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 requires states to develop plans and programs for reform of the criminal justice system as the basis for federal grants-in-aid. This report examines the process by which these plans are being drafted.

Method. A survey was made of 12 states, selected because of their large urban concentrations: California, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. The survey was conducted over a six-week period from late March to early May, 1969. It included research in the states by resident correspondents; separate interviews with federal officials, mayors, members and staff of state planning agencies, and community leaders; and reviews of state and federal documents, guidelines, and manuals.

Findings. (1) Planning, under the Safe Streets Act, has been done primarily by professionals. Only limited representation, at best, has been given residents of poor and minority neighborhoods, where the problem of crime is most intense. Other private citizens have usually not been involved either. Agencies dealing with crime related problems, such as health, poverty, or employment, in many cases have played minor roles or have not participated at all.

(2) Many state planning agencies are planning separately for each segment of the criminal justice system. State planning agencies should be encouraged to develop overall objectives for the system as a whole rather than separate objectives for each part.

(3) Most states apparently have accepted the idea of a regional approach to law enforcement without careful determination of the role regions should play. In many

cases regions exist only on paper, or the boundaries are drawn arbitrarily without reference to population density or crime rates.

(4) Many states are relatively incompetent in law-enforcement planning, especially in relating crime to other social problems and treating the criminal justice system as an integrated whole. Greatly increased technical assistance and guidance must be provided to state and local planning bodies by the Justice Department.

(5) Finally, all of these recommendations will be advanced if the Justice Department requires the states to go into considerable detail in describing proposed action projects. This is to determine whether the deficiencies in planning which have been noted are being overcome. (MP)

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82. THE URBAN GUERRILLA

(a) Martin Oppenheimer. (b) Completed and published under the above title simultaneously by Quadrangle Books, Inc., 12 E. Delaware Place, Chicago, Ill. 60611 and Burns and MacEachern Ltd., Toronto, Canada, 1969, 188 pp. $5.50 per copy. LC 69-20159. (c) Lincoln University, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. To examine sociologically and historically the processes of revolution in an urban society, including prerequisites, organizational forms, problems and tactics, and possible outcomes. In this book, Oppenheimer discusses the problems of revolution from the point of view of a pre-revolutionary situation. He attempts to answer such questions as what makes a situation premature, and what makes it ripe; can a fully developed revolutionary situation be helped along by insurrectionary activity in a premature period; and what problems does pre-revolutionary activity create for the long-range revolution. Focusing on insurrection in the urban area, the book's chapters cover the following specific topics: (1) collective behavior; (2) the countryside versus the city; (3) limits of revolution; (4) paramilitary activities in urban areas; (5) the black guerrilla; (6) non-violent revolution; (7) reactions, black and white; and (8) strategy for revolution.

Previous Research. Martin Oppenheimer and George Lakey, A Manual for Direct Action (Chicago: Quadrangle Books, 1965). This book outlines methods for undertaking non-violent demonstrations.

Method. In general, this study is a synthesis derived largely from the work of other social scientists and those experienced in the practice of revolution. Oppenheimer's analysis proceeds from the general to the specific.

Findings. In the course of his study, Oppenheimer makes these points: (1) peasant-based revolutions historically seem to end in the dictatorship of the "new class." (2) Unaided urban insurrections, given the technology of modern counter-insurgency warfare, are doomed. (3) A protracted war, whether rural or urban based, cannot alone disable society enough to create a revolutionary situation. Instead, the society must suffer from sufficient strains to allow revolutionary activity to make sense. However, a protracted war can add to that strain. (4) In a modern, industrialized, metropolitan setting, the subversion of society by strain aided by violent or non-violent guerrillas is very likely to end in a right-wing, counter-revolutionary dictatorship. (5) Even if successful, such a revolution representing only an active minority runs a strong risk of ending in a dictatorship of the "new class." (6) So far, the establishment in the United States, working through traditional integrationist and neo-colonialist black power reform strategies, has been able to co-opt black protest and avoid serious revolutionary threats to itself. Yet this tack in the long run will not meet the needs of the black population. Oppenheimer proposes that the political left create its own party to form institutions that would parallel existing structures of government so that people can find ways to function that are fulfilling and non-alienating. (SD)

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83. DELINQUENT BEHAVIOR IN AN AMERICAN CITY

(a) Martin Gold. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Brooks/Cole Publishing Company, Belmont, Calif. 94002, 1970, 150 pp. Price not indicated. LC 77-89504. (c) The University of Michigan,

Institute for Social Research, Research Center for Group Dynamics, under sponsorship of the National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. To identify and study delinquent behavior of a representative sample of American teenagers living in a large midwestern city. A distinction is made between juvenile delinquency and delinquent behavior. The former concerns the nature and background of youthful offenders apprehended by the police and declared delinquent by a court; delinquent behavior refers to offensive behavior of juveniles whether or not it is ever detected by authorities or anyone else.

Method. A representative sample of 522 teenagers between the ages of 13 and 16 were personally interviewed in Flint, Michigan by young men and women not too much older than the respondents. Each interviewer was assigned to teenagers of the same sex and race as himself. A validation study was also made to determine the extent of concealment of information by the respondents. Two indices are used to order the information obtained from the respondents in such a way that one might determine of each how much more (or less) delinquent he was than another.

The character of delinquent behavior is described by presenting selected details of cases for various types of offenses. Following this presentation, the distribution of delinquent behavior is analyzed by sex, age, social status, and race.

Findings. (1) Respondents admitted to many more delinquent acts than were ever caught and recorded; (2) the relationship between delinquency and the related variables of social class, slum residence, and race have been exaggerated; (3) available opportunities, rather than the characteristic of the youth, himself, are what largely determine how he will break the law; (4) girls are less delinquent than boys, with the mixture of their offenses being not very different from that of the boys'; (5) delinquent behavior is more casual, spontaneous, and loosely organized than the myth of the delinquent gang leads many to believe; (6) the image of the parents of heavily delinquent teenagers as irresponsible and neglectful is at least partly misconceived; (7) serious doubt exists about the effect of deterrence as a treatment for delinquent teenagers and as a preventive lesson to their agemates; and (8) the pattern of school grades coincides in some important respects with the pattern of delinquent behavior. (AL)

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84. YOUTH PATROLS: AN EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

(a) Terry Knopf. (b) Completed and published under the above title as part of the Approaches to the Study of Violence series, by the Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. 02154, 1969, 65 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Brandeis University, Lemberg Center for the Study of Violence. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the origins, development, and functions of youth patrols. Youth patrols, comprised primarily of young blacks, have been organized in racially troubled neighborhoods of several large cities in recent years. Operating with the sanction of local authorities, they generally act as a liaison or buffer between their neighborhood and city administrators. Their primary function has been to aid in the maintenance of security or in the restoration of order in their community, especially during civil disorders.

This study attempts to determine how helpful youth patrols actually have been in maintaining order in racially troubled neighborhoods. Specifically, the study attunes itself to three questions. (1) Why and how are the patrols formed? (2) Are they instrumental in restoring or maintaining order? (3) What effect do they have on community relations and development?

Findings. In most cases, youth patrols have been initiated by the black community, with the planning and implementation subsequently being worked out with local officials. Many of the members have been school dropouts and many have had arrest records. Some youth patrolmen had previously participated in disorders.

Usually, the onset of violence has precipitated the formation of youth patrols. Their formation has, generally, coincided with either a reduction or virtual cessation of violence. Youth patrols have demonstrated an ability to contain and

disperse crowds, to cool tempers, and in some instances, to convince active participants to stop engaging in violence.

Unfortunately, many city administrators are not aware of the preventive role the patrols may play in the future, and have disbanded the youth patrols once the disorder has ended. Different types of preventive activities by youth patrols should be investigated. Adequate planning and funding for these purposes is essential. (MP)

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85. AN ECOLOGICAL STUDY OF MIDDLE-CLASS JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN A SELECTED COMMUNITY SETTING

(a) Patrick C. Jobes. (b) Completed. (c) University of Washington, Department of Sociology and Social Psychology, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This project had two objectives: (1) To test the POET ecological perspective of Duncan and Schnore as a potentially useful model for community research in juvenile delinquency. This perspective has received considerable attention in sociology recently as a means for examining human behavior, particularly for its ability to organize a vast amount of diverse information. (2) To examine issues regarding the relationship of socioeconomic status, organizational participation, youth culture participation, educational participation, and occupational and educational aspirations with middle-class juvenile delinquency.

Method. The study was conducted in Los Alamos, New Mexico. Juvenile court records and anonymous self-report questionnaires administered to all male students in Los Alamos High School provided the data.

Findings. The investigator found: (1) The model was difficult to employ in this situation because of its excessively general formulation. (2) The associations of the factors stated above with juvenile delinquency varied with the type of delinquent act. However, findings indicated that participation in youth culture and educational performance and aspiration generally tended to distinguish nondelinquents from delinquents more than the other variables. (3) Further research is needed to analyze the relationship between total social milieu and juvenile delinquency, since these findings differ markedly from those in most studies of juvenile delinquency. (4) POET provides a legitimate model for this work if it is considerably refined to permit adequate theoretical and methodological functioning. (PCJ)

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86. FIVE STUDIES OF JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published as five separate studies. (1) Charles F. Grosser, Helping Youth: A Study of Six Community Organization Programs, 1968, 72 pp. $.35 per copy. (2) Marvin E. Wolfgang, The Culture of Youth, 1969, 29 pp. $.29 per copy. (3) John M. Martin, Joseph P. Fitzpatrick, and Robert E. Gould, Analyzing Delinquent Behavior: A New Approach, 1968, 20 pp. $.20 per copy. (4) Elliot Studt, The Reentry of the Offender into the Community, 1969, 22 pp. $.20 per copy. (5) LaMar T. Empey, Alternatives to Incarceration, 1967, 88 pp. $.40 per copy. All by Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. (d) None.

Problem. Helping Youth: A Study of Six Community Organization Programs, examines six projects designed to deal with basic causes of juvenile delinquency. All projects assume that social, structural, and environmental pathology are major causes of youthful deviance. Inherent in the concept of these programs is the belief that neighborhood residents need to become involved in planning and implementing social services and that the recipients of these services also must participate in structuring the services.

The six projects involved primarily the upwardly mobile, stable working class poor rather than those in the lowest socioeconomic group. In some projects, successful community organization required parallel organization efforts directed toward welfare clients, unemployed, tenement and rooming-house dwellers, and families with a female head. In other instances, the

project program replicated previous community organization efforts and did little to demonstrate to lower class youth that they could anticipate, as adults, a productive and directive role in their community.

The Culture of Youth examines the values of youth, the intensity or strength of these values, and seeks to determine the degree of commitment of youth to certain values. These values are then studied in terms of their relationship to the causes of juvenile delinquency. The author posits the notion that the culture of youth is comprised of several overlapping subcultures. These subcultures are demanding more power and participation in the overall cultural system of society.

The author develops five major themes. (1) American youth represents a subculture of values and beliefs. (2) They are undergoing a newly-extended socialization process that contributes to a heightened dependency status. (3) The masculine protest may be in a state of transformation, from physical aggressiveness to symbolic expression. (4) It is difficult to assess the amount and character of violent youth crimes, but the available evidence does not show alarming rate increases. (5) Youth, Negroes, and the poor share much in common as each strives for power and participation in decision-making processes.

Analyzing Delinquent Behavior: A New Approach outlines a new diagnostic or assessment methodology designed to give a more objective understanding of delinquency. Combining the traditions of social science with those of psychology, the methodology seeks to reveal, in the biographical sense, the full environmental field within which a delinquent has developed as a person. It also examines this environmental field in relation to the particular delinquent acts which offenders commit.

The authors describe four conceivable advantages for this new methodology of dealing with delinquents. (1) For program planning purposes delinquent behavior of juveniles may be examined in terms of a wide range of personal, social, and cultural variables at the reference group and neighborhood level. (2) All the cases coming from a given neighborhood may be addressed collectively. The relationships between individual cases and prevailing environmental conditions can then be more easily observed. (3) Attention is focused upon the community itself, upon the delinquent and his relationship to it, and upon the need to do something about both. (4) At the highest levels of sociological theory the framework is broad enough to embrace both "order" and "conflict" theories of human societies.

The Reentry of the Offender into the Community seeks an explanation for the excessively high incidence of parole failures. Most parolees fail to successfully complete parole. This study presents a brief, but in-depth examination of the most salient features of the parole process and stresses those situations which bear most directly on the offender's ability to meet its criteria.

The author concludes that most proposals for improving parole work are not concerned with the fundamental reordering of organizational relationships in the parole system that seem necessary to correct the sources of the denigration, ambiguity, and restriction of opportunity that characterize the parolee's experience. It is necessary to materially change the conditions under which most parolees pass from inmate to free status. Present laws establish parolees as persons without rights. Changes in the decision-making process used by parole and other community agencies are required before a parole system can be designed that insures the effectiveness of any specific programs in achieving desired results.

Alternatives to Incarceration provides a broad view of correctional systems and philosophies, and examines several recent approaches toward furnishing alternatives to incarceration. The concern is with achieving a better reintegration and reformation of offenders into society and relating correctional efforts more closely to the community.

The author agrees substantially with the findings of The Reentry of the Offender into the Community. Both suggest that for a criminal the adjustment from prison life to civilian life is crucial and that our present methods of handling this adjustment are inadequate. We must provide means not only for therapy to released offenders, but also for effecting structural change in society in order to reintegrate offenders more easily back into the community. An ideal correctional system would match types of offenders with types of programs. A

coherent system of alternatives would range from nonsupervisory measures such as fines and the suspended sentence, through increasingly structured community programs, to total incarceration. (MP)

87. COMMUNITY COHESIVENESS, COMMUNICATION PATTERNS, AND DEVIANT BEHAVIOR

(a) James C. Hackler and Patricia Bourgette. (b) In process. Completion expected September, 1970. (c) University of Alberta, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of the Canada Council. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the relationship between cohesiveness (long considered an important variable in understanding disorganization in society), the knowledge adults have of adolescent behavior, the knowledge adolescents have of peer behavior, the willingness of adults to intervene upon witnessing a deviant act, and deviant behavior. Institutions, such as a school or the police, may react to situations and individuals in a neighborhood in specific ways which influence the definition of deviance. The reactions of social institutions to individuals so identified can affect future relationships between such individuals and other social institutions. These relationships will also be examined.

Method. Surveys of 2,000 adults and 2,000 adolescents in eight distinctive neighborhoods are being used to examine the impact of types of dwellings and other neighborhood characteristics on the variables discussed above. In addition, brief surveys of teachers and police who service their neighborhoods will be obtained to learn the "image" of the neighborhood in the eyes of the rest of the community. (BK)

88. ATTITUDES AND VALUES REGARDING VIOLENCE

(a) Monica D. Blumenthal and R. L. Kahn. (b) In process. (c) University of Michigan, Institute of Social Research and Mental Health Research Institute, National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To: (1) develop a baseline, normative picture of American attitudes towards violence; (2) examine attitudes about the use of violence for self-defense, as well as for responding to other kinds of threat; (3) establish the degree to which paranoia and empathy are related to attitudes toward violence; and (4) relate these attitudes to the individual's value concepts such as freedom, equality, justice and property, as well as the degree to which the individual identifies with the prevailing power structure.

Method. Interviews with 1,375 males, representing a cross-section probability sample for the United States, were obtained for coding and analysis. These interviews included a detailed investigation of attitudes towards the use of violence as a means of producing social change and as a means of maintaining social control, especially as such attitudes relate to student and Negro problems. Analyses of the data will also be made in terms of the usual demographic characteristics, including membership in various groups and religious affiliation. (MDB)

89. THE SPREAD OF CIVIL DISORDER

(a) W. J. Raine, J. Tabibian, and J. Boskin. (b) In process. (c) California State College, Graduate School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. To formulate and analyze detailed chronologies of the August, 1965 riot in Los Angeles in order to develop hypotheses and/or models which explain the spread and termination of riot behavior. If this step proves successful, the hypotheses and/or models will be generalized and applied to four or five other recent urban ghetto riots. Finally, the investigators will cross-validate results on still another four or five recent comparable riots.

Method. The methodology will depend largely on techniques developed to simulate civil defense emergencies and tactical air defense command posts, as well as recent computer based innovations with flexible, on line analysis of multi-variate data. (SIE)

90. CIVIL DISORDER DIGEST

The Civil Disorder Digest, a new publication of the Civil Disorder Research Institute, was initiated last September for the purpose of disseminating reliable information concerning civil disorders in the United States. The Institute, a private organization, was founded in 1969 for the purpose of collecting and analyzing data from many sources, and of becoming a source of information for various public and private agencies. The Digest, published on the 1st and 15th of each month, contains news of the preceding two-week period. Each issue includes encapsulated commentaries on disorders precipitated by racial and political conflicts, high school and university issues, sabotage, and labor disputes where violence occurs. Related information on trends noted, recent literature in the area, and legal decisions will be offered. Incidents are arranged by regions of the nation, by states alphabetically within each region, and cities under state headings.

For further information write to: Civil Disorder Research Institute, P. O. Box 185, Harvard Square Station, Cambridge, Mass. 02138. Subscription rate: $35 per year for 24 issues. (BK)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC THEORY

91. POLICYMAKERS AND MODEL BUILDERS

(a) Vincent P. Rock (ed.) (b) Completed and published under the above title by Gordon and Breach, Science Publishers, Inc., 150 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011, 1969, 639 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-58317. (c) Executive Office of the President, Office of Emergency Preparedness, National Resource Evaluation Center, and U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None

Problem. This volume is a collection of papers presented at the Symposium on the Role of Economic Models in Policy Formulation, sponsored by HUD's National Resource Evaluation Center, Office of Emergency Planning, held October, 1966. The objective of the meeting was to provide more effective service to public and private policymakers at the national, regional, and local level through the undertaking of a more coherent strategy of research in economic model development.

Economic modeling activities were examined at the national, regional, and area levels from a comparative point of view. The conference sought to clarify for the policymaker the present contributions and limitations of modeling activities and examined major technical and managerial requirements for increasing their utility. It also explored ways in which modeling activities at the different levels of aggregation might be more mutually supporting.

The collection of papers views the economic modeling process from three main perspectives. (1) Specific economic models provide the focus of the papers in Part I, "Models in Process." The contributors deal with the policy relevance of models from the vantage point of the experience gained in working with a particular model. A brief description of the characteristics and the history of each model is provided. (2) In Part II, "Models in Concept," contributors discuss future approaches to the technical and managerial problems which must be dealt with to ensure the effective use of models at various levels and for a variety of purposes. (3) Problems of communication and data which have to be overcome in order to increase the contribution of the modeling approach to the decision process are covered in Part III, "Communication and Data--Key Problems in Model Development." (AL)

92. REGIONAL ECONOMICS

(a) Harry W. Richardson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 457 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 78-92369. (c) University of Kent, Centre for Research in the Social Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a comprehensive introduction to the subjects of regional economics, location theory, urban structure, and regional change. A principal aim is not merely to present the economic models developed by others but to criticize them by examining their assumptions and conclusions and to suggest how they might be made more operational. Thus, the contents do not represent a single all-embracing theory.

The book is divided into three parts referring to location, the urban economy, and regional economics, respectively. This trichotomy is arbitrary, since there is some overlap from one part to another. In the first part, which deals with location, the topics analyzed include spatial price theory, transport costs as an influence on location, the construction of profit-maximizing and other locational models, and the general theory of location. The second part, covering the urban economy, considers urban spatial structure, theories of urban growth--including central place and urban economic-base analysis, and urban fiscal problems. In the third part, regional economics is discussed in terms of the concept of the region and regional delimitation, regional accounts, interregional income theory, regional business-cycle models, interregional factor mobility and its relation to general equilibrium analysis, the regional growth process, and the framework and strategy of regional policy. (AL)

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93. THE LOCATION OF SERVICE TOWNS

(a) John Urquart Marshall. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Toronto Press, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 184 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) University of Toronto, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research and the Publications Committee of the Canadian Association of Geographers. (d) None.

Problem. The central theme of this study consists of arguments for the support of two related propositions: first, that the question of the existence of a hierarchy of central places has not yet been fully answered, and second, that further progress in finding an answer is dependent upon certain refinements in investigating techniques. The author feels that the first proposition is the most crucial problem in central place research, and it is vital that the meaning of "hierarchy" in this context be understood. He states that a collection of entities comprises a hierarchy if it satisfies the following conditions: (1) the entities may be arranged in tiers such that each member of every tier but the highest is subordinate to at least one member of some higher tier; (2) the responsibilities or capabilities of the members of a given tier must include the responsibilities or capabilities of the members of all lower tiers; (3) the variation in responsibilities or capabilities among the members of a given tier must be less than the variations between that tier and its neighboring tiers; and (4) the members of all tiers combined must form a complete system in the sense that all the entities that are ultimately subordinate to the member of the highest tier are included.

With the answer to the question of the existence of a hierarchy of towns requiring the development of the most accurate centrality measurements possible, as is stated in the second proposition, it becomes possible also to compare the spatial arrangements of centrality in different systems. Understanding of the sizes and spacing of towns over extensive areas is thus enhanced, and this is the ultimate goal of all central place research.

Method. The author examines classical central place theory, from which he derives a set of seven diagnostic criteria for the identification of hierarchical structuring. An investigation is made to determine the extent to which these criteria have been employed in hierarchical classifications of towns proposed by previous investigators. Following this, the same criteria are used as the basis for a discussion of procedural refinements felt to be necessary for further progress in empirical studies. Finally, a case study is presented which illustrates the use of the proposed refinements.

Findings. (1) With two exceptions, past studies fall short of verifying the existence of hierarchies of towns--the essential spatial aspects of the hierarchy concept being almost universally ignored; (2) the centrality of the places in a properly identified central place system

is well expressed by the functional index technique developed by Wayne K. D. Davies; (3) there is a need for additional case studies using the criteria of hierarchical structuring employed in this study; (4) the time dimension should be introduced to central place research; and (5) further progress in central place research depends upon adoption of a unified body of empirical techniques, soundly based in theory and consistently applied to the real world. (AL)

- ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

94. CENTRAL ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STUDY FOR NEW YORK STATE

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. Three reports have been published by the New York State Office of Planning Coordination, 488 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. 12207: (1) Interindustry Studies and Model Development, February, 1969, 79 pp. + appendices; (2) The Electric Machinery, Equipment and Related Industry Group, March, 1969, 88 pp.; and (3) The Leather and Allied Products Industry, March, 1969, 32 pp. Prices not indicated. (c) National Planning Association, Center for Economic Projections, Economic Programming Center. (d) 14:1-105.

Problem. To develop a continuing and improved capability for appraising New York State's economic outlook and the impact of the national economy and various governmental programs on it. These reports are part of a series summarizing work completed during Phase II of the study. Phase II focuses on basic research into the underlying causes of economic change in the State. Phase III will develop economic models simulating the State's economy. During the final phase, State staff will take over the operation and continuing refinement of the economic research and projection system. Data contained in these reports are preliminary.

Interindustry Studies and Model Development is a technical report describing the development of the basic interindustry trading table which represents the State's economy. In effect, it summarizes the supply and demand relationships in the State's economy. Eventually, a marketing and purchasing profile will be provided for each of New York's 280 industries. This report discusses the current status of each major part of the study and presents, for the first time, information available on pioneering studies of three of the final demand markets: interregional and trade, local governments, and consumers. The Electric Machinery, Equipment and Related Industry Group report explores in detail the structure, growth trends and prospects, and factors influencing the location of new investment in these potentially rapid growth industries. In The Leather and Allied Products Industry these same features are examined in an industry with limited growth potential. (SD)

95. MULTIREGIONAL INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS

(a) Karen R. Polenske. (b) In process. (c) Harvard University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) 15:1-127

Problem. The primary objective of this study is to develop a multiregional input-output model and to analyze the economic interdependence among industries and regions of the United States. This model is being designed to provide a basis for consistent projections of output and employment levels for individual industries by region as well as interregional flows of goods and services. Such a model may also be used to determine the differential rates of growth in various regions of the United States over the next two decades.

Method. The essential procedures involve: (1) formulation of regional data for selected Regional Commission areas including disaggregation within the United States; (2) analysis of the impact of government expenditures on regions and industries upon completion of the assembly of the basic regional data; and (3) development of technical coefficients for individual regions and areas pertaining to EDA activities. Currently, final demand and technical coefficients are being assembled for each state for 1963. These data will be consistent with the national input-output table for 1963. Interregional trade flows are being assembled by another contractor. A computer program is being written to implement the multiregional input-output

gravity trade model for 59 industries and 33 regions of the United States. The model has been tested using Japanese interregional input-output data. (KP)

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96. INTERINDUSTRIAL AND INTERREGIONAL STRUCTURES ANALYSIS OF MULTIPLE COUNTY REGIONS

(a) R. G. Spiegelman. (b) Status not reported. (c) Stanford Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To develop an operations, generalized linear programming model system capable of appraising economic growth potential of various multi-county units in Appalachia with application to other areas.

Method. The following procedure is being followed in this study: (1) expand the technical matrix of the "Kentucky" model to include additional industries and alternative levels of technology; (2) construct a transportation cost matrix applicable to the entire United States; (3) incorporate already developed activity sectors for private and government services into the matrix; (4) rescale the present matrix for more efficient computation; (5) prepare an operations manual to estimate constraints (population, consumption, labor force participation, level of education, school enrollment, export demands and technical conversion in individual industries); (6) incorporate agricultural sectors for major farm enterprises with regional variations; and (7) develop a system to appraise markets for locally produced products. (SIE)

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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97. ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN THE GHETTO: THE PARTNERSHIP OF GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

(a) Sar A. Levitan, Garth L. Mangum, and Robert Taggart III. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Policy Studies in Employment and Welfare III, by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, March, 1970, 84 pp. $6.00 per copy, hardbound; $1.95, paper. LC 70-108580. (c) The George Washington University, Center for Manpower Policy Studies, and University of Utah, Human Resources Institute, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the joint government-business efforts to expand economic opportunity for ghetto residents. This study describes the successes and failures of programs in three areas: (1) to open existing central city jobs to ghetto residents; (2) to create new private sector jobs in or near the ghetto; and (3) to promote local ownership of ghetto business. The problems of central city and ghetto economies are also briefly discussed.

Findings. Programs to promote ownership of businesses by minority group members have the least potential for improving conditions in the ghetto. Even with local ownership, little additional income would flow into the area because profits are a small part of total income. Ownership opportunities for minorities can and should be expanded and each entrepreneur should have an equal chance to succeed or fail.

Programs creating new private sector jobs in or near the ghetto have more potential, but vastly expanded resources are needed for significant results. However, potential benefits do not seem to warrant the massive commitment of resources that would be required for a national reverse flow of business from the suburbs to the city.

The most viable of the three alternatives the researchers consider is increased access to existing jobs within or near the central city. One means is direct incentives to private employers to hire and train ghetto residents. The researchers recommend coupling public institutional skill training and basic education with guaranteed but privately supplied jobs. (HBK)

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98. PLANNING URBAN GROWTH AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Lloyd Rodwin (ed.). (b) Completed and published by the MIT Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1969, 524 pp. $20.00 per copy. LC 68-18240. (c) Joint Center

for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a review of the combined efforts of the Venezuelan government and the Joint Center for Urban Studies to develop the Guayana region and a major new city, Ciudad Guayana. Late in 1960, the Corporación Venezolana de Guayana (CVG), a semiautonomous Venezuelan government agency, was formed to develop the vast hydroelectric power potential and iron ore resources of the region. Simultaneously, the CVG endeavored to coordinate development of the region around a new city, Ciudad Guayana, so as to insure balanced industrial growth, preserve the natural beauties of the region, supply the facilities for sound community life, and minimize the unavoidable hardships of rapid population growth in a developing country. The CVG requested the advice and technical assistance of the Joint Center to assess alternative strategies and formulate goals and priorities.

Approximately 20 technical specialists from the Joint Center participated in the Guayana project. Each contributed at least one chapter to the book, focusing on the aspect of the program with which he was personally concerned.

Materials in the book are arranged in four parts. The first gives a brief perspective on the entire project. The initial diagnoses, major problems encountered, and general policies are summarized. Part 2 explores the main issues that arose in carrying out the urban development program. This part focuses on the promotion of economic activity, urban transportation, and strategies for the development of land, the business center, housing, education, and the resolution of legal issues. Part 3 scrutinizes some of the methods and goals involved. The primary issues examined are how to measure and improve the efficiency of resource allocation, particularly for urban development; the goals, the priorities, and the incidence of benefits and costs of various investment choices; and the special requirements of the poorer families. Part 4 reviews some of the problems associated with collaborative planning by the CVG and the Joint Center. It also draws some inferences about styles of planning based on the methods and goals that guided development of the Guayana region.

Rodwin identifies three general categories of goals: economic development, welfare, and management. Economic development was the primary goal, and involved the encouragement of efficient capital-intensive activities, preferably private, that could compete in the international market and help to promote diversification of the Venezuelan economy.

Welfare goals were either complementary to the development goals or of secondary importance and were taken into account only when they could affect directly and significantly the achievement of the primary goals. The most important welfare activities were provision of housing for the steelworkers involved in the project by the CVG and an education program geared to produce the trained labor force required for the expanding economic activities.

Management goals were the link to carry out the development and welfare aims. Enhancement of the power, prestige, and authority of the CVG, maintenance of the loyalty and quality of its staff, identification of project goals with national development aims, and encouragement of high professional and development standards were among these goals. (MP)

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99. REGIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) David E. Ramsett. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development series, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 133 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 69-19341. (c) University of Oklahoma, Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze in detail the Integration Industries Scheme--an experiment in industrial development formulated and agreed to in 1958 by the member countries of the Central American Common Market. Central America maintains a small, almost nonexistent industrial complex. One reason for the lack of industrial growth has been the limited market that any one country possesses. When the external tariffs of the European Common Market threatened a large part of whatever market the Central American industries had, these countries banded together under the realization that

economic integration was necessary for their survival and growth. To strengthen its industrial base and extend the scope of the market, the resulting Central American Common Market, comprised of Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica, devised the Integration Industries Scheme.

Under this development plan, regional comparative advantage is used to determine which countries can most efficiently produce commodities that are dependent upon a large market. Industrial firms are allocated to countries on the basis of local resource availability and overall area demand. Demand determines the number of these firms existing at any one time. Integration firms are given special benefits and protections not accorded to others. To become an integration industry, a firm must follow specific procedures and regulations established by the treaty. This book provides background into the theory of economic integration in developing areas; reviews the Central American Common Market; examines the objectives, procedures, problems, and history of the implementation of the Integration Industries Scheme; and discusses alternative approaches for regional industrial development in Central America.

Findings. The researcher finds that economic integration, by approaching the problem of underdevelopment primarily in terms of the size of market demand, appears to be a rational means of attaining economic advance in Central America, considering the region's characteristics. The Integration Industries Scheme as a step towards achieving economic integration has been somewhat successful, but not entirely. Industrial integration depends to a great extent on the willingness of countries to view development on a regional rather than a national basis. However, individual countries in Central America are preoccupied almost entirely with national considerations. This attitude is reflected in the lengthy designation procedure for allocating firms, which permits each country to protect its national interests. And entrepreneurs tend to be discouraged from participating due to the uncertainty the procedure creates. Thus, achieving reciprocity and balanced economic development among the nations constitutes the most severe bottleneck of the integration movement. Honduras, for example, has often exercised its right not to ratify even existing agreements because it feels that its benefits have not been on a par with the other members. Another problem stems from the monopolistic nature of the scheme. Although this characteristic vastly increases market possibilities for the integration firms, it also necessitates strong controls to check abuses of this power. These regulations greatly restrict the flexibility of the scheme, which again tends to discourage prospective firms. However, according to the researcher, the benefits gained by preventing a duplication of investment and by a more efficient allocation of resources outweigh the difficulties which the scheme creates. The researcher maintains that this program should be given high priority in regional efforts to promote industry. (SD)

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100. THE CHINESE ECONOMY UNDER COMMUNISM

(a) Nai-Ruenn Chen and Walter Galenson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Aldine Publishing Co., 529 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1969, 250 pp. $7.95 per copy. (c) Social Science Research Council, Committee on the Economy of China, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a balanced summary of economic development in China during two decades of Communist rule. Obstacles in the pursuit of this objective consisted of: (1) the great difficulty of securing information, especially during the second decade in which virtually no statistical data were available, though some such data of allegedly dubious quality were issued during the first decade; (2) the huge size and economic backwardness of the country, tending to cause uncertainty even under the best circumstances; and (3) the rapidity with which basic institutions changed.

To overcome some of these obstacles, heavy reliance was placed on a small group of scholars, who produced careful analyses of particular sectors. The authors believe that their work presents a meaningful picture of the Chinese economy in transition, in spite of division of opinion among specialists even on major issues.

Findings. The authors trace the major features of the economy prior to the Communist takeover, then discuss the policies, performance, and problems of individual sectors of the last two decades. Impact of the first Five-Year-Plan (1953-1957) stands out in bold relief. Industrial production

doubled, despite the fact that the 1952 level was already well above prewar production. Heavy industry far outpaced consumer industries; transportation made considerable progress, particularly the highway network; and foreign trade grew with the help of the Soviet Union. Agriculture, however, showed a small increase in grain output (a decline in terms of per capita output due to rising population); the cotton crop increased, but insufficiently in relation to demand. In response to rising population, the stagnant agriculture, and increasing unemployment, the end of the first FYP saw the beginning of the Great Leap Forward. This strategy continued with emphasis on heavy industry, but added small industry and farm projects in underemployed rural areas. The economy made impressive gains in 1958, due partly to a good harvest, but a farm crisis resulted in a severe setback in 1960, with the domestic product declining 15 percent from 1958 levels. This setback caused a new policy to be adopted, giving primary emphasis to agriculture, resulting in a steady recovery in net domestic production, reaching 7 percent by 1965 above the 1958 levels. Spectacular growth also occurred in the petroleum and chemical fertilizer industries, the 1965 output increasing five-fold from the 1957 level. Foreign trade reflected the domestic economy during the two decades. The first decade was characterized by imports, 90 percent of which were in support of industry, whereas in the post-1960 recovery nearly half the imports were in support of agriculture. In spite of the shift of national priority from industry to agriculture after the Great Leap Forward period, agricultural growth was slow and difficult due to its neglect in the first decade. In terms of per capita production, crops in 1965 declined from 1957 levels.

The advent of the Cultural Revolution, in the summer of 1966, was accompanied by adverse effects on the economy, though not nearly so great as those caused by the Great Leap. Impact on agriculture was less than on industry and transport. For the economy as a whole, the annual growth rate averaged 3.8 percent during 1952-65. Though the industrial base is capable of supporting a nuclear capability and producing a variety of important industrial products, agriculture has not kept up with population growth, and China seems to be no nearer solution of the agricultural problem in relation to this growth than it was twenty years ago.

Essential elements for tackling this and other problems would require: (1) ending the civil war raging under the guise of the Cultural Revolution; (2) intensifying efforts to reduce the birth rate, currently at 2 percent or about 12 million per year; (3) introducing a comprehensive agricultural program by methods using new technology, chemical fertilizers, and improved seed and improved practices; (4) revamping industrial trends from heavy to labor-intensive industries such as clothing, textiles, electronics, and optical goods; and using small plants in preference to large factories. The traditional handicraft industries for domestic and export trade are in this category, but require attention as to a large-scale system of marketing and distribution; and (5) expansion of trade with Western Europe and the United States, which would benefit all, since capital goods could be traded for products of China's inexpensive and labor-intensive economy. (BK)

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101. THE ECONOMIC BASE OF AMERICAN CITIES

(a) Edward L. Ullman, Michael F. Dacey, and Harold Brodsky. (b) Completed and published under the above title as monograph No. 1, by the University of Washington Press, Seattle, Wash. 98105, 1969, 114 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) University of Washington, Center for Urban and Regional Research, with partial support from the Regional Science Research Institute and the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To present economic base profiles for each of the 101 metropolitan areas in the U. S. over 250,000 population, on the basis of 1960 census data. Such knowledge is valuable, according to the authors, in determining answers to such questions as (1) what supports a city; (2) how do cities differ in their economic characteristics; and (3) how large will a city be in the future.

In order to understand the economic base of cities, it is necessary to separate employment or income into two categories: (1) the export, basic, or independent sector, and (2) the internal, service, or dependent sector. A knowledge of the first category--exports--is fundamental to understanding the support of a city. According to economic base theory, the export activities of a city, whether they be manufactured

goods or retail or other services, support the local (internal) or relatively immobile activities which are not readily transported, such as haircuts. Thus, knowledge of a city's exports is not only helpful in economic base or growth predictions, but is useful for many other purposes connected with understanding a city.

Two problems exist in the export or economic base approach to cities: (1) estimating reliably what the export percentages and composition are, and (2) estimating the prospects for present and future exports.

Method. The minimum requirements technique devised by Ullman and Dacey is used as a short-cut method for calculating basic-internal (export-local) components for the 101 metropolitan areas. An article explaining the basic concepts of this approach is reprinted in the appendix. The technique is compared with other economic base studies that have been done over the years for Washington, D. C., Peoria, Illinois, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, California. In using the minimum requirements technique for the 101 metropolitan areas, the authors describe the following characteristics: (1) index of specialization; (2) general characteristics (such as total export, local, and percentage growth); (3) industrial employment as a percent of total employment; (4) minimum (local) industrial employment as a percent of total employment; (5) excess (export) industrial employment as a percent of total employment; (6) excess (export) percent by Sectors for SMSA's; and (7) number of employed persons in industry groups.

Findings. Several principal findings of the minimum requirements approach are: (1) the larger the city, the more self-contained it is; (2) exports are important to the support and future prospects of a city, but they are probably less crucial for a large city than for a small one; and (3) manufacturing is the most important support of the 101 cities, with a mean value of 50% of all export support, but also exhibits the greatest standard deviation and range. (AL)

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102. ECONOMIC COOPERATION IN LATIN AMERICA, AFRICA, AND ASIA: A HANDBOOK OF DOCUMENTS

(a) Miguel S. Wionczek (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the MIT Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1969, 566 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-22829. (c) Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, under sponsorship of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (d) None.

Problem. To collect all the major multinational agreements and other difficult to obtain legal documents dealing with regional economic integration.

The purpose of this effort is to provide a comparative guide to the policies already established among many developing nations for those presently involved in decision or policy making concerning economic and industrial development. Over the past ten years, more than a dozen customs and monetary unions, common markets, free trade zones, and other regional cooperative arrangements have been proposed or established in Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Nine regional economic cooperation arrangements with a membership of 46 states, about one half of the developing countries, survived initial difficulties and function with varying effectiveness. Most of these cooperative experiments have been created autonomously, with very little knowledge of what has been accomplished in other geographical areas. The documents in this book have been compiled to fill this knowledge gap.

The book is divided into four major sections: An introduction discusses the present status and prospects of economic integration movements in the developing countries in order to form a perspective from which to approach the documents. Part I covers documents concerning the establishment of common markets, free trade zones, and regional cooperation schemes. Part II deals with monetary cooperation arrangements. Arrangements for regional development banks are presented in Part III. (SD)

103. PUBLIC SERVICE SYSTEMS IN URBAN-RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) J. A. MacMillan. (b) In process. Completion of the initial phase expected by June, 1970, at which time a research bulletin is to be published. (c) The University of Manitoba, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management; Manitoba Department of Agriculture; and Canadian Department of Regional Economic Expansion, under sponsorship of Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the role of public services in promoting self-sustaining area economic growth through proper choice in the amount and placing of public facilities and services.

Method. The first phase of the study involves projections of alternative settlement patterns and levels of public service performance in the Manitoba Interlake Rural Development Area. (JAM)

104. HANDBOOK FOR SMALL BUSINESS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Senate Document No. 91-45 by the Senate Select Committee on Small Business and the House Select Committee on Small Business, 91st Congress, 1st Session. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, December, 1969, 200 pp. $1.75 per copy. (c) U. S. Congress, Senate Select Committee on Small Business and the House Select Committee on Small Business. (d) None.

Problem. This handbook presents information on programs of the federal government beneficial to small business. This is a reflection of the policy expressed by the Congress in the Small Business Act that "the Government should aid, counsel, assist, and protect, insofar as is possible, the interests of small business concerns in order to preserve free competitive enterprise...and to maintain and strengthen the overall economy of the nation." The services, activities, and programs of 25 federal agencies are presented in full. Those activities of additional agencies pertaining to small business are also described. Ten introductory special sections provide overall views of the major areas of governmental help to small businessmen where several federal agencies are involved. These areas are: (1) business development; (2) buying from the government; (3) complaints against unfair business practices; (4) disaster and emergency assistance; (5) financial assistance; (6) international commerce; (7) management assistance; (8) research, patents, technical information, and technology; (9) selling to the government (procurement); and (10) taxes. (AL)

105. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PLANS, ECONOMIC REPORTS, AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS: SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR STATE DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(a) Joan Wirth. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 110. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, January, 1970, 11 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) New York State, Office of Planning Coordination. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography, compiled in October, 1969, for the New York State Economic Development Steering Committee, includes: (1) economic development plans of states, regions, and cities; (2) economic reports of states usually made by governors' offices or groups created specifically for that task; and (3) socio-economic projections. The entries are grouped in two sections, one dealing with general studies, the other listing particular studies according to state. All citations do not refer just to published reports. When references are made to unpublished work, the research program is described and a mailing address for the study group is included. (SD)

106. URBAN GROWTH STRATEGIES OF NATIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

(a) Lloyd Rodwin. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 105. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, November, 1969, 18 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) University of California (Berkeley), College of Environmental Design. (d) None.

Problem. To provide readings useful for making a comparative analysis of various national policies for metropolitan development. This bibliography is organized into three main sections. Part I lists introductory materials; Part II provides case studies for Great Britain, France, Turkey, and Venezuela, regarding national policies for urban growth. Part III covers programming and sector issues, including regional economic analysis and programming, promotion of economic activity, land-use problems and policy, housing, human resources, and problems of organization and implementation. (SD)

107. CASES AND OTHER MATERIALS FOR THE TEACHING OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Andrew R. Towl, Grace V. Lindfors, Ruth C. Hetherston, and Charles N. Gebhard. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a series of four volumes, by Intercollegiate Case Clearing House, Soldiers Field Post Office, Boston, Mass. 02163: (1) Latin America, October, 1966, 366 pp.; (2) South and Southeast Asia, May, 1968, 408 pp.; (3) Africa and Middle East, 1969, 456 pp.; and (4) Comparative Index, 1969, 328 pp. Prices not indicated. (c) Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) 16:2-93.

Problem. This series of annotated bibliographies has been produced in order to provide a listing of cases and other materials concerning business administration in developing countries to aid teaching and research in this area. It is intended that these volumes will aid educators in selection of materials and appropriate advanced planning. In the first three volumes, covering Latin American, South and Southeast Asian, and Middle East and African countries, respectively, cases are listed in six broad categories: (1) controls, accounting, and statistical; (2) finance and financial institutions; (3) general management--policy, social, economic, and political aspects; (4) human aspects of administration; (5) marketing; and (6) production. Teaching guides are provided for several cases and annotated reference is also made to numerous books and articles. The fourth volume is a cumulative index designed to facilitate comparative studies. Cases are cross-listed by topic, title, and author. Copies of cases and bibliographies are available from the above address. (SD)

108. AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL LIBRARY SERVICE AND BIBLIOGRAPHY SERIES

The American Industrial Development Council, Inc. (AIDC) has initiated a service program for both its members and the general public to provide information about comprehensive economic and industrial development. Under the direction of Kenyon Karl, the AIDC Library furnishes lending and bibliographic services to anyone interested in this area. Library materials are lent for a period of 14 days, plus a travel allowance for parcel post delivery. AIDC members are not billed for postage, insurance, and photocopy services unless the cost exceeds $2.50. Interlibrary loans are provided free to libraries, except to pay the above costs when they exceed $1.00. Direct loans are made to the general public for a $1.00 handling fee and all postage, insurance, and photocopy charges.

The AIDC Library will also prepare bibliographies on any subject within the scope of economic or industrial development, free to AIDC members, $1.00 to non-members. These bibliographies are compiled from the annotated list of materials catalogued in the AIDC Library. Bibliographies prepared in 1969, available for $1.00 per copy, include the following: (1) "The World of Industrial Project Financing," No. 4, February, 1969, 9 pp.; (2) "Industrial Development and Physical Environment," No. 5, May, 1969, 9 pp.; (3) Social and Economic Impacts of Economic Development," No. 6, April, 1969, 13 pp.; (4) "Location Selection for New Manufacturing Plants," No. 7, May, 1969, 13 pp.; (5) "Local Industrial Agencies," No. 8, July, 1969,

14 pp.; and (6) "Private Sector Industrial Development Agencies," No. 9, July, 1969, 3 pp.

A complete list of published bibliographies and further information regarding these services are available from Library, American Industrial Development Council, Inc., 230 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116. (SD)

● AGRICULTURE

109. THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICO

(a) Eduardo L. Venezian and William K. Gamble. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 281 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-55020. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of The Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and analyze the agricultural development of Mexico in terms of its structure and performance in recent years, especially from 1950 to 1967. Although the emphasis is on the economic aspects of agricultural development, an effort is made to cover institutional, sociological, educational, and other aspects which constitute important elements in the overall study of agriculture.

The study is directed primarily to answering the following questions: (1) what changes are taking place in Mexico's agricultural output and productivity; (2) are levels of per capita food production, human nutrition, and rural living rising; (3) what relationships exist between the performance of the agricultural sector and the nation's total economic development; (4) can the strengths and weaknesses of the agricultural sector be identified; (5) what are the major impediments to more rapid rates of advance; and (6) among the means of accelerating agricultural development, which should be given priority?

Method. Readily available data from published sources were analyzed and supplemented at times by information contained in unpublished reports or obtained through personal interview. The analysis is arranged according to the following topics: (1) geography, resources, and population; (2) development of the Mexican economy; (3) structure and characteristics of agriculture; (4) long-run evolution and special features of Mexican agricultural development; (5) growth of agricultural output and exports since 1950; (6) factors influencing Mexican agricultural development; (7) government policies and programs for agriculture; (8) agricultural education, research, and extension services; (9) projected needs for agricultural production; and (10) limiting factors and alternative opportunities in agricultural development.

Findings. In the period from 1950-67, Mexico's agricultural development has been very good, with an average annual rate of growth of production of 4.0 percent. This welcome development has meant that the country has become practically self-sufficient in all major foodstuffs, while at the same time more than 50 percent of her export earnings are derived from agricultural products. However, agricultural development has not been a homogeneous process. Certain regions and the larger farms have made particular progress whereas very small farms have lagged behind. As a result, great differences in productivity exist among farms in the various size and tenure categories, as well as among agricultural regions.

A number of factors have determined the remarkable growth in agriculture: (1) expansion of the cultivated land area; (2) increase in yields resulting from greater irrigation, increased fertilizer use, and improved seed varieties; (3) expansion of agricultural credit; (4) a highly protective government agricultural policy; and (5) improvements in agricultural education, extension services, plant and animal protection measures, crop insurance, and limited planning for agriculture.

In addition, the existence of certain other conditions have helped make these improvements possible: (1) existence of a strong domestic and foreign demand for agricultural products; (2) an auspicious time for rapid agricultural development after 1950, coming as it did after a long process of sociological, economic, and institutional changes that began in the 1930's; (3) the political stability, social tranquility, and consistency in economic policy prevailing since the 1930's; (4) agrarian reform; and (5) government consistency and continuity of the economic policy regarding agriculture. (AL)

110. SUBSISTENCE AGRICULTURE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. (ed.). (b) Completed and published by Aldine Publishing Company, 529 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1969, 481 pp. $12.50 per copy. (c) Agricultural Development Council, Inc. and University of Hawaii, East-West Center, Institute of Advanced Projects. (d) None.

Problem. This book provides a multidisciplinary summary of the problems of developing subsistence agriculture. Many of the contributions to the book were originally presented at a conference on Subsistence and Peasant Economies at Honolulu, Hawaii, from February 28 to March 6, 1965.

One problem of economic development is to aid subsistence farmers in breaking away from production simply for home consumption to become commercial farmers, producing more for sale in the marketplace. Although subsistence farms occupy 40% of the world's cultivated land and support half of mankind, facts about them and programs to increase their output are scattered. This book provides an overview of these difficulties and their significance to economic development. It subjects subsistence agriculture to multidisciplinary examination and attempts to uncover new theory and empirical evidence directed toward solving the problem.

Forty leading social scientists and agricultural specialists have contributed chapters to the book, each representing one or more of the relevant disciplines of economics, sociology, agronomy, political science, anthropology, and social psychology.

Findings. The editor identifies several fundamental issues. One concerns the dominance of economic versus noneconomic forces upon the economic behavior of subsistence farmers. Some researchers think that farmers in traditional agriculture are indifferent to economic influences and, because of sociocultural and/or institutional and/or motivational factors, do not respond to changes in product and factor prices or to changes in the profitability of investment. Long-standing cultural institutions such as land tenure, caste, and extended family, may be more important in determining resource allocation and product distribution.

A related issue is the degree of similarity or dissimilarity between subsistence and nonsubsistence farmers. Most participants in the Conference agreed that subsistence farmers respond to more noneconomic factors than nonsubsistence farmers. But disagreement occurred as to the relative importance of economic versus noneconomic factors in explaining the degree of rationality in subsistence farmers' behavior.

Research on the identification of values, motives, attitudes, and aspirations of subsistence farmers indicated that they are characterized by mutual distrust, lack of innovativeness, fatalism, low aspirational levels, lack of deferred gratification, a limited time perspective, familism, a dependency on government authority, preoccupation with local concerns, and lack of empathy.

Questions about subsistence agriculture that have yet to be answered are pointed out in the volume and future directions in research suggested. (MP)

● MANUFACTURING

111. INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGIES FOR DEVELOPING ECONOMIES

(a) Jack Baranson. (b) Completed and published as part of Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 168 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-19321. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This book discusses the design and adjustment of appropriate technology for new industrializing economies. The author analyzes the economic policies and cultural constraints that influence product designs and the choice of production techniques; reviews adjustment problems of manufacturing affiliates in intermediate economies; recommends specific rational programs to advance technological capabilities; and offers guidelines in bargaining for technology with foreign manufacturers. Three chapters illustrate the principles and practices previously outlined. Here, the author cites examples of products and equipment particularly suited to the consumption demands

and production capabilities of intermediate stage economies. He also discusses technical constraints in the automotive industry and in the steel, cement, paper and pulp, and other processing industries.

Findings. Technology, properly conceived and applied, contributes fundamentally to economic growth and development through the more efficient use or combination of production factors. The limits of technological progress are set by the quality of human resources, the stage of industrial development, and the prevailing economic policy framework.

Manufacturing firms experience several problems in attempting to establish affiliates in developing countries. Procurement of inputs from local suppliers is generally below international standards. Another problem is the adaptation of production techniques to local conditions. Phase-in difficulties may occur if a production technique is beyond the industrial capabilities of a developing area. Technical communications among manufacturing affiliates in a developing country may be still another problem.

Programs in support of technological growth and development may be undertaken by governments of the developing countries, international assistance agencies, or universities. New uses can be developed for agricultural commodities and raw materials. Programs can concentrate on such areas as population control, education and communications, nutrition, housing, energy, and water resources. Financial aid and technical assistance in support of industrialization may also be rendered by these agencies.

When adjusted to emerging levels of technical skills and social organization, technological strategy can be an important aspect of overall development. Technological strategy involves the nurturing of indigenous capabilities to operate industrial systems and to continue to adapt and innovate in response to changing needs and resource availability. (MP)

● TRADE

112. ACHIEVEMENTS AND PROBLEMS OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN COMMON MARKET

(a) Andrew B. Wardlaw. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Publication No. 8437, by the U. S. Department of State. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, February, 1969, 46 pp. $.50 per copy. LC 71-600476. (c) Individual research, under contract with the U. S. Department of State, Office of External Research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the operations and achievements of the Central American Common Market and to discuss the more important problems which it confronts. The impetus for the establishment of the Common Market grew from the interest in the early 1950's of each of the member governments (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua) in developing the agricultural and industrial production and the transportation systems of their respective countries in a manner that would promote the formation of wider markets. This early interest gradually led to a series of proposals and agreements culminating in the General Treaty of Central American Economic Integration and the Convention Chartering the Central American Bank for Economic Integration, which were signed in 1960. The General Treaty provided for the present system of free trade within Central America by establishing the Central American Common Market (CACM).

Under the CACM, interregional as well as export trade outside the Common Market has expanded. Imports from abroad have also increased. The author indicates that there can be little doubt that the formation of the Common Market was an outstanding accomplishment, with the degree of economic unification achieved by so many countries not having been duplicated anywhere else in the less developed world.

In analyzing CACM, the author covers the following topics: (1) structure; (2) intraregional trade; (3) extraregional trade; (4) free trade and tariffs; (5) expansion of the CACM; (6) agriculture and the CACM; (7) the integration industries system; and (8) approaches to industrial development.

While the progress of the CACM since its formation is said to be remarkable, a number

of problems exist: (1) Despite the creation of the five-nation free trade area, the regional market for Central American manufactures and agricultural goods remains small. (2) Competition from goods produced elsewhere in Latin America remains high. (3) There is continued need of insuring a constantly expanding flow of imports into the area and maintaining a control over deficits in the area's balance of payments position. (4) A question exists as to the amount of protection Central America shall allow its industry. (5) Continued economic consolidation will require greater uniformity of legislation and centralization of authority, which creates major political problems. (AL)

● CONSTRUCTION

113. ECONOMICS OF THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

(a) Peter J. Cassimatis. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Studies in Business Economics Number 111, by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., 845 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 168 pp. $2.50 per copy for NICB associates, government agencies, students, and teachers; $12.50 per copy for all others. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the National Industrial Conference Board. (d) None.

Problem. To advance economic knowledge of the contract construction industry and to examine the relationship of contract construction to total construction activity and the national economy. The author sees a need for an extensive study such as this because of the central role that the industry will play in the restoration of the nation's cities; the expansion of transportation, health, and educational facilities; and other environmental aspects of the United States. Since these areas of society will require successful adaptation of modern technology on a large scale by the construction industry, one of the primary purposes of this study is to examine the economic constraints that hinder this adaptation.

The author discusses five major problems in the construction industry: (1) the real gross product of the industry has not kept pace with the growth of the economy; (2) the industry has failed to meet the challenge of urban reconstruction, is unable to curb labor jurisdictional disputes, and has not been able to cope with spiraling wage settlements; (3) productivity growth in construction is far below the national average; (4) there is inadeqate statistical data on the construction industry; and (5) the dual role of government as principal purchaser of and lender to construction exerts an enormous influence on the structure and performance of the industry.

Method. A detailed examination is made of the production function in construction, as well as sources of economies of scale and productivity trends. Use is made of econometric techniques currently used in the derivation of production functions and cost functions. Other aspects of the industry, such as the structure of the industry and the institutional factors affecting the industry's performance, are examined.

The data presented in the study were obtained from published documents, private surveys, and a mail questionnaire and personal interviews conducted by the investigator. A major difficulty in the data is the lack of cross-sectional data for all variables used in economic analysis. Therefore, estimates were made by regression analysis in several cases.

Findings. (1) The nature of construction activity permits the existence of a vast number of firms, most of which are small. (2) There exist little, if any, economies of scale for very large firms of construction. (3) The relative absence of large firms explains the small amount of research and development in materials and methods that has been the source of economies of scale in other industries. (4) Despite the enormous growth in output, the industry has made little progress toward achieving increasing returns to scale. (5) The quality of construction output has increased in the last decade. (6) Gains in labor productivity have been more than offset by rising wage rates. (7) The efficiency of construction industrial organization is seriously limited by the separation of design from production, by the lack of vertical integration with suppliers of construction materials, by archaic building codes which tend to prevent innovations, by restrictive practices of labor unions, and by insufficient effort in research and development. (AL)

IV. Social Services

● SOCIAL PLANNING

114. BEYOND RACISM

(a) Whitney M. Young, Jr. (b) Published under the above title by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036, 1969, 255 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 71-80762. (c) National Urban League. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the extent and effects of racism in American society, past and present, and recommend means of remedying second-class citizenship of some minority groups. Many whites, the author feels, do not understand the urgency of the racial dilemma. A social revolution is inevitable, but it must be peaceful and creative to lead to an open society that respects the unique contributions and traditions of all its people, and brings together whites and blacks in true equality, eliminates poverty, and restores the cities to greatness. The author surveys reasons why blacks have not been assimilated like other ethnic groups and have constantly been shortchanged in jobs, housing, income, education, welfare, health care, and other areas, with materials from a variety of studies, including the report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders. He delves into covert as well as overt discriminatory practices, including cultural bias in job tests, lending practices of the Federal Housing Administration, and urban renewal.

Findings. The author feels white racism has been basically responsible for the plight of blacks. Racist pressures have forced reductions in various programs that benefit blacks. Middle- and upper-class whites receive more federal handouts through the highway program and similar programs than do blacks through welfare programs. Reports of growing antisemitism among blacks have been overstated, he feels, since such antagonism stems from the fact that they are white rather than Jewish.

Liberals, however, are partly to blame for the weakness of civil rights legislation because they frequently have lacked the skill to get strong measures passed and sometimes have preferred defeat to compromise. But, he feels, the future of blacks does not lie with the radical left or others who want to overthrow the system by violence if necessary. Blacks first must find a place in the system before they can "opt out."

For dealing with the problem: (1) The author recommends appointment of an executive vice-president for domestic development, who would administer all programs for the poor and the cities with the advice of a Council of Social Advisors. (2) He calls for an all-out effort to eliminate poverty, including a comprehensive minimum wage at $2.60 an hour, guaranteed jobs by creating new positions on various sub-professional levels if necessary, family allowance of $40 a month for each child, and a negative income tax. (3) In housing, he advocates (a) strict enforcement of anti-discrimination laws; (b) establishment of a National Housing Corporation by government and industry to mass produce housing; (c) establishment of 100 new towns with populations of 100,000 apiece; and (d) subsidized rents. (4) In education, he proposes (a) free "urban grant" universities, open to all high school graduates that meet the requirements; (b) an end to segregated education in both North and South; and (c) improvement of all public schools. (5) In the area of police relations, he suggests (a) more black policemen, particularly at the command level; (b) an ombudsman to handle complaints; (c) direct community control over police; (d) a raise in standards and pay; and (e) elimination of the conditions that breed crime. (6) The community should control not only the police but also all institutions that affect black lives. (7) He also calls for the creation of metropolitan taxing districts to spread the burden of cost of municipal services to all who use them. (8) Economically deficient communities should be developed through community councils that could form neighborhood development corporations where needed. This would get away from exploitive individual ownership, he feels. The corporations could be financed by National Economic Development Banks, set up specifically for that purpose. (9) Private industry can help erase racism by setting aside more jobs for blacks and using their lobbyists to press for needed social legislation. They also can set aside two percent of

their corporate profits for direct contributions and financing new plants in the ghetto. (10) Unions, too, should actively recruit and admit more blacks while churches can involve themselves and their financial resources to fight racism. (11) The mass media must reeducate the public on social issues and follow a line of advocacy rather than objective reporting. The Federal Communications Commission can provide technical assistance and training for community operated television stations. (12) Individually, parents should teach their children at home to have respect for persons of all races. (13) The various civil rights groups, meanwhile, must each function in its particular area of competence, lending support to the others when needed. (DJN)

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115. POVERTY AND DISCRIMINATION

(a) Lester C. Thurow. (b) Completed and published under the above title in the Brookings Studies in Social Economics series, by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 214 pp. $6.75 per copy, cloth; $2.95, paper. LC 69-18825. (c) Harvard University, Department of Economics, with portions prepared under contract with the Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines the difference between poverty among whites and poverty among blacks, considering that the latter are faced with the additional problem of discrimination. So far, efforts to eliminate either poverty or discrimination have done little for the most needy, because while education and job training can help impoverished whites, they cannot help impoverished blacks to the same degree because of the persistence of discrimination. Blacks lack economic power because they lack political power and vice versa. Although the proportion of persons below an arbitrary poverty line has declined since World War II, the proportion earning less than 50 percent of the median income has remained the same. Discrimination has also remained the same, with the average black still earning only 55 percent of white income.

Method. The study defines both poverty and discrimination as problems of the distribution of income and applies econometric techniques to analyze data from the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and other sources.

Findings. Special programs are needed to eliminate poverty and discrimination because general economic growth and foreseeable changes in the private economy will not do away with either. The author recommends creation of an unbalanced labor market with severe labor shortages that would serve as incentives to reduce poverty and discrimination. An unemployment rate of three percent should be the goal of anti-poverty and anti-discrimination measures. He also calls for raising educational and training levels, concurrent with efforts to eliminate discrimination, or whites will benefit more than blacks. He likewise advocates increasing the mobility of the labor force with better information on the labor market so that the jobless would be willing to move where the jobs are. Industrial firms, likewise, should be encouraged to move into Negro areas. A prime goal is elimination of discrimination at all levels of government, with government action, either direct through legal restrictions or indirect through purchasing and expenditure decisions, to remove the power advantage whites generally have over blacks. The author also favors a negative income tax to aid, particularly, those outside the labor force who would not qualify for guaranteed jobs or sheltered employment. Productivity programs, guaranteed job programs, and direct income transfers such as the negative income tax should be coordinated and integrated, since no one program, except direct income transfers, can do the job alone. But such transfers do not seem politically acceptable. (DJN)

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116. ECONOMICS OF AGING: TOWARD A FULL SHARE IN ABUNDANCE

(a) Dorothy McCamman, Juanita M. Kreps, Agnes W. Brewster, James H. Schulz, and Harold L. Sheppard. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Committee Print by the U. S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, 91st Congress, 1st Session. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1969, 46 pp. Price not indicated.

(c) U. S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, Task Force on the Economics of Aging. (d) None.

Problem. To identify present and future trends in the economic situation of the aged and to determine how the aged can obtain a greater share in the nation's increasing economic abundance. Sections of this report deal with the following topics: characteristics of the aged population; economic position of older people today; income of today's aged in perspective; outlook for future generations of the aged; potential means of improving the economic situation of the aged; and public policy issues and their implications for improvements in Social Security.

Findings. The task force study found that: (1) Americans living in retirement are suffering from a widening income gap in relation to younger people. This is the chief problem facing the 20 million people over 65. Three out of ten people 65 and older were living in poverty in 1966, yet many of them did not become poor until they became old. (2) More Americans are spending more years in retirement periods of indeterminate length and uncertain needs, causing greater strain on personal retirement resources. This problem is especially severe for women, most of them widows. (3) Projections of present trends show the economic position of persons now old will deteriorate markedly in the years ahead. (4) Present savings margins for most families are not great enough to sustain them through retirement years. (5) Studies indicate that Social Security, private pensions, and other forms of retirement income are not improving fast enough to counter present trends. (6) The nation faces these basic policy issues: What is an adequate level of income for retired persons? What part in attaining this level should be played by governmental programs, by voluntary group actions, and by individual effort?

The task force came to these conclusions: (1) Low income in old age is not a transitional problem that, given present trends, will solve itself. (2) The Social Security System has failed to keep up with the rising income needs of the aged. (3) Certain special problems compounding the problem of low income should receive immediate Congressional attention, namely: income maintenance of widows, health needs and rising medical costs, homeownership and taxation, employment opportunities for the aged, and implications of early retirement trends. (4) To maintain an adequate income, the aged must be assured a share in the growth of the economy. (5) This assurance can best be provided through government programs, particularly social insurance, which carry commitments for future older Americans. (6) Private group pensions and personal savings will continue to be essential supplements to basic social security benefits. The Government should explore and lend support to various methods of promoting and encouraging these sources of retirement income. (SD)

117. CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT VOLUME II

(a) Hans B. Spiegel (ed.). (b) Completed and published by the Center for Community Affairs, NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Sciences, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, May, 1969, 348 pp. $3.95 per copy. LC 68-8752. (c) NTL Institute for Applied Behavioral Sciences, Center for Community Affairs. (d) 16: 2-120.

Problem. Volume II of this title takes up the topic of citizen participation in urban development where Volume I left off. Volume I suggested that out of the pressure toward citizen participation may come a climate in which citizen participation is not only a legitimate and highly sought goal, but an objective that may be realized through the extension of knowledge and the development of skill and competence in using the knowledge. Volume II attempts to bring together readings that relate the actual experience and practice of citizen participation in a wide variety of situations.

The readings do not reflect conclusive answers to citizen participation, although they are hopeful. All readings face the reality that citizen participation in social legislation does not automatically guarantee significant involvement and effective commitment. Each reading illustrates the worldwide search by individuals in every walk of life and on every continent for more direct and adequate means of expressing themselves and of influencing the course of events -- from achieving better schools to putting an end to war.

Volume II is divided into three distinct parts. Part A deals with patterns of citizen participation. The reader is acquainted with the ways in which citizens organize to meet specific ends. In Part B, a number

of crisis situations that catalyze citizen action are examined. Part C describes how external agents are useful to indigenous citizen groups. (MP)

118. MODEL CITIES FIRST ROUND: POLITICS, PLANNING, AND PARTICIPATION (INTER-ORGANIZATIONAL STUDY PROJECT)

(a) Roland L. Warren. (b) In process. Project initiated in July, 1968; completion of fieldwork expected by 1971. A report has been published under the above title, as Reprint No. 44 from the Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 35, No. 4, July, 1969, by Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass. 02154, 1969, 8 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Brandeis University, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. The Interorganizational Study Project was initiated in 1968 to examine the interorganizational behavior of several community decision organizations--those legitimated to carry on planning or program activities of broad community concern--in nine cities participating in the Model Cities Program. These cities are Oakland, California; Denver, Colorado; San Antonio, Texas; Detroit, Michigan; Columbus, Ohio; Atlanta, Georgia; Newark, New Jersey; Boston, Massachusetts; and Manchester, New Hampshire. The specific organizations under study include community action agencies of the antipoverty program, the local public authorities of the urban renewal program, boards of education, health and welfare councils, and organizations for mental health. This paper, based on narrative reports from the project staff in these cities, discusses pertinent activities of these organizations during the period between submission of first-round planning grant applications (May, 1967) and the actual award of Model Cities supplementary grants to the first few cities (January, 1969).

Method. Three strategies are being developed for data gathering: (1) structured interviews designed to map out in detail patterns of interaction among CDO's; (2) episode studies pursuing in depth examples of interaction behaviors in situations such as cooperation, competition, and contest; and (3) ad hoc interview schedules designed to identify significant variables related to organizational characteristics and interorganizational behavior.

Findings. The report indicates that resident participation in the Model Cities Program has assumed far greater proportions than was anticipated by the researcher or was most likely intended by the formulators of the program. Although applications for planning grants were formulated for the most part within city government structures, developments during the period under study were dominated by a struggle of neighborhood residents with city hall for various degrees of control over the program. According to Warren, most people were expecting a fight for prerogatives among the agencies under study. However, the agencies were relatively quiet during this stage of development, only to emerge toward the end of the period in more of an advisory capacity rather than the traditional role of decision makers controlling certain aspects of the program. Much of the power had shifted to the Model Neighborhood boards through their fights with city hall. Some examples of the gains won by these groups are: veto power over Model Neighborhood programs in some cities; majorities of residents on task force or planning committees; in at least one instance, a majority of residents on the board of the Model Cities agency, itself; and a strong voice or veto over other types of federal programs in the Model Neighborhood.

The researchers cited the following reasons for this unanticipated upsurge in resident participation: (1) The Model Cities Administration, itself, encouraged widespread citizen participation. (2) A socially dynamic force has developed in the disadvantaged neighborhoods for neighborhood power and control. This movement is associated with rising drives for decentralization, participatory democracy, and black power. (3) Since the Model Cities program provided for a coordinated effort focused directly on a particular neighborhood, the stakes were higher for control over this program than for other fragmented programs whose jurisdictions and boundaries followed divergent geographical and social patterns. Despite this trend, Warren feels that the agencies' role may grow as the direction of the program shifts from the setting of broad goals to the formulation and execution of specific plans, where expertise is needed.

Warren concludes that: (1) the planners themselves were not in control or in any

position to direct the essentially political process of the program's development; (2) no other single decision-making entity was in central control of the process; and (3) the conception of the planner should become that of one who provides expertise and representation to a constituency as it takes part in the larger political struggle to shape aggregate plans, rather than one who imposes his plans from above under the rhetoric of public interest. (SD)

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119. A SYSTEM FOR RECORDING HUMAN SERVICES IN A COMMUNITY

(a) August B. Hollingshead and Melvyn R. Diamond. (b) In process. (c) Yale University, Department of Economics and Community Council of Greater New Haven. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a recording system to determine what services are rendered, by whom and for whom, in health, welfare, and related agencies, both public and private, within the SMSA Area encompassed by the New Haven community.

The system will record transactions between client and agency, from a client's first contact until his discharge. The information system is built around the use of a plastic personal service card. The personal service card contains sociobiographical information in coded form on each client and his household. The personal service card is made in the Research Office. It is presented to the agency by the client each time service is rendered. The sociobiographical data on the personal service card and the service rendered by an agency are imprinted on a special form. The imprinted form is optionally scanned, and an IBM card is punched electronically by the scanner. The data punched in the IBM cards are then transferred to computer tape for storage and analysis.

The record system will be used for agency and community planning, for the budgeting of funds, and for the study of flow of clients within and between agencies. A number of special studies are being planned to utilize the data accumulating in the recording system as it is being developed. (ABH)

● HOUSING

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120. THE ROLE OF PUBLIC WELFARE IN HOUSING

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title for U. S. House of Representatives Committee on Ways and Means, by U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D. C. 20201, January, 1969, 80 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. To study the present status of state policies and programs with regard to homeownership and housing standards of public assistance recipients, realizing that the problem of inadequate housing for the great majority of the poor in rural and urban areas alike continues to be a national problem. This remains true in spite of the fact that nearly 20 years have passed since Congress wrote into the National Housing Act a federal commitment to the "realization, as soon as feasible, of the goal of a decent home and suitable living environment for every American family."

As of August, 1968, there were 8.5 million persons receiving public assistance under the various federally-aided programs. While the exact quality of housing occupied by these public aid recipients has not been completely measured, it is known that approximately $1.1 billion a year in public monies is being spent by recipients for housing, and that much of their housing is clearly substandard. For example, a 1965 Old Age Assistance questionnaire revealed that 40 percent of the aged recipients lived in deficient housing, and in rural and Southern areas the range was higher--45 to 70 percent. As for public housing meeting the total housing need of welfare recipients, it is widely acknowledged that it alone does not now provide the answer and will not for many years to come.

In summary, with respect to housing, the present system of welfare assistance falls far short of making it possible for recipients to obtain or maintain adequate shelter, whether rented or owned. Clearly, a new and better system of providing for the

poor must be developed that will provide a minimum standard of decent living for all.

Findings. One of the major substantive findings is the fact that eligibility requirements for welfare recipients in many states tend to assure that homes owned by recipients will be of low value, to discriminate against homeowners who have acquired and maintained homes of moderate value, to deter improvements to homes which would increase their value above acceptable limits, and to discriminate against home owners whose property is mortgage free and debt free. Accordingly, it is recommended that the states be encouraged to adopt the following policies: (1) eliminate restrictive provisions such as liens on home property; (2) eliminate unrealistic value limits on home property in determining eligibility for assistance; (3) increase aid to homeowners in maintaining homes and bringing them up to standard quality; and (4) assist recipients in purchasing homes through various programs when homeownership is advantageous to the recipient.

A major problem is the inadequacy of shelter allowances for rent and homeownership costs provided welfare recipients by the states. Thus, it is recommended that Congress affirm as a goal of the public assistance programs, the provision of aid to needy persons and families to assist them in achieving a decent minimum standard of living to meet basic needs, including adequate housing, owned or rented, commensurate with community standards.

More detailed recommendations are made, based on the premise that improved housing for welfare recipients is essential to the success of the entire social and rehabilitation program designed to move this group of poor people toward self-support, self-care, and a better quality of life. Some of these recommendations involve actions of Congress to enable HEW to further assist states in their efforts to eliminate substandard housing for welfare clients. (AL)

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121. LOCAL ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HOUSING CODES: A SURVEY OF 39 CITIES

(a) Barnet Lieberman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1969, 73 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the investigator reviews the administration and enforcement of housing codes, on the basis of actual observation, in 39 communities ranging from under 100,000 to over one million in population.

Findings. Basically, housing code administration and enforcement are responsibilities of the local community. They are carried on under the authority of the police power delegated to local governments by the states. Until recently, most states were unable or unwilling to deal adequately with the problems of the urban age. Local governments were also unable and unwilling to foresee the population explosion, with its attendant housing problems, and failed to take the action necessary to slow down deterioration of existing structures. With the bad housing situation in the cities becoming a national problem, the federal government has stepped in, stimulating state and local governments to pay greater attention to the housing situation. The author feels that the role of the federal government should be similar to that of the research and development department of a large industry, with an emphasis on encouraging experimentation, innovation, and flexibility in the housing code field. In addition the federal government should continue to increase financial assistance to state and local governments in the form of incentives to induce them to improve services, housing codes, administration, and enforcement. (AL)

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122. EVALUATION OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM AS A DESIGN-TOOL FOR HOUSING

(a) Arthur R. Cogswell and others. (b) Completed. Available from clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va. 22151, 1969, 20 pp., as No. P. B. 184545. $3.00 per copy; $.65 for microfiche. (c) North Carolina Fund, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) 14:2-136.

Problem. To test a new computerized design-tool known as the Integrated Building Industry System (IBIS), on a previously completed Low-Income Demonstration Project located in North Carolina.

Method. The architect used IBIS as a design tool on a project he had designed previously using conventional methods. The redesign, conducted from December, 1965 to December, 1968, employed IBIS in selecting materials and designs, in obtaining corresponding cost estimates, and in modifying these designs for the purpose of arriving at an optimum design.

Findings. This report shows that IBIS effectively assists the architect in his choice of materials and designs; in reducing both the over-all development time and construction costs. (HUD)

123. ROOM TO LEARN: A STUDY OF HOUSING FOR THE CANADIAN STUDENT

(a) Jack Klein and Henry Sears. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada, 151 State St., Ottawa 4, Canada, 1969, 141 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Jack Klein and Henry Sears, Architects, under contract to the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada and assisted by a grant from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. To set out guidelines and procedures for development of student housing programs in Canada, which reflect an understanding of the activities which occur within a learning environment. The physical environment makes an important contribution to the learning environment, which is created by the ways in which a variety of people, doing a multitude of things, mesh together. The manner and spirit in which these people are brought together, the spirit with which they communicate, are the intangible yet significant indices of a learning environment.

Findings. The researchers define the four categories of a comprehensive housing policy. (1) Investigation should be made into all the factors relevant to the definition of an appropriate housing policy for the university. This covers a wide range of factors, including demands of society for access to university education, economic conditions, housing available in the community, and characteristics of the student body. (2) The housing policy should be formulated in three stages: philosophy (including that for the university as a whole), goals, and objectives. A philosophy of student housing should consider such things as academic precepts of the university, relationship between living and learning, and specific functions which the housing is supposed to fulfill. (3) Implementation of the housing policy is not a mechanical task. Dialogue up and down the line of decision making is necessary in order to cope with changing circumstances. (4) Evaluation of the housing policy should include not only such straightforward questions as "Is the building proceeding on time?" but also questions about unquantifiable factors such as "Are the grouping arrangements succeeding?" (HBK)

124. SUBSTANDARD HOUSING

(a) Matthias C. Drake and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Staff Research Report No. 97, by the Committee to Study Substandard Housing, Ohio Legislative Service Commission, State House, Columbus, Ohio, February, 1969, 79 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Ohio Legislative Service Commission, Committee to Study Substandard Housing. (d) None.

Problem. To study the nature and extent of substandard housing in Ohio. The report attempts to identify public policies that can adversely affect the development of more adequate housing. These policies include building codes, health regulations, funding requirements, and methods to rehabilitate substandard housing. The report also examines housing programs of other states, existing federal housing programs, and alternative programs for Ohio.

Findings. In 1960, Ohio contained nearly 500,000 substandard housing units, located primarily in the central cities of large metropolitan areas and in the southeastern Appalachian counties. Although no clear cause and effect relationship is established, the report suggests a relationship between substandard housing and undesirable social behavior. People live in substandard housing either because they cannot afford better or because the housing supply is restricted by extent or location, racial segregation, or housing choice.

State responsibility for housing is distributed among several agencies. Though powers are often broad, the level at which the agencies are funded is not commensurate with them. The result is that housing activity at the state level is often weak and uncoordinated. Despite the lack of centralized statewide housing programs, many Ohio cities and counties are utilizing a variety of approaches in attempting to eliminate substandard housing. But the resulting number of standard units is far short of the quantity needed.

Other states employ a variety of programs aimed at the housing needs of low- and moderate-income persons. These include: (1) regulation of the landlord-tenant relationship; (2) state code and licensing of rental properties; (3) direct assistance to low- and moderate-income families; (4) direct assistance to local governments; (5) assistance to housing sponsors; and (6) tax incentives.

A wide variety of federal programs exist to increase the supply and quality of housing. Programs include public housing and rent supplements; mortgage insurance, loans, grants, and subsidies for sponsors, purchasers, tenants, and owners; and renewal assistance for counties and municipalities.

Alternative housing programs for Ohio may be directed to four key areas: (1) increasing the low- and moderate-income housing supply; (2) expanding housing choice for low- and moderate-income families; (3) improving building codes and strengthening enforcement; and (4) modifying the landlord-tenant relationship. (MP)

125. OPERATION BREAKTHROUGH

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) recently announced the location of prototype sites and named the site planners and housing system producers for Operation Breakthrough, a program designed to lead the way toward achieving the national goal for housing production, 26 million new units by 1979, through innovative plans on a large-scale basis (see Digest report 16: 4-118). Sites have been selected in these 11 locations: Houston, Texas; Indianapolis, Indiana; Jersey City, New Jersey; Kalamazoo, Michigan; King County, Washington; Macon, Georgia; Memphis, Tennessee; Sacramento, California; St. Louis, Missouri; Seattle, Washington; and Wilmington, Delaware. For each of these sites, HUD has chosen site planners and design teams who are responsible for formulating master plans and assisting HUD in the selection and placement of the prototype units. To build 2,000 mass-produced houses and apartments on these sites, 22 companies were picked by HUD from among 236 proposals. According to HUD Secretary George Romney, the accepted plans display what is possible under existing technology. Of the 22 systems, seven use concrete, six wood, five metal, two plastic-foam panels, and two glass-fiber panels. Approximately $50 million from HUD will be given to these companies, matched by $40 million of the companies' own investments. The program as a whole is running two to three months behind schedule due to the unanticipated number of proposals for both locations and production. Start of the first prototype construction is scheduled for Spring, 1970.

Further information regarding Operation Breakthrough may be obtained from the Office of Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20410. (SD)

● EDUCATION

126. PUBLIC EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN WITH BRAIN DYSFUNCTION

(a) Sheldon R. Rappaport. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Syracuse University Press, Syracuse, N. Y. 13210, 1969, 219 pp., with glossary and index. $6.50 per copy. LC 69-17693. (c) The Pathway School. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this book is to acquaint the community with the enormity of the problem of children with brain dysfunction, and to offer guidelines for their habilitation.

Brain dysfunction is one of the chief educational, social, medical, and economic problems of our time. The professions must confront this issue with the same energy they have applied to such problems as civil rights, immunization, atomic research, and poverty.

Brain dysfunction (also called brain damage, learning disability, neurological handicap, and by many other labels) is one of the least understood handicaps. Yet there are about 8,000,000 children with this problem, and the responsibility for helping them

should be shared by the entire community. How the community meets this challenge will have a telling impact on the nation's economy, strength, and well being.

The investigator is the founder of the Pathway School in Norristown, Pennsylvania, a school whose object is to give these children the opportunity to overcome their handicaps and become contributing members of society. An equally important goal of Pathway is to share with the public schools whatever it learns. Drawing on this experience, Rappaport suggests what action can be taken to establish public school classes that will meet the needs of these students with learning and behavioral disabilities. If society does not habilitate them, it will doom most of them to lifelong ineptitude, will contribute to the waste of a society's most precious resource, mentality, and the country will be forced to spend billions of dollars to maintain them later in life.

These children are not only pupils, but also members of families and of society. Therefore, the programs suggested here are comprehensive, necessitating interdisciplinary team work for which the public schools will need the cooperative efforts and talents of their communities. In return, these young ones, as adults, can become a significant part of our economic structure, and, themselves, contribute to the welfare of society. (CK)

127. CONFRONTATION AT OCEAN HILL-BROWNSVILLE

(a) Maurice R. Berube and Marilyn Gittell (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 340 pp. $8.50 per copy, cloth; $2.95, paper. LC 78-76953. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This study, a collection of documents and analyses from various sources of the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school controversy which led to the New York school strikes of 1968, attempts to provide an accurate record of the circumstances of the controversy. The editors view this dispute as having bearing on public schools in all cities and on the future relations between the races in the United States, for the outcome affects not only the nature and quality of public education in the cities but also the political and social fabric of a democratic society. In addition, the editors believe that the confrontation put on trial the following basic concepts: (1) educationally, the moral imperative to provide quality education for all in publicly supported schools; (2) politically, the public's right to determine the policy and course of education; and (3) socially, the egalitarian ideal of a just, interracial society.

The struggle for community control of schools--the basic issue in the controversy--is essentially, the editors feel, a question of making democratic theory work, for what distinguishes a democratic system is its participatory character, and inherent in the democratic concept is the individuals' right to take part in the formulation of policy if he chooses. Therefore, the political system must provide for the opportunity to formulate policy. In urban education, increased participation can be achieved only through decentralization.

In looking at the specific struggle for community control of schools at Ocean Hill-Brownsville, the editors first present a section describing the events and actions which led to the confrontation. In the major section on the confrontation, itself, the issue of due process as it relates to the transfer of teachers is first discussed. Secondly, the broad question of anti-semitism and racism as raised in the controversy is explored. Finally, various viewpoints on decentralization and community control are presented. An epilogue looks at the possibilities and need for urban school reform in the 1970's and lists a chronology of events taking place during the controversy. (AL)

128. HIGH SCHOOL RACIAL CONFRONTATION

(a) Dan W. Dodson, Elias Blake, Robert Mayhawk, Irving Ratchick, and June Shagaloff. (b) Completed and published by Education House, 5 Homeside Lane, White Plains, N. Y. 10605, 1969, 71 pp. Price not indicated. (c) White Plains Board of Education Joint Study Commission, under sponsorship of the Danforth Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This study is concerned with the racial disturbance in the school system of White Plains, New York, which began on March 26, 1968, and lasted intermittently

through the next two weeks. The purpose of the study is: (1) to determine, insofar as possible, the reasons for the type of student disturbance which resulted from a black boycott of classes; (2) to examine the way the disturbance was handled and the outcome in terms of changes within the school system; and (3) to make recommendations concerning the operation of such a high school as it serves a multi-racial student body.

The study is arranged chronologically to provide for an orderly arrangement of events in the sequence in which they occurred. As background for the disturbances, information is presented about the community, the school as a local institution, and the social class dimension of the community. Several hypotheses are submitted as possible explanations for the disturbances which are, in addition, viewed in the context of the ideological influence of the nationwide militancy among blacks, especially youths. Finally, the innovations resulting from the incident are discussed and recommendations are made to make the school more responsive and mindful of the needs of a significant black minority of students.

Recommendations include: (1) More effort to make the curriculum represent honest scholarship. The curriculum of the school is now organized to represent the myths of the dominant power group--primarily the white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant culture--and does not fairly represent the cultures of blacks, Jews, and other minorities. (2) Inclusion of more Negro staff. (3) A new approach to student government. (4) Guard against becoming rigid and formal in dealing with school tensions. (5) More involvement of pupils and community in discipline. (6) Re-examine grouping practice. There is great difference of opinion among educators whether classes should represent broad or narrow ranges of ability. (7) Continue efforts to close the academic gap between the children of the poor and of the affluent. (AL and JS)

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129. VALUE CHANGE AND POWER CONFLICT IN HIGHER EDUCATION

(a) W. John Minter and Patricia O. Snyder (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, and the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, P. O. Drawer "P", Boulder, Colo. 80302, 1970, 128 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) University of California, Center for Research and Development in Higher Education, and Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. (d) None.

Problem. In this collection of papers, prepared for the Eleventh Annual College and University Self-Study Institute, five university educators and two students attempt to relate campus power conflicts to basic value changes occurring in the university and in the wider society. John D. Millet addresses himself to the conference theme in a paper entitled "Value Patterns and Power Conflict in American Higher Education." He notes that because a university is committed to the protection of academic freedom it is vulnerable to strife when the expression of conflicting points of view moves from the method of discussion to the method of confrontation. He suggests that the primary explanation of why universities are in trouble today is the absence of a clearly defined, explicit, and accepted purpose for academic institutions. The emphasis upon professional education as the primary objective of higher education is under attack. The conflicts within the academic community might be lessened in intensity with some evidence of social progress in meeting the problems of poverty, pollution, war, and racism.

In the second paper, Henry David Aiden notes that there has been a general hardening of opinions and attitudes in every stratum of the university--the "left," "right," and "center." That certain members of the university are determined to protect the existing organization of the university is reflected by their increasing acceptance of violence and repression as indispensable adjuncts of educational policy. However, many students and faculty demand that the university assume new social functions and roles if the university is to justly claim a central position in today's society. The conflicts within the university reflect the wider societal value and power conflicts of coping with our domestic disorders and with the war in Vietnam.

Richard L. Rosenberg explores the role of the public interest in education. He observes that higher education has been unable to respond rapidly to social change and that this inability has caused a breach between it and the public it serves. In order to close this breach there must be greater public involvement in defining society's needs to higher education. This will require

improved management by higher education to see if its efforts are meeting the objectives set forth by public bodies.

In the fourth paper, T. R. McConnell examines the conflicts in faculty interests and values. He states that the close relationships of many universities and individual faculty members with industry and national defense raise important questions of ethical responsibility, and of individual, collective, and corporate accountability. The inevitable tension between professional autonomy and accountability is heightened by internal devisiveness and conflict, not only between the faculty and the administration, but also between faculty groups struggling for power. McConnell predicts that the spirit of confrontation and relationships of an adversary character will intensify in many colleges and universities during the next decade.

Susan S. Lloyd-Jones presents the students' side of the coin. She states that American universities are integral parts of a social order that is vicious, racist, warlike, authoritarian, immoral, and incompetent. She desires the transformation of universities into schools where anyone at any age could go to learn and to exchange ideas with other people.

Virgil Roberts presents the interests of black students in value change and power conflict. He believes that the primary impetus for challenge to the system of higher education, and the impetus for revolutionary change in the national order, is coming from the black minority. Nearly all black student groups today embrace the three concepts of self-pride, self-defense, and self-determination. The last concept inevitably leads to conflict between black students and the university because mastery over one's own destiny requires power. That blacks have been able to produce changes in the university, such as the institution of black studies, has created a chain reaction. Now, white students, too, protest the education they are receiving. The faculty has a vested interest in maintaining the present system with few modifications, black students have none. Therefore, blacks will continue to seek power and control over their destinies within the university.

In the last paper, Rosemary Park represents the administrative interest in value change and power conflict. She states that the traditional goal of the university has been the search for truth in the form of learning. However, a growing number of faculty and students are arguing that this search is no longer adequate to the demands of the university by society. This group is urging the university to involve itself in action programs designed to solve pressing social problems. The administrator's role in this new function of universities would be to focus attention on the structures that can help embody for the university its new concern for social justice. (MP)

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130. THE POLITICS OF URBAN EDUCATION

(a) Marilyn Gittell and Alan G. Hevesi (eds.) (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 386 pp. $9.00 per copy. LC 69-15747. (c) City University of New York, Queens College, Department of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. This compilation of 25 readings reviews major developments concerning the politics of urban school systems. The essays, by political scientists, educators, sociologists, and journalists, are organized into five sections. The first section deals with recent studies of urban power structures and provides a theoretical framework for many of the materials that follow. The selections in this section, by Stephen P. Hencley, Nelson W. Polsby, Richard M. Merelman, and Jack L. Walker, illustrate divergent schools of democratic theory. On one side are those who claim that multiple-elite structures satisfy the basic tenets of democratic theory. In practical terms, they support increased bureaucratic and political specialization and reliance on professional expertise in each area of government policy. On the other side are those who are critical of limited participation in the shaping of important public policy; they consider broader public participation integral to the democratic process and see the narrowing public role as a violation of democratic theory.

The politics of education, particularly in relation to power structures and the development of public policy, is the subject of the remaining sections. Section two is concerned with integration, the most significant political issue in public education in the last decade. The selections by James K. Kent, Thomas R. Dye, Robert L. Crain and David Street, and David Rogers describe the character of the political controversy over integration and offer some insight into the

resultant political processes. In section three, Robert A. Dahl, Marilyn Gittell, Peter Schrag, Robert J. Havighurst, and T. Edward Hollander employ the case-study method to analyze the political processes inherent in educational decision making. The variety of experiences found in these studies is significant. The evaluation of school systems as political systems--after a half-century of insulation from critical scrutiny--is the focus of the selections in the fourth section. These essays, by William R. Odell, A. Harry Passow, Paul Lauter and Florence Howe, the Mayor's Advisory Panel on Decentralization of the New York City Schools (the Bundy Report), the Council of Supervisory Associations, and Jason Epstein, review school structure: some are more obviously political, while others retain a deeper concern for the educational process. This section offers some immediate structural proposals for change, with the Bundy Report providing the first indication of a need for broadening the base for political participation. The fifth section describes the more recent movements toward greater community control and the call for a break-up of existing systems. The selections by Peter Schrag, Mario Fantini, the New York Civil Liberties Union, Adolph Stone, and Marilyn Gittell generally describe programs that reject present-day systems and attempt to revitalize participatory democracy. Community control is offered as an alternative to elite professionalism. (HBK)

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131. URBAN SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Troy V. McKelvey and Austin D. Swanson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1969, 220 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 69-18750. (c) State University of New York at Buffalo, Department of Educational Administration, under sponsorship of the U. S. Government under Title IV of the Civil Rights Act and Project Innovation. (d) None.

Problem. The 11 papers in this volume were prepared for a two-week conference on the nature of urban education problems--particularly problems incident to school desegregation, social integration, and the equality of educational opportunity. The transition from rural to urban society has been difficult for the United States: both value and political structures remain oriented to agrarian life, while problems associated with urbanization are increasing. People tend to be fragmented according to economic, racial, and ethnic classifications, living in different, relatively homogeneous, political subdivisions of the metropolitan area. If present policies persist, polarization will be complete and America will have moved from an open to a closed society. Urban educational institutions reflect the maladies of the metropolitan area as a whole. School districts and organization still reflect their rural origin. Metropolitan schools are segregated not only racially but also according to socioeconomic class. Resources are not distributed evenly throughout the metropolitan area, nor are children who need special facilities and programs. The result is that schools have ceased to prepare children effectively for citizenship in a multiethnic, multi-social, democratic society. In this crisis, educators have assumed a posture of defensiveness against attacks from both establishment and reformers. The essays in this volume discuss not only the problems of urban education, but the ways in which educators can abandon their traditional conservative stance and assume a leadership role in building a new social order. The solution to the crisis, as it relates to education, requires a three step sequence: (1) providing access for all segments of the community to the decision-making process; (2) the development of workable programs which combine the concepts of compensatory and quality-integrated education; and (3) the reorganization of education in urban areas. (HBK)

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132. CREATIVE PLANNING OF EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

(a) Basil Castaldi. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Rand McNally and Company, Box 7600, Chicago, Ill. 60680, 1969, 364 pp. Price not indicated. LC 67-14686. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book is designed to assist the planners of educational facilities in coping with the many uncertainties confronting modern education. These uncertainties are reflected in patterns of change in society which bear little resemblance to patterns of the past; in challenges to the basic values of democracy and the social structure; and in the unprecedented advance

of technology along with the concurrent accumulation of new knowledge. Education is sensitive to these changes and responds to the specific needs of the society which it serves. Accordingly, the principles underlying school plant planning and the generally accepted techniques for applying them must keep abreast of and accommodate changes in society and its needs.

In focusing on the translation of psychological and educational needs into physical form and design, the author has these major purposes: (1) to provide a comprehensive textbook for students in school plant planning and a supplementary text for students in general educational administration and school architecture; (2) to guide the school superintendent or college president who is engaged in the planning and construction of educational facilities; (3) to assist architects in planning schools, colleges, and universities; (4) to detail specific procedures that are most likely to result in the planning of creative school facilities; and (5) to focus on the psychology of learning as it relates to the planning of school buildings by emphasizing the application of accepted psychological principles to the production of psychologically sound school buildings. (AL)

133. THE BENEFITS AND COSTS OF ALTERNATIVE FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF FINANCIAL AID TO COLLEGE STUDENTS

(a) Andre Daniere. (b) Completed and issued as a working paper by the Institute of Human Sciences, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167, 1969, 81 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Boston College, Institute of Human Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the benefits and costs of alternative federal programs of financial aid to college students and their effect upon a desired college enrollment structure. From the standpoint of policy makers at the federal level, the problem of financial aid to students must be solved as part of a larger cost-benefit analysis concerning the entire financial structure of higher education. A particular enrollment structure (specifying what kind of individual attends what kind of institution) can be obtained through any combination of various financial aid measures. These include: direct subsidies to institutions, tax or other forms of inducement to philanthropic giving, earmarked or general federal subsidies to state governments, tax relief to parents of college students, and various forms of direct financial aid to students.

The author lists four primary "results" of any combination of financial measures to be taken: (1) additions to (or subtractions from) gross national product over time; (2) increases or decreases in the degree of equalization of educational and career opportunities between socioeconomic, racial, or otherwise differentiated groups; (3) certain changes in the manner in which income, taxes, levels of personal consumption, jobs, and environmental comforts are distributed among the population; and (4) alternative benefits foregone as a result of pulling budget dollars away from other areas of federal concern. These are only the most obvious results. Many others may be discerned as well. Each result may be given a value (positive or negative) by every individual federal policy maker. Each of the four elements listed above is then multiplied by the appropriate positive or negative value. In this way the set of financial policies which maximizes the sum of these elements may be determined. (MP)

● HEALTH

134. HOSPITAL ARCHITECTURE AND BEYOND

(a) Isadore Rosenfield and Zachary Rosenfield. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Reinhold Book Corp., 430 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 310 pp. \$18.50 per copy. LC 74-80097. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To derive a rational approach to hospital planning and design, based not just on the technical and physical requirements for providing fragmented medical services, but on the human needs of man from the perspective of the hospital's function in society. According to the authors, an approach of this type necessitates the formulation of a set of principles, based on the concepts of comprehensiveness and integration, from which actual plans can be designed. The book traces the history of hospital planning and the developments in medicine, esthetics, and social forces that have shaped it. The first section outlines the scope of the principled approach from the detailed elements of hospital architecture to national,

regional, and area-wide planning. Health science teaching facilities are discussed in the second section. The third section examines special hospitals, small hospitals and health centers, and hospitals for the future. A special section consisting of more than half the book is devoted to detailed illustrations, mostly of hospital plans, relating to appropriate chapters in the text.

Findings. The authors determine that the essential task of hospital planning is to find conditions under which human beings can work together at their best to serve other human beings needing their help. In achieving this end, they feel that future hospitals will be fewer per unit measure of population but will be larger, more versatile, and more beautiful. These hospitals would likely practice continuous, comprehensive care, from preventive medicine and home care to both physical and emotional rehabilitation. Mechanical systems would be subordinated to the needs of the patient as a member of civilized society. These predictions are related to projections of vastly improved transportation within national and regional systems, to the medical facilities geared to them, and to the reorganization of the medical structure developing around systems of medical teaching centers. (SD)

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135. PROSTHETIC ARCHITECTURE FOR MENTALLY IMPAIRED AGED

(a) M. Powell Lawton, Arthur Waldman, Morton Ward, Jack Zislis, and Leo Freeman. (b) In process. (c) Philadelphia Geriatric Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This research is studying the effect of a purposefully designed building for the mentally impaired aged on patients who move either from the community to the new building or from traditional quarters into the new building.

Method. The approach is both qualitative and quantitative. Appraisals are being made by a psychologist, anthropologist, physiatrist, psychiatrist, and a social worker in both old and new situations. Changes due to time, to change of residence per se, and to therapeutic environment are being estimated separately. Quantitative measures of well being, including mortality, physical health, self-care ability, cognitive and effective status, and social adjustment, are also being made. (SIE)

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136. DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PROGRAMS IN COMMUNITY MEDICINE

With the support of a five-year grant, the University of Southern California is organizing a wholly new Department of Community Medicine, based on the concept of active university concern for the effectiveness of health-care organization and delivery on the community level.

The University and the new department will be immediately responsible for conducting a major experiment in medical-care delivery in one of the most impoverished neighborhoods in the country--the Watts district of Los Angeles, which is close to the U. S. C. campus.

The Department of Community Medicine will serve as the University's main link to the project, which, besides improving health care in Watts, will constitute a setting for testing and demonstrating new institutional concepts and arrangements for the provision of adequate health care to impoverished families. (SIE)

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137. ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON INSERVICE TRAINING IN MENTAL HEALTH

The three bibliographies in this series contain references to community and institutional mental health inservice training. Materials included were published between 1960 and 1967; periodical literature is cited through August, 1967. References in all three are arranged in classified order, annotated, and indexed by types of personnel and specific training concepts. The bibliographies in this on-going series were prepared under the supervision of Patricia Rogers by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Communicable Disease Center and National Institute of Mental Health. All are available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402: (1) Annotated Bibliography on Inservice Training for Key Professionals in Community Mental Health, Public Health Service

Publication No. 1900, 52 pp. $.60 per copy. (2) Annotated Bibliography on Inservice Training for Allied Professionals in Community Mental Health, PHS Publication No. 1901, 49 pp. $.55 per copy. (3) Annotated Bibliography on Inservice Training in Mental Health for Staff in Residential Institutions, PHS Publication No. 1902, 24 pp. $.35 per copy.

The same institutions developed a related group of classified, annotated, and indexed bibliographies on training methodology consisting of four publications: Training Methodology--Part I: Background Theory and Research; Part II: Planning and Administration; Part III: Instructional Methods and Techniques; and Part IV: Audiovisual Theory, Aids, and Equipment. (HBK)

● WELFARE

138. WELFARE INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

(a) Elizabeth F. Durbin. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Praeger U. S. Economic and Social Development Series, by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 177 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 69-19327. (c) New York University, Graduate School of Business Administration, under sponsorship of the Human Resources Administration of the City of New York. (d) None.

Problem. To study the relationship between poverty and the job market in New York City, and make recommendations on how a labor market policy could and should be developed to help eradicate poverty.

Three basic areas are discussed in this study: (1) the effect of welfare programs on family choices with respect to employment; (2) major factors affecting welfare caseloads in New York over the last ten years, with a detailed description and analysis; and (3) major policy issues and recommendations to policy-makers.

Findings. The increase in welfare caseloads in New York is explained by three factors: (1) the increase in acceptance rates since 1963; (2) the increase in the Basic Allowances in 1966; and (3) improvement in the real value of welfare income relative to labor market earnings, as well as the increased ease of access to welfare. The study concludes that current welfare policy does not encourage partial self-support. It raises a series of questions to be considered by the welfare administrator, such as: How can a city welfare agency establish an overall strategy against poverty? What are the goals of the war on poverty? How do these goals conflict with one another? What are the costs and benefits of particular programs? The study does provide a possible framework for developing alternative means of allocating available funds more efficiently. (BK)

139. THE GREAT SOCIETY'S POOR LAW: A NEW APPROACH TO POVERTY

(a) Sar A. Levitan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, June, 1969. 348 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 74-82450. (c) The George Washington University, Center for Manpower Policy Studies, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To provide an independent evaluation of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), created by the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) of 1964. Part I analyzes the inception of OEO, its legislative history, and its administrative organization and procedures. Community Action Programs (CAP) --the innovative core of the war on poverty--are evaluated in Part II. An over-all review of CAP is followed by detailed examinations of Head Start, Upward Bound, legal services, community health centers, birth control, and Vista. Programs in aid of the rural poor--loans, assistance to migrant and seasonal workers, and aid for Indian-Americans--are treated in Part III. Part IV provides an analysis of the Job Corps.

Findings. The researcher feels that it is too early to appraise the value of EOA programs as antipoverty tools, since it takes time for opportunities to be realized and effects to be felt. For example, the first participants in Head Start are only ten. Because of the self-help orientation of the EOA programs, many who could not benefit from this approach were by-passed. Additional millions of people were not reached because of limited funds. Even for those who were helped, the assistance was frequently minor, and there was rarely immediate or perceptible improvement. OEO has, however,

contributed important insights about approaches to the solution of old social problems such as public education (Head Start).

The researcher recommends the continuation of OEO with some restructuring in the absence of an all-out government effort to eliminate poverty. (HBK)

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140. A PILOT STUDY OF INTERGENERATIONAL DEPENDENCY IN NEW YORK CITY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title for the Human Resources Administration of the City of New York by Greenleigh Associates, Inc., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, May, 1969, 58 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Greenleigh Associates, Inc. for the Human Resources Administration of the City of New York, under sponsorship of the Lavenburg-Corner House Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To ascertain the extent of intergenerational dependency and to identify those factors associated with the perpetuation of reliance on public assistance from one generation to another. With the persistent increase in the number of families receiving public assistance, serious questions have been raised about the nature of the public welfare system and the characteristics of those who benefit from it. One of these questions is whether there exists a sizeable reservoir of poor people who are reliant on public assistance as their major source of income from one generation to another. The public welfare system, itself, has been said to support a perpetual state of poverty and to contribute to continual dependency. However, the extent and nature of intergenerational dependency, as well as the conditions which may be associated with it, have been subjected to little serious study.

Method. Two random sample surveys were conducted in the same area of the Upper West Side of Manhattan in the fall of 1968--one of the general population and the other of persons heading families currently receiving public assistance.

Findings. The study's major conclusions concerning intergenerational dependency in the study area are that: (1) dependency into two generations is characteristic of a relatively small proportion of public assistance recipients; (2) the majority of those who come from families that have received assistance do not become recipients themselves; (3) second generation recipients do not differ significantly from other public assistance recipients in any way that would tend to differentiate the two groups, at least for the characteristics considered in the study, except for the length of time they have resided in New York City; and (4) a family history of dependency is not as important in explaining adult reliance on public assistance as are a number of other factors associated with dependency.

The findings indicate that the contention that the public welfare system, itself, tends to perpetuate dependency is not substantiated. There is evidence from this and other studies to indicate that the failure of a number of social institutions to help a significant portion of the population develop its full potential contributes to the perpetuation of poverty and dependency. (AG)

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141. REHABILITATION OF LOW-INCOME NEGLECTED AND DELINQUENT CHILDREN ON PROBATION

(a) Michael F. DeFant. (b) Completed and a report submitted to U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (c) Marquette County Probate Court (Michigan), under sponsorship of the State of Michigan. (d) None.

Problem. The aims of this project were to devise a program to resocialize delinquent and neglected children whose problems are serious enough to warrant categorizing them as "hopeless," and to determine the feasibility of using sub-professionals as aides to probation officers. Underlying the objectives was the assumption that the juvenile court is not a criminal court, but one whose statutory goal is the rehabilitation and treatment of delinquent and neglected children.

Method. The juveniles were provided with an opportunity to remain in the mainstream of community life. Multiple forms of intervention were carried out, i. e., group, family, and individual services, and community organization. Furthermore, the program sought the direct involvement of the clients themselves--court wards, parents, custodians, and guardians--in the rehabilitation process. The involvement of clients in their own rehabilitation is intended to give them confidence in their abilities to help bring about change in their own lives.

Findings. According to the investigator, the report, as made, has little relevancy to special problems of the non-urban communities. The non-professionals used in the project were not particularly successful. However, the investigator did learn from negative observation what type of non-professionals can be used. Secondly, the project did not demonstrate any appreciable improvement in the children that were assigned to the project. It was learned that a high concentration of trained social workers solved no problems where the relationship between the social worker and the child, and his or her parents, merely consisted of a dialogue and did not involve substantial changes in the child's environment or interpersonal relationships. (MFD)

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142. HARVARD LEGAL SERVICES PROGRAM

(a) John M. Ferren, A. Van C. Lanckton, Paul Newman, John C. Cratsley, Frank I. Michelman, Frank E. A. Sander, Livingston Hall, and Adam Yarmolinsky. (b) In process. A partial report of the research, Richard C. Rockwell, A Study of the Law and the Poor in Cambridge, Massachusetts: Attitudes and Perceptions, and Use of the Legal System, available from the Harvard University School of Law, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 110 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Harvard University, School of Law, under sponsorship of the Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate existing methods of meeting the distinctive problems posed for residents of poor urban neighborhoods by their encounters with the legal system. The program will: (1) continue the designing and testing of a model, law-school-affiliated, neighborhood legal services program; and (2) demonstrate how the affiliation of such a program with a national law school can best be used to stimulate research and training in the fields of "poverty law." In addition, the program includes a Community Legal Assistance Office operated by staff, students, and faculty of the school in an impoverished area of Cambridge, Massachusetts. (AVCL)

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143. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE LABOR MARKET AND THE INCIDENCE OF WELFARE

(a) Hirschel Kasper. (b) In process. (c) Oberlin College, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the effect of unemployment and wage opportunities on the growth of welfare rates, particularly Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), and to discover whether the effect of unemployment on welfare rates has diminished during the past ten years.

The following three hypotheses will be tested by econometric analysis of published and unpublished data from states during the period 1948-1968: (1) unemployment does not affect the demand for AFDC; (2) the effect of unemployment has varied over time; and (3) the demand for AFDC is more closely related to the unemployment rates for men than women. Preliminary analysis already carried out suggests that all three hypotheses must be rejected.

Previous Research. Earlier, the investigator analyzed effects of unemployment and the level of general assistance payments on the demand for this form of welfare. It was found that unemployment was an important determinant of the rates of general assistance payments and that the level of payments was secondary. Results of this research are reported in the Journal of Human Resources (Winter, 1968); also available in the reprint series of the Social Systems Research Institute and the Institute for Research on Poverty, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 23706. Price not indicated. (HK)

● RECREATION

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144. A PROGRAM FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION RESEARCH

(a) Alexander L. Clark. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Publication 1724 by the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. 20418, June, 1969, 90 pp. + appendices. $3.00 per copy. (c) National Academy of Sciences, for the U. S. Department of the

Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. (d) None.

Problem. This report of a study conference held from June 2-8, 1968, presents recommendations for research on outdoor recreation. The conference considered three broad areas of outdoor recreation: social and behavioral dimensions, economics, and the operation of recreation service systems. The conference identified six areas of research that should be given priority: (1) Research should be broadened beyond the present primary emphasis on managing recreation sources. (2) A program of experimentation on the social structures serving outdoor recreation should be established. (3) A coordinated program of analyses, observations, and measurements aimed at understanding the social and psychological forces that shape and sustain outdoor recreation should be given high priority. (4) Vigorous research is needed to develop models of the economic demand for outdoor recreation. (5) A strong and well-knit program to investigate the factors relating to the supply of recreational services should be initiated. (6) Investigation of the communication and information needs of outdoor recreation is needed. Other areas for research are also identified and detailed suggestions for organizing and implementing programs are given. (HBK)

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145. FOREST RECREATION

(a) Robert W. Douglas. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Pergamon Press, Inc., 44-01 21st St., Long Island City, N. Y. 11101, 1969, 336 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-8530. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide the forest land manager with a broad background in the generalities of forest recreation needs and in planning, developing, and administering forest recreation areas. The greatly increased public demand for forest-oriented recreation in recent years has made this type of recreation a new and driving influence in the management of forest lands in the United States. Specific research findings on how to deal with this recreational demand are scattered throughout hundreds of publications. Thus, one objective of this book is to consolidate the scattered findings of many researchers into one volume. In doing this, the book is divided into two parts. The first part treats outdoor, and more specifically, forest recreation from the planning standpoint. It presents a general background of the problems connected with forest recreation as well as their solutions. Outdoor recreation's history, its impact, and its future are seen as important in planning and developing forest recreation. In part two, a technical approach for implementing planning and development proposals is presented. Here are found specifications and recommendations for sanitation, water supply, and various forms of development such as the siting of picnic areas and camps. Also, suggestions, methods, and techniques for operating and managing recreation areas under varying circumstances are presented. (AL)

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146. ECONOMIC STUDY OF HUNTING AND FISHING IN COLORADO

(a) D. D. Rohdy, R. E. Lovegrove, A. H. Gilbert, K. C. Nobe, and R. K. Schaefer. (b) Two of three phases completed and several publications issued: (1) Alphonse H. Gilbert and Kenneth C. Nobe, Annual Gross Hunting and Fishing Expenditures in Colorado, completed and publication available from the Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks, 6060 Broadway, Denver, Colo. 80216. Price not indicated. (2) D. D. Rohdy and R. E. Lovegrove, "Economic Impact of Hunting and Fishing Expenditures," scheduled for completion by July, 1970, with a subsequent final report and a doctoral dissertation by Lovegrove. Partial findings reported in Estimated Expenditures, by Location, Attributable to to the 1967-68 Special Goose Permit Season in North Central Colorado, NRE-2, Department of Economics, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521, December, 1968. Price not indicated. (3) Kenneth C. Nobe and Richard K. Schaefer, Economic Evaluation of the Land Acquisition Program of the Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks, NRE-6, completed and also available from Department of Economics, Colorado State University, July, 1969. Price not indicated. A doctoral dissertation by Schaefer, "A Behavioral Derived Demand Approach to Outdoor Recreation Supply Decisions," completed August, 1969. (c) Colorado State University, Department of Economics, under contract with the State of Colorado,

Division of Game, Fish and Parks. (d) None.

Problem. The aims of this three-phased project are: (1) to provide expenditure information concerning hunting and fishing that affect decisions relating to this resource in the economy of Colorado; (2) to determine the net economic impact of hunting and fishing expenditures on the local economy in Colorado; and (3) to develop a method for determining the relative worth of various recreation resource supply inputs as measured by an output of outdoor recreation experiences or benefits, to ensure an efficient allocation of funds for the Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Park Land acquisition program.

Method. Each of the above problems, in the order listed above, were dealt with as follows: (1) A detailed analysis was made of the expenditure characteristics. The socioeconomic, participation, and facility-preference characteristics of resident and nonresident hunters and fishermen for 1966 and 1968 were also analyzed but to a lesser extent. Surveys were limited to a one percent random sample of the sportsman population. (2) After formulating the analytical model, a questionnaire involving hunting and fishing expenditures was developed and pretested during 1967-68. A second questionnaire was used to collect information from 115 business firms in the same county. Input-output procedures will be used to estimate economic relationships between different sectors of the economy in Grand County. The data collected will be used during 1969-70 to determine the total (net) impact of hunting and fishing expenditures, by sector, on the County's economy. (3) Demand and supply functions for recreation resources, availability of complementary and substitute recreation opportunities, and cost data are developed. Benefit-cost analysis is used to rank efficiency of recreation sites and input factors.

Findings. (1) In the first project, it was reported that Colorado sportsmen spent some $237 million on goods and services used in connection with hunting and fishing for 1966-67. Of this amount, 64.1 percent was spent by fishermen, 26.3 percent by big game hunters, and 9.6 percent by small game hunters. The average expenditures of resident and nonresident sportsmen show that the highest resident average expenditure was $370 per fisherman, and the highest nonresident expenditure was $415 per elk hunter. (2) Except for the publication cited above, findings are not yet available on phase two. (3) The method developed in the phase three project makes it possible to rank recreation sites and other input factors. (BK)

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147. EVALUATION OF URBAN OPEN SPACE INVESTMENTS

(a) Erik Metz. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Space Sciences Laboratory, under sponsorship of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of University Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To study urban open space in terms of a methodology for evaluating investments made to satisfy present trends in the demand for outdoor recreation space. Almost all studies on outdoor recreation and its costs and benefits are devoted to non-urban open spaces. Two basic methodologies for measuring benefits or costs are usually distinguished. One is concerned with the prices people are willing to pay for their outdoor recreation, while the other methodology looks at the estimates made of the benefits of not spending time on recreation, or of the benefits from alternative uses of park land in order to determine an opportunity cost of recreation. The investigator believes that both methodologies seem to be deficient in evaluating urban open spaces.

As the United States becomes increasingly more urban, and if the demand for recreation space continues, huge investments in park land and other open spaces will be required. Current research is directed toward putting into perspective the implications of a continuation of present growth trends in outdoor recreation. It may be that to maintain the present quality of non-urban outdoor recreation areas, more recreation space should be supplied to cities and other high-density urban areas. The question arises as to the proper data base from which future open space projections can reliably be made. (SIE)

● CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

148. LIBRARY RESPONSE TO URBAN CHANGE

(a) Lowell A. Martin, Terence Crowley, and Thomas Shaughnessy. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Library Association, 50 E. Huron St., Chicago, Ill. 60611, 1969, 320 pp. + appendices. $8.50 per copy. LC 76-104040. (c) Columbia University, School of Library Service, under sponsorship of the Chicago Public Library. (d) None.

Problem. To study the Chicago Public Library (CPL), and recommend ways in which it can adapt itself to the changing urban environment.

Method. The researcher's inventory of the CPL included population trends, library use, services, children's books, automation, cataloging, personnel, financing, administration, and external relations.

Findings. The detailed recommendations in this report are based on the premise that the CPL should adjust to the people of the city in all their diversity, rather than expecting people to conform to a standardized institution. The Library should retain its multipurpose multidimensional philosophy, but add many "specialties" to carry and intensify service to identifiable groups and segments within the population. Six discrete target programs are identified: (1) advanced resources for the many specialists not affiliated with universities or large special libraries; (2) cultural resources for the more intellectual and experimental segments of society; (3) basic, utilitarian and self-development resources for the urban underprivileged; (4) information service; (5) subject and educational provision for students and adults; and (6) provision of audio-visual resources.

The report includes recommendations in such areas as: (1) staff reorganization; (2) organization and location of regional and branch libraries; (3) finances; (4) creation of a strong information-bibliographic center; (5) reorganization of subject departments; (6) establishment of a Computer-Communications Center; (7) fields for research acquisitions (e.g., urban planning and development, Negro literature, Chicago authors); (8) improved service to the blind and the handicapped; (9) building a communications network with libraries within and beyond the Chicago metropolitan area; and (10) relations with city and state government. (HBK)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

149. URBAN DWELLING ENVIRONMENTS

(a) Horacio Caminos, John F. C. Turner, and John A. Steffian. (b) Completed and published under above title and subtitled "An Elementary Survey of Settlements for the Study of Design Environments." Available from the M. I. T. Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. and London, England, 1969, 242 pp. $20.00 per copy, bound edition; $15.00, loose sheets. LC 68-56865. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, School of Architecture and Planning, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, International Affairs Grant. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To show the correlation between settlements and their geographic and cultural contexts in a rapidly urbanizing world; (2) to illustrate various levels and aspects of the physical environment; (3) to compare different urban dwelling environments and their relationship to effective demands; and (4) to find a framework for a more comprehensive approach to settlement development and design.

Method. Sixteen urban dwelling environments, eight in Boston and eight in four Latin American cities, were selected. These were classified in terms of five different urban areas and described in terms of topography, climate, land use, and ecology of the income groups, with notes on the economy and demography of each area. Each of the sixteen localities is described in similar terms at four levels: the locality itself, a segment of the locality, a dwelling group, and a typical dwelling unit. The use of two contrasting contexts--a slow-growing, industrial city in an economy of abundance and a fast-growing, transitional city in an economy of scarcity--facilitates the study between physical and social systems. The life histories of two families, one in

Boston and one in Lima, are sketched for comparisons between the two environments.

Findings. Striking similarities in the experience of the two families are that both undergo considerable change in social status and both exchange central urban for suburban dwelling environments. The striking differences in their environments, the sequence of family location changes, and the manner in which these environments develop, correlate with the differences in social characteristics.

Differences in the quality of the two environments and the correlation of these contrasts with differences of personal incomes are obvious. For example, purchasing power of the Boston family is about ten times greater than the Lima family. The well-established working class family in Lima, with relatively good income by local standards, is still far below the officially defined poverty line of the United States in terms of consumption levels and living standards. High priority for modern amenities and low priority for location near central urban areas for the Boston family, contrasts sharply with the Lima family. Only the better-established older Boston generation, with many relatives in the immediate neighborhood, is likely to give a higher priority to location and tenure than to modern amenities. In general, families in modern industrial society show increasing mobility and change their location with every major change of occupation and status. In contrast, the Lima counterpart achieves an environment of higher status by virtue of its locational stability and improvement of its property. (BK)

150. URBAN DESIGN MANHATTAN

(a) Rai Y. Okamoto and Frank E. Williams. (b) Completed and published by the Viking Press Inc., 625 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 130 pp. $17.50 per copy. LC 69-17969. (c) Regional Plan Association. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the investigators recommend principles to guide the growth of a high density central business district. The design principles that are iterated are applicable to any large cluster of urban activities. The area selected to test the design principles, Manhattan, is so complex that the importance of the principles becomes readily apparent.

The study illustrates that a large and dense center does not have to be chaotic and overcrowded. It conceives of all the facilities for urban movement--the trains and subways, the sidewalks, the building lobbies and elevators--as a single system, a structure to which individual buildings are attached. It proposes to unify the three levels of circulation--below ground, ground level, and above ground--to create a true three-dimensional city.

Previous planning in Manhattan has been uncoordinated and single-purposed. The failure to consciously shape the central business district has undermined the CBD in three closely related ways. (1) Internal circulation, the very reason for a close concentration of activities, is slow, inconvenient, crowded, and chaotic. (2) The visual form of the CBD is gradually losing its distinctiveness and giving way to "slab city"--interminable rows of identical reflecting surfaces lined up along identical blocks, all 30 to 50 stories high. (3) The pedestrian has become the forgotten man.

The response to these problems is the "Access Tree" principle. It attempts to integrate all horizontal and vertical movement in three distinct ways. (1) The tallest buildings are consciously clustered around the point of highest accessibility, such as the intersection of two transit lines. Buildings further away are kept consciously low. This arrangement minimizes the walking distance from train to elevator. It also gives the city form clarity and an expressive image. (2) The local open spaces to which each tall building is entitled, are pooled in one common public square at the point of transit access, where the pedestrian volumes are the highest. This principle relates pedestrian space directly to pedestrian density and it creates a visual and memorable public square, a "sense of place." (3) The public square is located below street level, right where the bulk of the pedestrians emerge from the underground trains. This provides for consistent grade separation between pedestrians (most of whom are delivered to the CBD by underground modes) and motor vehicles on the surface streets. Building entrances and elevator lobbies are brought directly underground for the emerging train rider. The space below ground is integrated with ground level and above ground space to give the three-dimensional nature to the city center.

This framework, then, considers the horizontal transportation by train, the vertical

transportation by elevator, and their pedestrian link as parts of a single system. (MP)

151. THE LANDSCAPE WE SEE

(a) Garrett Eckbo. (b) Completed and published under the above title by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 W. 42 St., New York, N. Y., 1969, 223 pp. $16.00 per copy. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This book discusses design as a potential control of processes which shape the environment. It attempts to discover the relationship of conscious physical design to the constant changes in the landscape which go on around us. The book outlines the technical and social background for thinking about the environment; discusses the natural and human processes which produce the environment; and explores the dilemma of qualitative judgment versus quantitative production. The book details the relationship between man and nature and presents thoughts on art, science, and design as they relate to environmental development. Finally, it reviews the several design professions, emphasizing architecture and landscape architecture. The major thesis of the book is that the landscape is one comprehensive system of natural and man-made elements and that therefore landscape development is one continuous design problem. (MP)

152. ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN RESEARCH ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

The second annual Environmental Design Research Association Conference, to be held October 28-29, 1970, in Pittsburgh, will be a forum for discussing the relationships between research in the social and behavioral sciences, and in environmental design and management. It will also examine methods for dealing with complex aspects of these relationships. Sponsored by Pennsylvania State and Carnegie-Mellon Universities, the Conference will focus on specific issues concerning the following areas: cultural determinants, behavior design, environmental cognition and perception, environmental dysfunction and stress, infra-human settings, physiological responses, micro and macro socio-environmental systems, open and closed behavior systems, simulation and gaming, performance appraisal, design methods, graphic communication, computer-aided design, and design education.

Research papers are invited which address these or related issues. Innovative suggestions concerning communication procedures, presentation techniques, session formats, and environmental arrangements for the conference are also being sought. Prospective contributors are encouraged to submit a title and prospectus for their papers as soon as possible. All submissions and requests for information should be addressed to the Conference Planning Committee, S-126 Human Development, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa. 16802. (SD)

● LAND USE

153. AIR RIGHTS AND HIGHWAYS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as ULI Technical Bulletin 64 by the Urban Land Institute, 1200 Eighteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 84 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 79-97085. (c) Real Estate Research Corporation, under contract with the California Transportation Agency, Division of Highways, under partial sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the costs and benefits of development of air space over highways and examine the technological and legal problems involved. Although the report focuses primarily on policy and procedural guidelines both over and under freeways in California, the findings are applicable to many large urban areas that are exposed to the pressures of intensive urban growth and development.

Findings. Development of airspace is not so much a technical problem as it is a matter of broad policy and determined belief that profitable and beneficial multiple use can be made of freeway rights-of-way. The use of airspace over future freeways, however, may involve legal questions regarding the State's ability to acquire land in excess of basic right-of-way needs. In fact, only in 1961 did basic state and federal legislation give California the power to make multiple use of airspace over or under freeways. And only after a California Highway Commission resolution in 1964 was it possible to construct improvements on airspace.

The costs of improving airspace over and under freeways is so great that only high density projects can sustain the high site costs to make economic use of airspace.

Legally, a fundamental issue exists as to which jurisdiction shall have the authority to determine the type and extent of airspace use. Several contemplated projects have already brought quick recognition that the State cannot retain sole jurisdiction over the use of airspace. Existing state and federal legislation is too broad to adequately resolve the conflicts of jurisdiction among various governmental levels. Legislation must be more specific and administrative machinery must be developed before extensive or numerous projects can be undertaken.

The report recommends that an Airspace Division of the California Transportation Agency be created to deal with airspace development on a statewide basis. The Division would attempt to stimulate local initiative for creation of airspace and coordinate the general plans and zoning requirements of the local jurisdictions to provide orderly development of projects. The Central Division should standardize airspace requirements so local governments will know what space is available for development. (MP)

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154. OPEN SPACE: THE CHOICES BEFORE CALIFORNIA

(a) Edward A. Williams, Director. (b) Completed and published under the above title for the Urban Metropolitan Open Space Study, by Diablo Press, 440 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94133, 1969, 187 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Eckbo, Dean, Austin, and Williams, under contract with the California State Office of Planning, with partial support from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a clear guide to both state and local governments for the planning and acquisition of major open land reservations in and near the metropolitan areas. Identification is sought of those open land acquisition opportunities in California whose scale and desirability will not only command public endorsement but, if accomplished, also function effectively as major determinants of the course and character of metropolitan expansion. By formulating bold proposals, it is hoped that the study will be capable of crystallizing presently fragmented recreation and conservation proposals. In addition, the development strategy underlying the study further proposes that existing and proposed major open land-public use areas be interconnected to the maximum extent possible, and that the relationship of various state public works programs to this open land strategy be fully exposed.

During the course of the study, additional objectives were developed: (1) devise criteria and methods for systematically analyzing, classifying, comparing, and selecting open spaces; (2) produce a number of program alternatives together with recommendations for methods of control, priority, and costs; and (3) based upon the findings, prepare recommendations for future policy and continuation of the study.

In dealing with the largest urban-metropolitan regions of the State, the study does not cover areas within the jurisdiction of cities, but rather, deals with open space on a larger regional scale yet within reasonable boundaries of the metropolis. The study emphasizes that the highest priorities must be given to open space needs in and around major metropolitan areas and in and around those communities which are likely to be subjected to the pressures of early change in patterns of land use.

Open space is viewed in its all-inclusive, broadest definition rather than in a limited park and recreation sense. In this context, emphasis is placed on the basic human need for open space--in psychological, social, aesthetic, public health, and economic terms. Thus, a basic theme which emerges from the study is "planning open space for people." With this theme, it can no longer be assumed that open space is the exclusive property of middle and upper income groups who can easily escape from the problems of urban life to find temporary solace and pleasure in distant open space. It becomes imperative that preservation and expansion of open space opportunities take place where travel requirements are minimal, thus allowing all groups reasonable access to open space.

It is stated that the most important notion in the study with reference to implementation is the argument that there is little profit in the search for the single best solution to the problem of preserving open space. The search must be for a package of policies and policy techniques to be

carried out by all levels of government and the private sector. (AL)

155. DEVELOPING REMOTE SENSING DISPLAY MODES TO SATISFY URBAN PLANNING DATA INPUT NEEDS

(a) Thomas M. Griffiths and William A. Howard. (b) In process. Initiated June, 1969. (c) University of Denver, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of U. S. Geological Survey, Geographic Applications Program. (d) None.

Problem. A close comparison is being made between small-scale remote sensing imagery (remote sensing involves several types of black and white, color and infrared aerial photography, and radar and thermal infrared scanning) of the Denver metropolitan area and current land use and population maps now compiled from ground surveys. Means will be sought to bridge the gap between spatially displayed remote sensing imagery as a data source and the alpha numeric-spatially plotted data supplied by ground mapping. (TMG and WAH)

156. SELECTED REFERENCES ON LAND USE INVENTORY METHODS

(a) Robert A. Clark and Susan Pollard. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 92, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, 1969, 16 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Kansas State University, Department of Regional and Community Planning, and Santa Clara County (Calif.) Planning Department. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography provides references to literature on land-use methodology for use in transportation studies as well as other types of studies useful to planning agencies. It is also intended to lay the groundwork for a property-oriented information system in Santa Clara County. Most of the 83 unannotated references are to instruction manuals and not reports or critiques on actual inventory studies. In addition to the bibliographic references, the investigator discusses: the fact that, in order to determine a realistic budget for the land-use inventory planner, planning agencies must decide the desirable minimum scope of the data for a successful planning operation; different types of inventory methods and sources for obtaining land-use information; units of collection, quantification, classification, and coding; data handling; tabulation of data; mapping; and administration. (BK)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

157. PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST CANADIAN URBAN TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE

(a) John Steel. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, 30 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 377 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities. (d) None.

Problem. The First Canadian Urban Transportation Conference was held February 9-12, 1969, in Toronto, Ontario, for the purpose of studying urban transportation problems and their possible solutions. Representatives from all three levels of government--federal, provincial, and local--and private industries concerned with urban transportation were invited to participate. The Conference recognized that municipalities are not adequately equipped to handle its urban transportation problems, which are now rapidly becoming national problems. A major theme of the Conference was that urban transit, properly planned and developed with its environment, can be a major response to many urban woes.

Conference speakers addressed themselves to three major themes: transportation planning in general; financing for transportation; and transportation policies. Problems related to automobile usage and mass transit were emphasized.

Findings. Though a variety of viewpoints was expressed at the Conference, several broad areas of agreement emerged. One is that improvements in urban transportation must be based on sound planning, planning which embraces regional economic planning, land-use planning, utility planning, as well as transportation planning, in close coordination. Such planning must also involve a consideration of the social costs involved.

There was also substantial agreement on the desirability of a "balanced transportation system." For the Conference, this meant optimum use of mass transit as compared to automobiles. The only way to achieve this optimum is to improve mass transit service to the extent that it offers the same quality of service as automobiles.

Establishment of a Federal Department of Urban Affairs, which would coordinate all urban programs of the federal government into one agency, was discussed. However, no agreement on the need for such an agency was reached. (MP)

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158. TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME GROUPS IN NEW YORK CITY

(a) Max M. Tamir. (b) In process. Completion expected by 1971. (c) Regional Plan Association, Inc. and City of New York, Transportation Administration, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To study the possibility of improving the economic status of slum residents in New York City by providing innovative transportation services which would more efficiently link economically depressed areas with outlying employment centers. The project is focusing on: (1) characteristics of travel behavior in low-income areas; (2) types of work and geographical locations in which opportunities exist for low-skilled jobs; and (3) the relationship between transportation improvements, residential poverty areas, and potential employment areas.

Previous Research. A recent report by New York University has shown that about 20 percent of New York City's population requires a low-cost transportation system specifically oriented toward industrial areas located outside the Manhattan central business district.

Method. Five poverty areas, one from each borough, have been selected for the study on the basis of being typical and in urgent need of technical studies relating to transportation and employment. These areas are: South Jamaica, Queens; Hunts Point, Bronx; East New York, Brooklyn; Lower East Side, Manhattan; and North Shore, Staten Island. One area will be studied on a pilot basis, with pertinent data and methodology then applied to the other areas. (SD)

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159. A STUDY OF TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH NEEDS RELATED TO CIVIL ENGINEERING

(a) Charles W. Thomas. (b) Status not reported. Publication expected upon completion. (c) Colorado State University, Department of Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To produce a reference volume summarizing the research needs in transportation as related to civil engineering; and (2) to provide an estimate of manpower, facilities, and funds for carrying out the needed research.

A large amount of research has been conducted for solution of engineering problems associated with the planning, design, and operation of different modes of transportation. This is now being extended to problems inherent in the integration of the modes into a consolidated network. It is therefore imperative to determine goals and priorities, and to establish a meaningful and orderly procedure for future research in this area. The proposed report should provide a means of identifying areas requiring such research, as well as provide an overall picture of civil engineering research related to an integrated transportation system, and help to improve communication between the transport operators and the education and research organizations. (SIE)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

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160. URBAN TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

(a) Roger L. Creighton. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1970, 375 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 71-90452. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The investigator's purpose in this book is to convey ideas concerning travel and transportation planning to as broad a segment of the public as possible, most particularly to the people who make decisions in this area: political leaders, engineers and urban planners, government executives, and businessmen and civic leaders. In more specific terms, the needs are: (1) to communicate the presence of a large

and increasingly systematic knowledge about travel, land use, and transportation networks; (2) to have a better understanding of the capabilities of existing comprehensive transportation planning processes as a means of determining optimum transportation plans; (3) to be aware of the limitations of our habitual thought processes when dealing with complex subjects such as transportation and cities; and (4) to examine the implications of the data and of transportation planning processes on the theory and practice of metropolitan and regional planning. The author is hopeful that his efforts will succeed in closing the knowledge gap which exists between those with experience in transportation planning and those responsible for making decisions in this area.

With the book focused upon ideas rather than facts, and upon the frameworks of planning methods rather than detailed techniques, data are presented mainly to convey ideas about general magnitudes and about the workings of urban phenomena that are critical to transportation planning.

Basic to the development of long-range transportation plans for metropolitan areas is an understanding of travel, of transportation facilities, and of the structure and growth of cities. Thus, in the first part, the author begins his study by examining these substantive areas as well as looking at basic problems and policy issues of transportation. He sees the recent surveys which have been made as parts of urban transportation studies, useful in that the city is portrayed with a much finer level of detail than has heretofore been possible. As a result, certain urban phenomena can be viewed in a new way, as continua made up of many small particles. This concept suggests that transportation planning methods need to be adopted which are different from those based either on emotional statements or on conventional reasoning.

In part two, the author describes the major steps of the transportation planning process, data collection, forecasting, stating goals, planning, testing, and evaluating. Examples of the transportation planning process as carried out in the Chicago Area Transportation Study and the Niagara Frontier Transportation Study are used to illustrate the difficult problems which arise when real cities are being planned.

Four areas are identified where the transportation planning process as it now stands may be improved: (1) To the now limited set of goals, it would be desirable to include a greater number of goals, representing other things that people want, when deciding upon a transportation plan for a metropolitan area. (2) Increased emphasis should be placed on improving arterial planning as well as bus system planning. (3) The process of simulating urban growth, traffic-flow, and choice of mode of travel needs refinement and improvement. (4) There is an important need for making transportation planning an integral part of the total job of building transportation systems. (AL)

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161. ROUTE GUIDANCE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 265, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, August, 1969, 70 pp. $2.40 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To review the development of an experimental route guidance system (ERGS) for controlling and distributing freeway traffic flow in an efficient and safe manner. Under this system, a motorist would consult a destination code book, determine the code word for his destination, insert it in an electronic unit in his car, and start his journey. As his vehicle approached each intersection, the destination code would be transmitted to roadside equipment and then decoded in accordance with a stored program. An appropriate maneuver instruction would be calculated, returned to the vehicle and visually displayed to the driver. The entire information exchange would take place in the time used by the vehicle to travel five feet at Interstate highway speeds. No other source of information, such as maps or roadsigns, would be needed. Thus a motorist driving under this system would be unlikely to miss a turnoff or have to make sudden cuts across traffic flows for exiting in unfamiliar territory, heavy traffic, or bad weather.

Papers in this report cover the following aspects of the system: (1) a technique for projecting visual directional symbols on the windshield of a vehicle so the driver would not have to take his eyes off the road; (2) the needs and desires of drivers for routing information; (3) analysis of route guidance requirements; (4) methods for handling the information demands on the

highway network; and (5) system design for achieving route guidance. (HRB)

162. EFFECTS OF ILLUMINATION ON OPERATING CHARACTERISTICS OF FREEWAYS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 60, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, August, 1969, 148 pp. $6.00 per copy. (c) Yale University, Bureau of Highway Traffic; Connecticut State Highway Department; Ohio State University, Institute for Research in Vision and Department of Industrial Engineering, Systems Research Group; and Institute for Research, under sponsorship of American Association of State Highway Officials and U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. This three-year study, conducted under the National Cooperative Highway Research Program administered by the Highway Research Board, was designed to measure the effects of expressway lighting on traffic operations, accidents, driver performance, and driver apprehension. The report consists of five sections. Part I details a project to determine the effects of lighting on expressway drivers and traffic flow over a five-mile segment of the Connecticut Turnpike. In Part II, the portion of the study concerned with the effects of different nighttime illumination levels on an individual driver and his performance is discussed. A study of the visual aspects of the expressway under two lighting conditions is covered in Part III. Part IV outlines a project to measure the effects of different lighting on driver apprehension and dissatisfaction. Part V provides references and appendices for the first four sections.

Findings. The results in the first three sections of the report indicate that improvements in nighttime driver performance and traffic flow through the use of brighter lighting were not as notable as had been expected. Neither steering, accident rates, speed variations, nor lane selection were significantly affected by changes in expressway lighting. However, as would be expected, vision improved with greater illumination. Findings in Part IV showed that driver apprehension and dissatisfaction tended to be greater when the brighter lighting was in effect, when the moonlight was bright, and during the day than at night. Other results indicated that: reflected headlights of following vehicles were by far the most frequent source of complaint; bad weather increased apprehension; and the number of cars on the highway had essentially no effect on driver apprehension and dissatisfaction. (HRB)

163. JOINT DEVELOPMENT AND MULTIPLE USE OF TRANSPORTATION RIGHTS-OF-WAY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Board Special Report No. 104, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, August, 1969, 198 pp. $7.00 per copy, hardbound; $6.00, paper. (c) Highway Research Board, American Association of State Highway Officials, U. S. Department of Transportation, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Automotive Safety Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This report covers the proceedings of a conference which considered the concepts of joint development and multiple use of rights-of-way as possible solutions to two major problems in building freeways within urban areas. These problems are the mounting cost of rights-of-way--up to 80% of the total construction costs in some cases--and an increasingly militant social and political resistance to intrusion of freeways in the urban environment. In the joint development program, planning and construction of transportation facilities should be considered as part of other community improvements through cooperation not only of engineers, but of architects, sociologists, psychologists, and other interested people, as well. The multiple use concept submits that urban land used for a highway right-of-way should be used for as many purposes as possible, including housing renewal, rail systems in the median, and use of air space over the highway and the ground underneath it. Papers in the report cover four major areas: (1) description, definition, and historical perspective of these concepts; (2) examples of present use

of these ideas in transportation planning in several U. S. cities; (3) an analysis of the planning, social, engineering, and legal considerations involved; and (4) current positions and attitudes on the two concepts by the U. S. Department of Transportation and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Findings. The consensus of the conference was that in urban areas, major transportation rights-of-way should be considered in a broad context, involving the total transportation corridor and its relation to the surrounding social and economic environment. (HRB)

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164. FREEWAY TRAFFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND CONTROL

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Highway Research Record Number 279, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 161 pp. $4.20 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. This is a collection of ten papers and nine abridgements which examine freeway traffic characteristics or means of improving traffic control through control devices and techniques. The increasingly difficult problems of building new urban freeways have focused attention on improving the operation of existing freeways. The book suggests that highway and transportation department officials become familiar with the research presented while highway engineers or others concerned with freeways should become intimately acquainted with the contents. (MP)

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165. HIGHWAYS AND RECREATION OPPORTUNITY (OPEN SPACE SERIES #11)

(a) Hall Winslow. (b) Completed and issued as an interim technical report by the Planning Division, Tri-State Transportation Commission, 100 Church St., New York, N. Y. 10007, March, 1969, 21 pp. (c) Tri-State Transportation Commission, Planning Division. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines a previous recommendation of the Tri-State Transportation Commission, that outdoor leisure opportunity, wherever possible, be combined with other activities and uses. Thus highways, as well as other land uses, would be required to yield a recreation by-product. The basic rationale for this philosophy is the enormous anticipated expansion in recreation demand, the scarcity of conventional recreation land resources, and the greater efficiency in land use and lower service unit cost resulting from the combination of two or more activities with the same development situation.

The study emphasizes three expressions of recreation opportunities from highways. The first, "Recreation on the Road," depicts the need for outdoor leisure facilities within or near highway rights-of-way. These usually include places for relaxation and picnicking in a satisfying natural environment where water supply and sanitation facilities are available. These are now called "safety rest-stops" and are regarded as a significant highway safety factor.

"The View from the Highway" relates the movement toward conservation, protection, restoration, enhancement, and revealment of scenic assets whenever highway construction occurs. The problem is to render scenic resources available to all travelers, including those driving for pleasure.

The third part, "Park and Resource Protection," emphasizes the need to guard existing recreation and conservation preserves from encroachment when arterial streets and freeways are located in densely developed areas. In this type of environment, the disturbance of houses and businesses is usually considered more injurious than the taking of a park or other recreational facility. This problem is part of a larger one of properly relating highways to the total environment through which they pass. (MP)

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166. SOCIAL IMPACT OF TRANSPORTATION

(a) E. L. Kanwit. (b) In process. Completion expected by 1972. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. A comprehensive state-of-the-art report is being prepared concerning: (1) the relationship between highway transportation and the living environment of the community, neighborhood, and individual; and (2) the development of criteria and methods under which social, aesthetic, and other environmental values should be considered in the location and design of transportation facilities. (SIE)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

167. OPERATION BUS STOP

(a) P. Dan Martin and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Wilbur Smith and Associates, 4500 Jackson Blvd., Columbia, S. C. 29209, May, 1969, 85 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. Available from U. S. Department of Commerce, Fourteenth St. between Constitution Ave. and E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20230. (c) Wilbur Smith and Associates, under contract with U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the feasibility of transporting unemployed and underemployed persons from rural areas to jobs in urban areas. The study area included four rural South Carolina counties: Berkeley, Calhoun, Dorchester, and Orangeburg. The potential employees resided in a five-mile corridor on either side of Interstate Route 26. A commuter transportation system was studied to transport rural residents to jobs in Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina.

Method. A survey of the unemployed and underemployed labor force residing in the vicinity of the Interstate 26 corridor was conducted to determine the number of persons available for employment, as well as the level of education and skill each had attained. A total of 100 males and 166 females responded to the survey. Approximately 68 percent of the respondents were unemployed; an additional 16 percent were employed full-time but sought reemployment. Most of the respondents had at least a grade school education, but only 17 percent had completed high school. About one-third of the male respondents had only farming experience, while about one-third of the female respondents had only domestic work experience.

Selected industries in Charleston and Columbia were surveyed to identify employment needs. Many job openings for males, both skilled and semiskilled, existed. However, many employers were apprehensive about the quality of workers that would be brought in, and about their dependability. Four alternative transportation systems were analyzed to determine the most efficient means of transporting workers between rural homes and urban centers of employment. The alternative selected minimized passenger travel time and cost. It involved the use of carpools to a bus stop at an interchange location along Interstate 26 and onward travel by express buses to Charleston or Columbia.

Findings. The study recommended that a transportation system of the type outlined above be implemented, sponsored and supported by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The individual bus fare would be partially subsidized during the demonstration phase of the program. At the conclusion of the demonstration period, if the demand for the transportation program continued, the participating riders of the express bus could form a cooperative organization to assure the future operation of the worker commuter system. (MP)

168. TRAFFIC, REVENUE, AND OPERATING COSTS; ADOPTED REGIONAL SYSTEM, 1968, REVISED FEBRUARY 1969

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by W. C. Gilman and Co., Inc. and Alan M. Voorhees and Associates, Inc., Westgate Research Park, McLean, Va. 22101, February, 1969, 106 pp. Price not indicated. (c) W. C. Gilman and Co., Inc. and Alan M. Voorhees and Associates, Inc., for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this study is twofold: (1) To determine through evaluation of reasonable alternatives which method of bus-rail coordination and which fare structure will provide the equitable and practical plan of operation that is needed for the Washington Metropolitan Area. (2) To develop a detailed forecast of ridership costs and revenues for use in system design and in securing a Final Financial Plan for the regional system.

Method. In the initial phase of the project, alternative procedures for establishing a coordinated transit service were described and tested. This process started with the establishment of public service and financial goals which led to a description of various alternative proposals for service coordination, bus routings, fare systems, and revenue allocations. Each reasonable combination of alternatives was then tested and evaluated in terms of the patronage it would attract, the service it would provide, the revenues it would produce, and the net cost it would incur. Based upon the test

results, a plan was selected, suitably defined for net revenue analysis and projections but with sufficient latitude for appropriate alternative courses of action to be followed as dictated by conditions at the time of actual operation.

The second phase of the study has involved investigating the coordinated bus and rail system thus defined, and preparing a net revenue forecast for the metro system based upon the results.

Findings. The analyses made in this study indicate that an efficient coordination of rail and bus service can be developed. With a coordinated system, it is forecast that the private bus operators can maintain a satisfactory profit if rail and bus fares keep pace with real and inflationary operator wage rate increases. A 50-50 split of the base 30-cent fare approximates the bus-metro transfer passenger fare allocation that will be required. However, the system must be flexible. Different allocation formulas will inevitably be required for individual bus companies and for different phases in metro rapid-rail transit system development. (MEL)

169. TRAVEL FACTORS AND TRAVEL MODELS

(a) F. Houston Wynn, Peter R. Stopher, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 283, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, October, 1969, 65 pp. $2.20 per copy. (c) Wilbur Smith and Associates, Northwestern University, and others. (d) None.

Problem. This report consists of six papers dealing with various urban transportation patterns and methods of measuring and predicting travel flows. One paper discusses a new "shortcut modal split formula" for measuring how many motorists in large and middle-sized cities would forsake their cars for public transit if the fares were reduced and door-to-door travel times on transit lines were shortened. Another paper describes a model of travel mode choice for the work journey in terms of differences in costs and times among the types of transportation available for each individual's journey. In the third study, an analysis is made of "jitney" or shared taxicabs in Caracas, Venezuela. The fourth examines patterns of pedestrian circulation in the central business district of Toronto for two types of pedestrian trips--transportation from terminal to offices, and lunch-hour circulation. The urban travel behavior of individuals according to categories of similar socioeconomic occupational classes is presented in the fifth study. The final paper discusses the mathematical form of travel time factors. (HRB)

● TRANSPORTATION--AIR

170. THE INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE INDUSTRY

(a) Mahlon R. Straszheim. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 297 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 67-30604. (c) Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, under sponsorship of the Agency for International Development. (d) None.

Problem. This study, the ninth in the Brookings Transport Research Program series, analyzes the structure of the international airline industry, points out the problems that inhibit maximum economic efficiency, and suggests policies that would improve the operation of the industry and promote the best interests of the traveling public.

The international airline industry has developed at a spectacular rate, especially since World War II, and is now one of the fastest growing and most technologically advanced of all international industries. However, the industry has not been without the following problems: (1) In recent years, a large number of new carriers have entered the industry, with many of them not being efficient operators and thus often sustaining large losses. (2) The entire industry has suffered considerable losses in some periods, especially during the transition from piston aircraft to jets in the early 1960's. (3) The success of charter operators and non-regulated carriers suggests that the industry may be over-emphasizing service and that it might be more profitable to lower air fares.

The author feels that the mixed performance of the airline industry is the result of a unique industry structure having both economic and political characteristics and

including a substantial amount of public participation. Many airlines, for example, are state-owned and subsidized with decisions on entry, pricing, and choice of aircraft made at the government level rather than by the firm, itself, as is the case in the market structure of most other industries. Airline industry participants, therefore, cannot be considered as profit-maximizing firms in the customary sense, but rather represent a mix of public and private interests.

The basis for public interest in the airline industry is not the traditional one of an industry which requires economic regulation as a natural monopoly. The author argues that the converse is true; a competitive market environment probably would create the best industry performance. However, most nations have been unwilling to risk the fortunes of their flag airlines in a competitive environment because of the real or assumed importance of non-market considerations. Instead, these nations have chosen to create an environment of restricted and regulated competition in which they can protect their own interests.

The nature of industry performance raises important questions regarding the future role of public participation and regulation. There is a strong suggestion that public influence and regulation in the international industry could be altered to improve performance from an economic point of view. Thus, a major focus of the book is on explaining and evaluating the economic performance of the industry and on recommending changes to improve it.

Economic efficiency is the criterion used to evaluate industry performance and the aim to which policy prescriptions are directed. An attempt is made to specify an efficient or rational industry configuration and to describe the nature of the production function and scale economies. An entry pattern which reflects participation in the industry by least-cost carriers only is suggested, along with the nature of the product which consumers will buy at prices equal to costs of efficient operations. The book is divided into three parts. The first part examines the structure of the industry, showing the relationships between the underlying economic patterns, the regulatory environment, the political interests of governments, and market performance. The second part develops a theoretical model of economic efficiency and evaluates performance on this basis. In the third part, the role of public regulation is assessed and suggestions are made for changes which would promote a more economically efficient industry. (AL)

● TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

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171. THE DILEMMA OF FREIGHT TRANSPORT REGULATION

(a) Ann F. Friedlaender. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 216 pp. $6.75 per copy. LC 69-18820. (c) Boston College, Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the present system of regulating freight transportation in the United States by reviewing the basic issues: how existing regulatory policies developed; why and in what way they are not working well; and what would be the probable effects of a number of possible alternatives. As well as presenting her own research, the author summarizes the discussion of a conference of experts on issues in freight transportation policy held at Brookings Institution, December, 1967.

The author feels that the goals and methods of public regulation of the freight transportation industry are increasingly being called into question. Evidence is mounting that the regulation entails significant social and economic costs: it leads to misallocation of traffic among modes, hampers reduction of excess capacity, and discourages technological change and innovation. The need for change is generally accepted, but there is much disagreement over what public policy should be. For example, the author finds that the present regulation system is burdening the economy with at least $500 million a year in added shipping and production costs arising from Interstate Commerce Commission regulations that limit competition. Yet, even though dissatisfaction with the system is widespread, the ICC, the carriers, and their customers have blocked significant changes of policy to meet changing needs.

In reviewing the history of regulation, the author points out that the original Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 was meant to control the

railroads when they were virtually the only means of carrying freight, and that subsequent acts have not adequately accounted for the fact that trucks, airways, and pipelines take increasing shares of freight traffic. For example, while the railroad's share of intercity freight traffic declined from 63.4 to 41.6 percent of the total from 1939 to 1967, the motor carrier's share rose from 9.7 to 22.1 percent and the pipeline's share rose from 10.2 to 20.5 percent.

Confronted with the consequences of its system of regulation and the erosion of the position of the common carrier, the ICC has recommended that regulation be extended to carriers not currently regulated, that the exemption of agricultural commodities be limited, and that the exemption of bulk commodities be removed. These proposals are an attempt to solve the problems of the industry through maintenance of the value-of-service pricing system. The author examines a number of alternatives to the ICC proposals such as: (1) the merger of railroads to solve problems of excess capacity; (2) complete deregulation and free competition among alternative carriers; (3) the establishment of integrated transportation companies in conjunction with deregulation; and (4) the substitution of cost-based rates for the value-of-service system now used by the ICC as the basis for regulating freight rates.

Examination of the alternative solutions leads the author to conclude that a relaxation of existing ICC rules would be the most feasible means of increasing the efficiency of the freight transport system. Specifically, she recommends a loosening of ICC controls on freight forwarding, on the abandonment of underused railroad lines, and on "piggybacking"--the coordinated use of trucks and railroads that has been one of the most efficient innovations in freight transport. She also urges that railroads be allowed to cut freight rates to meet competitive pressures.

This course of action would require no legislation and would not disrupt the existing regulatory framework--but it would work only if the ICC recognized the social costs of the existing system and were willing to change the existing regulatory climate. (AL)

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172. CAMPUS TRANSPORTATION PLANNING: A CASE STUDY OF THE PURDUE LAFAYETTE CAMPUS

(a) Monira Roweis. (b) Completed and issued as a report under the above title as Joint Highway Research Project Report No. 5. Available from School of Civil Engineering, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 49707, upon request. (c) Purdue University, School of Civil Engineering. (d) For a related project, see 16:3-150.

Problem. To examine the problems and future requirements related to transportation on the Purdue University Lafayette campus. A number of feasible alternative solutions were proposed to meet future transportation requirements for an established ultimate campus population.

Method. On the campus, a central academic zone was identified as the locus of instructional, research, administrative, and assembly facilities. Pedestrian and automobile circulation in this zone and commuting to and from it were analyzed. Future requirements related to the pedestrian circulation system in the academic zone, to the major pedestrian-vehicle conflicts in and around the academic zone, and to parking facilities for students, staff, and visitors and/or mass transportation systems serving them were estimated.

Alternative plans were developed to meet the future needs for circulation in the academic zone and for commuting to and from it. These alternatives were evaluated in terms of cost as well as other qualitative criteria. (MR)

● COMMUNICATIONS

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173. THE URBAN REPORTING PROJECT: NEWS MEDIA AND GHETTO PROBLEMS

In 1968, the Center for New York City Affairs of the New School for Social Research initiated the Urban Reporting Project as an effort to improve coverage of minorities in the news media. The project, co-sponsored by the New York Urban Coalition, was established in response to the finding of the Kerner Commission Report on Civil Disorders that the failure of the news media to provide day-to-day coverage of the black and Puerto Rican communities had created an atmosphere

of misunderstanding and mistrust that has contributed to the racial schism in the country (see 15:1-105). The Ford Foundation has provided the project with sufficient financial resources for developing independent news coverage and training media personnel in these communities on a large scale. Now staffed by professional journalists with extensive background in both print and broadcasting, under the direction of Philip C. Horton and Donald A. Allan, the project has engaged in a variety of activities. These include research work, meetings and forums with media executives and community representatives, continuing media workshops, and the establishment of a Community News Service.

The research program was formulated in the early stages of the project's development to provide general background information on the major problems of news coverage in New York's ghetto communities and to give technical assistance to civic and neighborhood organizations. This research has included: three closely related studies to assess media coverage of the ghettos and audience reaction to such coverage involving content analysis, surveys, and discussions with community leaders; a comprehensive survey of New York City's community newspapers; and a study of Puerto Ricans and the news media. Private meetings and forum dinners have been held to bring neighborhood leaders into direct contact with key news executives for discussions based on the research findings. These discussions have resulted in the development of a continuing media workshop program designed to: (1) give members of the community a first-hand view of broadcast and press operations; (2) multiply personal contacts and potential news sources; and (3) give community leaders and information officers a chance to present their stories and problems directly to news managers. Along these same lines, the project is currently involved in an ambitious task to organize a Community News Service. This service is intended to become a fulltime newswire operation, professionally staffed, for providing information on daily developments in poverty areas to the media. It will function as a training ground in journalism for blacks and Puerto Ricans, as a method of exposing established-media news editors to minority viewpoints, and as a daily information service to city and private agencies involved with community development.

For further information regarding the project, its programs, or details of its research studies, write Philip C. Horton, Director, Urban Reporting Project, 72 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011. (SD)

VI. Government

● GENERAL

174. LONG-RANGE PLANNING FOR URBAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: TECHNOLOGICAL CONSIDERATIONS

(a) James F. Young and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a report to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, by the Printing and Publishing Office, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. 20418, September, 1969, 94 pp. $3.50 per copy. LC 77-601567. (c) National Research Council, Division of Engineering, Committee on Urban Technology, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) 16:2-205.

Problem. To ascertain the role of technology and its current and future capabilities in developing cost-reducing approaches that would enable the United States to meet its urban problems and needs. This report is a companion to one issued by another group investigating social and behavioral science considerations in urban research, both of which are directed toward the same general objectives specified by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). These objectives deal with policy evaluation, research, and development in land use and community development, housing, public facilities and services, and assistance to local government administration. (For an abstract of the Report of the Committee on Social and Behavioral Urban Research and a detailed listing of the project's overall objectives, see 16:2-205). This report is organized into chapters covering research and development strategies, resources, and capabilities; technology in the urban environment; and housing, public facilities, and services.

Findings. The Committee drew the following major conclusions: (1) The mounting urban decay and rising civil disorders indicate that the resources of all sectors of society must be brought to bear on these situations. (2) While new technologies will be forthcoming, it is imperative that existing technology be applied as quickly as possible to the most urgent problems. (3) Greater knowledge of the social needs to be fulfilled and specific requirements of our communities is needed. (4) National goals must be established and quantified where possible so that efforts toward development can be effectively guided and measured.

Among the general recommendations made are that: substantially more of HUD's staff be applied to research and development; plans be formulated for both wartime and peacetime urban development; five to ten percent of program funds be devoted to evaluation; all HUD programs contain socioeconomic cost-benefit analyses; and an information service be established for disseminating data from urban research underway at federal, state, and municipal levels. The Committee's specific technological recommendations include the broadening of opportunities for developments in industrialized housing production; exploring the community center concept for organizing and distributing social services; evaluating the desirability of combined service tunnels for utilities such as water, energy, communication, chilled water for air conditioning, and waste disposal; and encouraging the adoption of the performance criteria concept as a possible alternative to design-specification-type building codes. The report also includes numerous socioeconomic recommendations centered around general metropolitan political and economic planning. (SD)

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175. CONGRESS AND URBAN PROBLEMS

(a) Frederic N. Cleaveland and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 405 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 69-18819. (c) The Brookings Institution, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This collection of legislative studies is concerned with the problems associated with urban living and the efforts of Congress in the 1950's and 60's to cope with them. Unlike other fields, such as agriculture, labor, and foreign trade, that of urban issues has not had widespread recognition and acceptance as a field of national policy. The seven case studies presented here suggest the range of problems with which Congress must cope and the special structural changes that will be needed to give greater focus to urban affairs as a policy field and to encourage congressional interest and specialization. Each study provides answers to three major questions: (1) What are the sources of legislative initiative in dealing with urban problems? (2) How do congressmen view urban affairs legislation? (3) What patterns and influences dominate Congressional voting behavior on urban issues?

Randall B. Ripley contributes studies of federal aid to airports in the period 1958-59, the Food Stamp Act of 1964, and the clean air legislation of 1963. Water pollution control is examined by M. Kent Jennings. John E. Moore writes on juvenile delinquency legislation. Judith Heimlich Parris analyzes John F. Kennedy's attempts to establish an urban department. Royce Hanson discusses urban mass transit legislation in the period 1960-64. In the final chapter, Frederic N. Cleaveland puts these legislative experiences into perspective and draws certain conclusions about the problems of legislating for urban areas. (HBK)

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176. DEMOCRACY IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE STATE

(a) Emmette S. Redford. (b) Completed and published under the above title in the Public Administration and Democracy Series by Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, March, 1969. $5.00 per copy, cloth-bound; $2.25, paper. LC 69-14613. (c) University of Texas at Austin. (d) None.

Problem. To initiate a discussion of the potentialities for democracy where decisions are made and carried out through administrative institutions. The researcher first sets forth the basic moral tenets of democracy and the kinds of quandries that arise in their application. He then analyzes those features of the administrative

state that tend to concentrate influence or to disperse it. His consideration of the process of participation in the American political administrative system results in a model of multidimensional influences on administration, and a definition of three levels of operative politics: (1) micropolitics, in which individuals, companies, and communities seek benefits for themselves; (2) subsystem politics, in which related agencies, congressional committees, and external groups interact in special areas concerned with public policy; and (3) macropolitics, in which leaders in the government and the community at large are involved. There is a separate survey of the problems of protecting persons as the subjects of administration, and as its employees.

The author believes the administrative state can be legitimized through a workable democracy which is "achievable under the conditions that have produced the administrative state." He sees such a democracy as resulting from the responsiveness of the process itself to the "inclusive representation of interests" and their interaction. He advances a number of suggestions for coping with the factors that make it difficult to attain a democratic morality. (HBK)

177. A NEW CONCEPTION OF U. S. FOREIGN AID

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Special Report No. 64 by the National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, 1969, 34 pp. $1.00 per copy. LC 76-80829. (c) National Planning Association, Joint Subcommittee on U. S. Foreign Aid and the Board of Trustees and Standing Committees. (d) None.

Problem. To present a concept of foreign development assistance that is relevant to the 1970's and to explain the changes in the organization and procedures of the U. S. foreign aid effort that follow from it. The purpose is to make U. S. foreign aid a more effective means of helping those willing and able to help themselves.

In the 1950's and early 1960's, a foreign aid relationship existed in which Americans, serving in both governmental and private capacities, took the lead in promoting and organizing a host of initiatives--at the macro level, of broad development policies; at the micro level, of individual capital investment and technical assistance projects. This active and directive U. S. approach to development assistance has, however, become less necessary for most recipient countries in the course of the 1960's in consequence of the development progress that has been achieved. At the same time, there is the realization that economic growth and social progress do not result automatically from either national independence or massive foreign aid. Rather, there is the understanding that requirements for receiving financial and technical assistance from abroad include the preparation of, and agreement upon, programs and projects that are relevant to development goals and meet the donor's minimum standards of utility and efficiency. Thus, a major change which has to be made is to transfer resources and skills to recipient countries in ways that more effectively evoke and sustain their own initiative and self-responsibility.

In contrast to the clarity with which the United States understands economic problems in its foreign aid programs, it has often failed to grasp the importance of modernizing political and social institutions, inculcating new attitudes and skills, and adapting North American and West European agricultural and industrial technologies to the quite different cultural and physical condition of Asian, African, and Latin American countries.

In order to improve the U. S. foreign aid effort, proposals are made for restructuring and financing the main types of U. S. development assistance and for reorganizing and establishing new procedures for the Agency for International Development. These proposals, it is believed, will make the U. S. foreign aid effort more relevant to the changing requirements, at home and abroad, of the 1970's. (AL)

178. THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

(a) William E. Zisch, Paul H. Douglas, and Robert C. Weaver. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the New York University Press, 32 Washington Place, New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 125 pp. $5.00 per copy. LC 79-75009. (c) Aerojet-General Corporation, New School for Social Research, and Bernard M. Baruch College. (d) None.

Problem. This book, consisting of three lectures from the 1968 Charles C. Moskowitz lecture series, is designed to examine the roles of business and government in overcoming such stubborn problems facing our urban centers as unemployment, pollution, housing, and crime.

William E. Zisch covers the role of business and the profit criterion in relation to the urban environment. By describing and analyzing ongoing programs in several areas, he identifies three elements necessary to a solution of urban environment problems: (1) national concurrence on the goal; (2) readiness to spend the sums required; and (3) application of the most modern managerial techniques to the problem, that is, the systems-analysis approach.

Paul H. Douglas emphasizes employment creation as the essential cure for urban ills, submitting that employed people would be busy in constructive rather than criminal pursuits, and the income they earned would enable them, out of increased purchasing power, to buttress public efforts to upgrade urban housing and public services. Douglas suggests a minimal three-point program: (1) increased public employment by federal, state, and local governments through a half-million new jobs for youths; (2) a massive program of housing construction, causing a major expansion of employment in that sector of the economy, and (3) creation of new jobs by the private sector.

Robert E. Weaver, former Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, discusses the role of government in improving the urban environment. He first examines the functions that public agencies perform in urban America: (1) partnership between public and private resources and institutions; (2) the concept of "black capitalism" in relation to the construction industry; and (3) the enormous amount of additional housing, and the infrastructure associated with it, which will be required to house the population projected for the next few decades.

Weaver then considers the allocation of public functions between the different levels of government. He feels that shared authority will avoid the excesses and abuses of undivided authority. For instance, he believes that the states should become much more involved in such roles as assuming responsibility for carrying out a meaningful urban land policy. Instead of serving simply as an additional link in the bureaucratic line of administration, states should help local governments with those urban problems which they cannot deal with alone. (AL)

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179. NEIGHBORHOOD DISTRIBUTION OF LOCAL PUBLIC SERVICES

(a) Charles S. Benson and Peter B. Lund. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1969, 181 pp. + appendices. $3.00 per copy. LC 68-65796. (c) University of California, Institute of Governmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To study the uses neighborhoods make of publicly financed services. Participation in public services may range from checking out a book at the library, to committing a crime which imposes the cost of police investigation on the city. The researchers examined a set of six services that are related to acts of participation by resident households in a city: police, health, inspection, library, recreation, and school services. The first three services, police, health, and inspection, are type-O services where it is possible to state objectives in terms of maintaining the level of a given class of incidents at a certain ratio to population (e.g., maintaining a certain rate of closure on felony cases). P-type services, library, recreation, and school, are judged with respect to process variables such as type and size of staff and types of materials used. The study was conducted in 1964-65 in three neighborhoods in Berkeley, California. Area A had "low" values in socioeconomic characteristics and area C had "high" values. Area B stood between them.

Findings. Socioeconomic variables account, in substantial measure, for the degree of involvement of given households in specific kinds of local public services. Neighborhood A, with the low socioeconomic status, was heavily involved in maternal and child health conferences while area C's involvement was very low. C makes relatively great use of vacation camps, but A very little. Neighborhood B, the more "average" one, is most frequently ranked with a "typical" degree of involvement.

Since a major cause of the middle class "flight to the suburbs" is high taxes which largely support 0-type services, the researchers recommend that services primarily used by poor families should be financed by broad-based (e.g., state) taxes. If wealthy neighborhoods are the primary users of a service, it should be substantially financed by user charges. (HBK)

180. GOVERNING THE CITY

(a) Robert H. Connery and Demetrios Caraley (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger Inc., Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 223 pp. $7.00 per copy. LC 76-85833. (c) Columbia University, The Academy of Political Science, under sponsorship of the Urban Center of Columbia University. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a collection of papers exploring major urban problems and analyzing the mechanism of modern urban government. Although the contributors address themselves specifically to New York City, the problems they address, and many of the forecasts they make, are applicable to every large city in the United States.

The City's intergovernmental relations with state and federal authorities are examined; the several political spheres of influence on city government are considered. These include City Hall, bureaucrats and organized civil servants, political parties and pressure groups, and state and federal legislators. New York City's experience in handling poverty programs and its problems in running its health and welfare systems are described, as well as the City's rising crime rate, its attempts at educating its children, and ideas for planning rationally for the future. (MP)

181. BETTER DELIVERY OF HUD PROGRAMS TO SMALL TOWNS

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) J. L. Jacobs & Co., under contract from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Small Town Services. (d) None.

Problem. To study the physical, social, economic, and governmental needs of small communities, and make recommendations for adapting or developing HUD and other federal programs to meet such needs effectively. Secretary Romney has indicated that a properly designed program of assistance, geared specifically to communities with population under 50,000, could result in substantial benefits both to present residents and to those who could be attracted to small-town America by the presence of economic, physical, and social improvements. Such communities have not received adequate attention from other governmental levels.

This research effort intends to produce three reports: (1) an analysis of the basic characteristics, capabilities, and perceived problems of the small communities selected for study; (2) a statement of the problems and needs of the selected communities; and (3) an analysis of federal resources, both current and potential, for meeting the needs of these communities. (BK)

182. THE ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES IN OAKLAND: AN ACTION-RESEARCH PROJECT

(a) Aaron Wildavsky (Director), Arnold Meltsner, Judy May, Jeffrey Pressman, Frank Thompson, and David Wentworth. (b) In process. A doctoral dissertation, by Arnold Meltsner, on the politics of local revenue, completed. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Space Sciences Laboratory, under sponsorship of National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Office of University Affairs, Sustaining University Program. (d) None.

Problem. The Oakland action-research project places advanced graduate student staff at high levels in city agencies or community groups to study areas of policy such as taxation, budgeting, personnel, and law enforcement. The students make policy recommendations and work to help implement them. In each area, an effort is made not only to deal with specific problems in Oakland but to make a contribution to policy analysis in a particular field. For example, in the Meltsner dissertation on the politics of local revenue, raising revenue is, for the first time, treated explicitly as a political process. Similar analyses are underway to reformulate the fields of personnel policy, poverty programs, intergovernmental relations and mayoral leadership, and police activities. (AW)

183. METROPOLITAN COMMUNITIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH SPECIAL EMPHASIS UPON GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS. SUPPLEMENT: 1965-1967

(a) Barbara Hudson and Robert H. McDonald. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 288 pp. $8.00 per copy. (c) University of California, Institute of Governmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This volume, the fourth of a series which began in 1950, updates and supplements the literature on metropolitan affairs by including that published between 1965 and 1967, with special emphasis on government and politics.

There is a scarcity of published information on the role of political parties and other group associations in metropolitan policy-making, as well as a lack of analysis of the political effects of metropolitan growth or the reasons for adoption or rejection of proposals for reorganization of government in metropolitan areas. This volume attempts to fill this void in the understanding of the metropolis and to provide source material as guides for further research. It is intended to serve the public official, civic leader, librarian, teacher, and student, as well as the researcher. The bibliography, containing nearly 3,000 references to books, articles, pamphlets, other bibliographies, surveys, and studies of metropolitan affairs, is divided into two parts. Part One, "Goverment and Politics in Metropolitan Communities" deals with government functions and problems, governmental forms and proposals for reorganization, and politics in metropolitan communities. It is oriented toward governmental organization, rather than government handling of particular functions. Part Two, "Socio-Economic Background of Metropolitan Communities," centers on the social structure of process, population, and economy. (MP)

184. A SELECTED WORKING BIBLIOGRAPHY ON RESEARCH IN DISASTER RELIEF PLANNING

(a) Jerry Finrow and Dwayne Brittell. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 109, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, January, 1970, 6 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Oregon, Center for Environmental Research. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography was compiled to determine the existing state of environmental research dealing with effects of disasters upon those involved and measures for relieving the diaster stricken. Also included is material concerning behavior under stress.

This is the first part of a larger project that seeks to examine the environmental needs of those in stressful situations and to develop performance criteria for environmental planning in disaster relief. According to the researcher, implications drawn from the material may also be applicable to general urban conditions and in strategies for developing countries. (SD)

185. CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE AND INDEX TO PUBLICATIONS (CIS/INDEX)

In response to the desperate need for bringing some order into the general chaos of U. S. Congressional documents, CIS/Index, a privately organized reference service, has been established to identify and catalog every Congressional publication as it is issued, abstract it, index it, and make copies of it available on a demand or subscription basis--all within one month after the document's appearance. Beginning in February, 1970, the CIS/Index is issuing a monthly loose-leaf publication averaging 100 to 150 pages covering documents published by the U. S. Congress during the previous month, with the exception of the Congressional Record which has its own index. The indexes and cross-indexes are cumulated quarterly; and the entire data bank annually in a set of clothbound volumes.

The main index offers access to all data according to subject discussed, name of hearing witness, name of author, affiliation of witness or author, name of subcommittee, and popular names of laws, reports, or bills. Additional indexes offer cross-references to bill number, public law number, report number, and document number. The abstracts summarize all publications indexed and are organized by committee to facilitate continual study of a particular committee's

activities. In addition, a complete microcopy service for all documents is available.

Subscription rates are as follows: basic rate--$320.00; institutional rate for those with annual book and periodical budgets under $400,000 but over $200,000--$260.00; institutional rate to those with budgets under $200,000--$200.00; special rate for small colleges and public libraries with budgets under $75,000 but over $30,000--$140.00; and special rate to these libraries with budgets under $30,000--$80.00. Subscriptions and additional information are available from Congressional Information Service/Index, 500 Montgomery Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20014. (SD)

● ORGANIZATION

186. METROPOLITAN COALITIONS: A STUDY OF COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENTS IN TEXAS

(a) Philip W. Barnes. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Public Affairs, University of Texas, Austin, Tex., 1969, 73 pp. + appendices. $2.75 per copy. (c) University of Texas, Institute of Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To study on a statewide basis the development of councils of governments (COG's) in Texas. Intergovernmental relationships are being altered in recognition of legal, economic, and physical limitations inherent in local governmental jurisdictions. There is also growing recognition that the solution of "urban" problems is vital to matters of state and national concern. This recognition has given rise to new regional organizations known as councils of governments.

Since Texas has the largest number of SMSA's of any state in the nation, councils of government constitute a rapid and important development of government. The book describes the development of COG's in Texas, including state enabling legislation authorizing them, and their history and current status. The organization of COG's is also examined in terms of policy-making responsibilities, administrative arrangements, and sources of finances. The functions and activities of COG's are analyzed. Not only are their planning functions studied, but also their review activities, their provision of certain community services, and their role as a communications agent. Finally, the book examines some of the limitations of COG's and their potential to improve the functioning of government.

Findings. Councils of governments have developed in response to several identifiable forces. Certain problems of urban areas, such as air pollution and river basin development, are not conducive to solution by existing fractionalized governments. Secondly, planning as a tool to select alternative solutions and to implement those solutions has been given political sanction in nearly all governmental jurisdictions. One dimension of planning is the coordination of related activities. In COG's, planning has become a coordinative instrument to coalesce diversified local plans and programs into comprehensive, rational patterns and to coordinate the efforts of state and federal activities within the metropolitan complex. Third, federal legislation has recognized the potential benefits of regional planning; and in order to encourage the development of regional planning bodies, Congress has begun to require regional planning as a prerequisite to eligibility for some federal grant projects. The authority to "review and comment" on grant applications has been delegated to many of these planning agencies. In Texas, as well as in other parts of the nation, COG's are performing these planning and reviewing functions. (MP)

187. SURVEY OF STATE OFFICES OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

(a) Margaret J. Weaver. (b) Completed and published as two separate reports by the Council of State Governments, 1735 De Sales St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036: (1) Summary of Budgets and Functions of State Offices of Community Affairs, January, 1969, 53 pp. $3.00 per copy; and (2) State Offices of Community Affairs: Their Functions, Organization, and Enabling Legislation, September, 1969, 203 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) Council of State Governments. (d) None.

Problem. Both of these documents are reports resulting from a survey by the Council of State Governments of state offices of community affairs. The survey studied the organization and functions of the agency or agencies in each state concerned primarily with community affairs. The survey also

examined the amount and source of administrative and programming funds and the types of programs undertaken by each agency. The second report, which updates the first one, contains a chart comparing the functions, staffing, office location, and program responsibilities of the offices of community affairs that had been established to date.

Method. Questionnaires were sent to the 50 states, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands. Of the 35 states responding to the survey, 25 had official state offices of community affairs when the second report was issued. Eight of these had been created since the issuance of the first report.

The urban affairs activities of the other 25 states are discussed briefly in order to present a complete picture of state governments' actions in assisting local governmental units.

Findings. Every governor, whether his state has an official office of community affairs or not, has appointed an assistant for urban affairs and state-local liaison. Most state offices of community affairs expend a large percentage of their funds for state, local, and regional planning, and for the administration of various federal programs. These programs include the 701 provision of the Housing Act of 1954 (Urban Planning Assistance program), Title VIII of the Housing Act of 1964 (Federal-State Training program), and Title IX of the Demonstration Cities and Metropolitan Development Act of 1966 (State Technical Assistance and Urban Information program).

Most of the state agencies concerned with community affairs are empowered to perform some or all of the following specific functions: give advice on fiscal matters, municipal management, economic development, public works, give legal advice on intergovernmental matters, personnel training, assessments, recommendation of programs and legislation, boundary dispute settlements, and financial supervision. (MP)

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188. TOWARD A BAY AREA REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

(a) Harriet Nathan and Stanley Scott. (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title as a report of the Conference on Bay Area Regional Organization by the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1969, 272 pp. $2.00 per copy. LC 70-626618. (c) University of California (Berkeley), University Extension and Institute of Governmental Studies, under sponsorship of Joint Committee on Bay Area Regional Organization. (d) None.

Problem. The Conference on Bay Area Regional Organization, held September 14, 1968, drew together citizens and organizations throughout the Bay Area to discuss regional problems and organizational proposals to effectively handle these problems. Besides Bay Area residents and concerned private organizations, the participants included regional planners, minority group representatives, conservationists, transportation planners, and officials of existing Bay Area governmental units.

The bulk of this report is comprised of a collection of summary essays prepared from 25 workshop discussions. The workshops focused on six major topics: regional planning, problems of the poor, environmental quality, utilization and preservation of the Bay, open space, and transportation. Each workshop produced specific recommendations or proposals within its problem area. Three addresses to the Conference are also included in the report. John Gardner, Chairman of the Urban Coalition, discussed "Metropolitan Areas and Current Realities"; Joseph L. Alioto, Mayor of San Francisco, presented "A View From the Central City"; and Ralph K. Trower, Mayor of Napa, California, offered "Observations From an 'Outlying Community.'" Background papers on each of the six workshop topics and a concluding article on the problems of organizing a regional government, particularly the problem of representation, provide an overview of regional government possibilities in the Bay Area. (MP)

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189. REGIONAL COUNCIL PROFILES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Service to Regional Councils, 1700 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, March, 1969, 56 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) National Service to Regional Councils, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report provides descriptions of over 250 Regional Councils. It is intended to facilitate comparisons between

organizations and to serve as an information directory of Regional Councils. Several types of councils are covered, such as Councils of Governments, Economic Development Districts, Local Development Districts, Regional Planning Commissions, Resource Conservation and Development Projects, and Transportation study groups. Each profile includes organizational structure, representation, type of council, area of jurisdiction, population of jurisdiction, population of jurisdictional area, legal basis, sources of funding, and program activities. Data were compiled by a National Service questionnaire survey conducted in January, 1968.

As defined in the report, Regional Councils are multijurisdictional organizations which involve more than one local government and encompass a portion of a state or portions of contiguous states. Their prime purpose is to increase cooperation among the local governments of the area. They may have programs for land use, transportation, conservation, and/or human resource planning. Regional Councils may also review and coordinate governmental programs, provide technical assistance to local governments, or provide aid for mutual regional challenges and problems requiring cooperative solutions. Regional Councils generally have a governing body, with local governments represented by their elected officials and appointed, or otherwise chosen, representatives of community interests. Finally, Regional Councils are funded in part or in total by member local governments. (MP)

● MANAGEMENT

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190. MANAGEMENT-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(a) Felix A. Nigro. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Public Personnel Association, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 433 pp. $11.95 per copy. LC 68-57818. (c) University of Delaware, Department of Public Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To provide an up-to-date treatment of management-employee relations which will be of use not only to personnel specialists and personnel board and commission members but also to chief administrators, line department heads, supervisors, legislators, the officials and staffs of employee organizations, and students and others concerned with public personnel administration.

Because one of the current concerns in the public personnel field revolves around the problems of relationships with organized employees, the author concentrates on the relationships between management and employee organizations. However, he emphasizes that this is only one aspect of what is commonly thought to be meant by the term "employee relations." Other common meanings include: (1) The management approach of taking into account employee reaction to present and proposed policies and the ways in which programs are administered; (2) relationships between management and the individual employees, such as between supervisor and subordinate; (3) relationships between the employees themselves; and (4) services and benefits provided by management to the employees, such as health and welfare facilities, life insurance, pensions, sick and annual leave, and holidays.

Recent developments in the public personnel function have expanded the previously limited concepts of the responsibilities of governments as employers. Public personnel administration is now characterized by an increasing emphasis on understanding and trying to meet the needs of the individual employee. This attention to employee needs is obviously a pre-condition for the promotion of better relationships between management and the employees. The responsibilities of governments now include the recognition of employee organizations along with a greater awareness of the critical shortages of trained workers in government and of industrial labor leaders' new interest in gaining members amongst the ranks of the public employees.

With such recent developments described above as a background, the author covers the following areas of concern: (1) the feasibility and desirability of adopting industrial labor relations practices in government and their bearing on management-employee relations in the public service; (2) the impact of political factors; (3) key policy issues such as the right to organize and the strike issue which surround labor relations in government; (4) the framework for collective negotiation; (5) the scope and conduct of negotiations; (6) the settlement of impasses; (7) the grievance procedure; (8) collective negotiations in public education; and (9) the responsibilities of the various participants in the collective negotiations movement. (AL)

191. ADP IN PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Not given. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 40 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Public Administration Service. (d) None.

Problem. To survey the extent to which automatic data processing (ADP) is being used by administrators in public personnel agencies. The report examines the role of a selected number of personnel agencies; the applications of ADP to present and future operations; the effect of ADP on personnel programs and organizations; and the problems and experiences encountered in implementing the new programs. In addition, the study contains information on salary, tenure, and education of ADP personnel; electronic hardware used in personnel operations; and recruiting and training of persons involved in the ADP operations.

Findings. The use of ADP enables a government agency to (1) maintain a larger number of files or records; (2) produce analyses and reports on a more regular basis; (3) manipulate data using mathematical techniques such as correlation and regression analysis; and (4) process input data more rapidly and accurately. Uses or functions for ADP are classified into two general categories; Record-Keeping Operations and Management and Research Operations. Most agencies that now use ADP are applying it to record-keeping functions only. However, those agencies with more sophisticated ADP programs and technical competence with ADP are devoting more of their effort to the management and research operations. Within these general categories, most agencies make between three and six specific applications of ADP.

Most of the agencies using ADP are rather large, with more than 100 employees. There is a tendency for state personnel agencies to utilize ADP more than city personnel agencies, possibly because states have had longer experience with ADP in other administrative applications and, therefore, have developed greater expertise, staff, and installation capacity. While the use of ADP in city personnel agencies is limited, interest is high. The report indicates that for every city personnel agency using ADP, one is also planning to start using it in the near future.

The greatest single obstacle to the utilization of an automatic data processing system is the difficulty in obtaining qualified ADP personnel and then integrating them into the organizational framework. ADP personnel continue to be scarce. Most specialized ADP personnel are brought in from outside the organization and the term "public servant" applies to them almost accidentally because of work environment. In order to serve the organization most efficiently, an ADP specialist should have a comprehensive understanding of the public functions which the agency performs. However, ADP personnel are trained only to take data and process it. Training programs operated by the organization are needed to alleviate this situation.

Most public personnel agencies do not have their own ADP equipment. The majority use the ADP equipment located in another public agency in the jurisdiction, usually the central finance organization. The use of such centralized equipment often results in delays in getting information to and from the machines. Machine time must be carefully rationed to meet the demands of other users.

Another common problem is the relative speed with which the change to ADP is made. If an agency converts to ADP too rapidly, valuable records and information may be lost. However, many agencies encountered difficulty in obtaining sufficient manpower to make fast and complete conversion. Planning for the conversion to ADP may be an endless enterprise. The decision of when to stop planning and convert can easily be miscalculated. (MP)

192. RECENT RESEARCH IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: A REFERENCE--1969

This compilation of abstracts is composed of research reports submitted to the Science Information Exchange (SIE) by various agencies, researchers, institutions, and federal departments. These abstracts were selected on the basis of their relevance to the fields of public administration and their broad applicability to governmental management. The reports are grouped under the following headings: (1) community decision making, power structure studies, and citizen participation; (2) organization and management; (3) urban finance, fiscal policies, and problems; (4) budgeting, including PPBS; (5) systems analysis; (6) urban data and information systems; and (7) personnel, manpower, and training. Detailed information

on each project may be obtained by writing to the principal investigator or to the institution performing the study, as reported in each abstract.

Recent Research in Public Administration: A Reference - 1969 is published by HUD Clearinghouse Service, Office of Metropolitan Development, Urban Management Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. It was prepared with the assistance of the International City Managers' Association and Science Information Exchange. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, June, 1969, 143 pp. $1.25 per copy. (SD)

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193. APPLICATIONS TO LAW ENFORCEMENT OF TECHNIQUES AND DATA DEVELOPED IN THE 1967 CENSUS PRETEST.

(a) John I. Griffin and James F. Ahern. (b) Completed. Available from Office of the Chief, City of New Haven Department of Police Service, New Haven, Conn. 06510, 1969, 226 pp. Price not indicated. (c) City University of New York, Bernard M. Baruch College, Department of Business, and City of New Haven, Police Department, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Justice, Office of Law Enforcement Assistance. (d) 14:2-265.

Problem. To relate up-to-date census measurements and techniques with police data in the expectation of testing the hypothesis that external factors of a socioeconomic type are correlated with reported crime and calls for police services and can be useful as "predictors."

Method. In April, 1967, the Bureau of the Census conducted a census in the City of New Haven as a full-scale test of the proposed procedures for the 1970 census. Thus, an opportunity to relate up-to-date measurements with police data arose in the expectation that useful guidance would be provided to the law enforcement profession in terms of what problems and data output they might expect on a nationwide basis in 1970. Originally, census plans included two major innovations. The first--the development of an address coding guide as an essential prerequisite for the use of a mail procedure for gathering census data--would give police administrators a computerized look-up procedure to relate street addresses to block faces, nearest intersecting street, and tract. This would have significance for police operations in the dispatching of patrol cars and later in the analysis of the characteristics of calls for service. The second innovation--to release selected census data on a block face basis--would provide an opportunity to substantially improve the usefulness of data analysis over previous censuses where the smallest unit of tabulation was the block.

A central complaint desk for the New Haven Police Department was developed to permit experimental work in defining characteristics of police complaints and responses to the complaints. Experimental work was done with arrest information generated through the operation of the Circuit Court System in Connecticut in the hope of matching complaint data with arrest data.

Findings. For a combination of technical and administrative reasons, the Bureau of the Census did not deliver any block face tabulations, which therefore aborted efforts to improve the usefulness of data analysis over previous censuses and to test in any significant way the hypothesis proposed in the study. However, as a result of the project, the procedures of the New Haven Police Department were upgraded and plans for computerization of many department operations carried forward.

The overall project result tends to confirm the view of many police administrators that "internal data" dealing with arrests and complaints and more intensive utilization of this data represent the major area to which resources should be committed. Census-type data, when available, should be fully exploited; but severe limitations on its usefulness will probably not be lessened if present Bureau of the Census policies (for example, there is no present plan to release block face data from the 1970 census) hold through the 1970 census. (AL)

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194. PLANNING-PROGRAMMING-BUDGETING SYSTEMS

(a) Dean Tudor. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 121, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, March, 1970, 19 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Ontario Department of Revenue. (d) None.

Problem. To inform state and other government agencies, which have been criticized for failing to take advantage of new management technology, of the availability and wide scope of Planning-Programming-Budgeting (PPB) systems and their applications. This annotated bibliography is also intended to help those involved with agencies already using PPB systems to think in terms of PPB. The basic objectives of PPB systems in assisting planning, resource allocation, and management of operations are to: (1) define jurisdictional objectives clearly and relate them to defined needs and goals; (2) stimulate in-depth, cost-benefit analysis of existing and proposed programs; (3) link the planning and budgeting processes through annual review of multiple-year plans; (4) measure actual and planned performance; and (5) integrate these elements systematically for efficient allocation of resources. The bibliography lists books, pamphlets, periodicals, and government documents in two sections, one providing an introduction and overview to PPB, the other covering more specific topics. (SD)

● PLANNING

195. THE NEW CITY

(a) Donald Canty (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 180 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 69-83782. (c) National Committee on Urban Growth Policy, under sponsorship of Urban America Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the concept of building new cities as one alternative to our present policies of haphazard urban sprawl and piecemeal rebuilding or renewal in our urban cores. The book's premise is that the United States presently faces two urban crises. The first is the "crisis of desperation" in our slums and ghettos. The second, closely related, is termed "the crisis of urbanization." If future population growth follows present patterns, it will breed further social and physical divisiveness, further waste of resources, and further despoliation of the environment.

The National Committee on Urban Growth Policy, comprised of national political leaders and urban affairs specialists, urges America to change these patterns through a variety of planning tools including an expanded concept of new towns. The New City can be a city built from scratch, an older city rebuilt, or a city created out of a small community by planned expansion.

The book consists mainly of a series of papers, each written by a different specialist in urban affairs, which formed the basis for the Committee's deliberations. The Committee's report and recommendations comprise the concluding chapter.

The papers first examine the direction urbanization is likely to go without new national policies, and question whether we really desire having our present social and physical environment for the future. One contributor, Harold Fleming, states that our primary goal of social strategy has to be the equalizing of opportunity and choice for all Americans. He suggests some possible avenues for social innovation in this context. For instance, he submits that social change comes more easily in new than in old, established situations. Another possible avenue is establishing a federal policy of diversification by race and income of urban areas, especially of new communities. Fleming also suggests that nationally uniform standards of welfare, education, and food distribution are urgently needed to ensure equal opportunity. Finally, he states that a comprehensive policy, recognizing both the problems of fractionalized local government and the problems of our central cities, is a necessity.

The authors next show that precedents for positively shaping growth do exist, both in America and in other nations. Carl Feiss relates experiences of previous American planning. Savannah, Philadelphia, Washington, New Orleans, and Salt Lake City are some examples of American city planning before the Civil War. Feiss observes that since the Civil War, America has grown mainly by unplanned agglomeration. A few attempts at planning have been made, however. Many company towns, of which Pullman, Illinois, is the most famous example, were planned and built in the late 1800's and early 1900's. The federal government sponsored the Greenbelt towns of the New Deal era and the atomic energy towns toward the end of World War II. Finally, a few new communities have been built since World War II.

Wyndham Thomas describes the new towns of Great Britain built since World War II. Eight new towns, 20 to 30 miles from London, were started between 1947 and 1950 with an

initial capacity of 350,000 people. This capacity has been achieved and the targets have since been raised to 550,000 with provision for natural growth beyond. These towns are basically self-sufficient; about 80% of the town labor force lives and works in the town. In the last six years, Great Britain has begun to build more new towns with ultimate populations ranging from 80,000 to 500,000. These towns are planned to absorb much of the population growth predicted for the major metropolitan regions.

The authors suggest a set of means and mechanisms to achieve The New City. William L. Slayton envisions a kind of federal state partnership in which the federal government establishes a national urbanization policy and the states have their own detailed urbanization plan. A state-chartered development agency would implement the plan. Henry L. Bain recommends that urban development districts be established, under state authority, to plan new development on metropolitan fringes. Haphazard sprawl would thus be prevented.

Findings. The National Committee on Urban Growth Policy concludes that a continuation of current trends will bring one urban crisis after another which will damage the fabric of society. However, encouraging signs have appeared. The national government recognizes the problems of urbanization, though it has failed to develop a consistent set of goals and a comprehensive approach to the problems. Some state governments are beginning to devise state-level approaches to the solution of urban growth problems. There is also a rising recognition of the need to deal with urban growth problems on a metropolitan scale.

The Committee recommends the establishment of a national growth policy which includes the creation of 100 new communities averaging 100,000 population each, and 10 new communities of at least one million in population. It also recommends that Congress enact a program of long-term loans to assist agencies empowered under state law to assemble land, install public facilities, and plan for large-scale new community development. A parallel recommendation is the creation of these state authorized agencies. (MP)

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196. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION FOR URBAN PLANNING

(a) Doris B. Holleb. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two volumes by the Center for Urban Studies, University of Chicago, 5852 University Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, June, 1969. Vol. I, "Its Selection and Use," 140 pp. + appendices. $2.00 per copy. Vol. II, "A Directory of Data Sources," 279 pp. + appendices. $2.00 per copy. (c) University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. The origins of this work go back to a recommendation made by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations in 1965 that "Federal planning aids for urban development,....should specifically authorize and encourage economic and social policy planning for the community as a basic justification for physical planning." This work seeks to implement that recommendation by helping planners understand the factors involved in selecting and using social and economic information, so they may systematically explore their particular needs and assemble the information required to fulfill them. This information system attempts to select data of real significance to the planning process and to questions of policy. It recognizes the need for an integrated, substantively-oriented system, in contrast to the proliferation of machine-readable information available.

Though specific social and economic information for particular urban areas is expected to vary, a number of common problems exist in virtually every large city in the country, which could determine a process of selection. Since the system as conceived in this book is specifically designed to support community decisions and to probe complex issues, a number of high-priority problems around which the system is organized have been singled-out: (1) Insufficient supply of housing for low-income families, and inadequate public facilities and services in poverty neighborhoods. (2) Inability of educational and welfare institutions to interrupt the cycle of urban poverty over two or three generations. (3) Persistence of racial discrimination, influencing the pattern of urban settlement and intensifying conflict to the point of violence in some cities.

(4) Pollution of the environment, and the increase in chemical, mechanical, and biological hazards in urban areas. (5) Disregard of the social and physical impacts of proposed transportation networks. (6) Urban sprawl in outlying areas and inefficient location of urban services. (7) Diffusion of governmental responsibility in urban areas, the fiscal inadequacies of local authorities, and the complexity of federal assistance programs which often work at cross purposes.

In building an information system around such problems, statistics are selected from a vast array of available data and organized in a policy context. For example, the high rate of infant mortality in blighted areas may be perceived as a problem. If there is reason to believe that physical surroundings in the home, age of the mother, her diet, educational level, race, prenatal care, and the structure of the infant's family may be important factors, these would be considered relevant even if their precise relationship to mortality is undetermined. The required information would therefore include statistical series about housing conditions, medical facilities, age, income, race, family size, education, illegitimacy, and divorce.

In recognition of the dilemmas resulting from the planner's goals and responsibilities, and his lack of authority to implement them, especially in terms of social and economic problems, a large part of Volume I is devoted to a discussion of these questions. The investigator also examines planning in nonmetropolitan cities and states; the information process in residential neighborhoods; computers and sophisticated analytic techniques; and reviews data sources of statistics in population, housing, transportation, economic performance, education, social welfare, health, public safety, environmental quality, and leisure-time activity. Appendices include: uses of automatic data processing in municipalities; federal definitions of urban planning; techniques of analysis of intra-metropolitan patterns; socioeconomic information used in community renewal program documents, by type and frequency; and sample survey techniques.

Volume II is designed especially to help planners locate information relevant to urban issues. It provides a guide to commonly-available, existing sources, and lists the major statistical series relating to or gathered in urban areas, and generally published on a continuing basis. Since the directory is meant for local officials and not specialists, highly technical sources are excluded. While the traditional divisions (such as population, housing, and transportation) are used, planners must cross the traditional lines to retrieve data from a number of different fields to provide an adequate context for the formulation of policy. (BK)

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197. THE PRIVATE PROPERTY AND PUBLIC-INTEREST CONFLICT

(a) Clyde W. Forrest and Richard K. Joy (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Bureau of Community Planning, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1202 W. California Ave., Urbana, Ill. 61801, December, 1969, 67 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Bureau of Community Planning and College of Law, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. This publication contains eight papers from the first Institute on Law and Planning, an annual program for attorneys and urban planners, held in December, 1968. This Institute is intended to increase dialogue among professionals, elected officials, and concerned citizens in order to enhance the process of urban planning and the quality of life through the progressive application of law. The papers cover the following topics: an introduction to private property and public interest conflict; problems and potentials of state land development legislation; social determinants of the public interest; spokesmen for the public interest in city and state planning; illegal relationships between planning and land use controls; a planner's response to a lawyer's view of land controls; private property strikes back --increasing the area of compensation through inverse condemnation; and predictions about planning in the 1970's. (SD)

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198. A FRAMEWORK FOR FEDERAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMS CONCERNING URBAN PROBLEMS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Systemetrics, a division of Real Estate Research Corporation, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Suite 1206, Washington, D. C. 20036, January, 1969, 256 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Systemetrics, under contract with

the Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This report provides an overall framework which describes key urban problems and basic federal strategies for policies and programs relevant to those problems. The framework focuses upon the particular policy and program areas most applicable to the Economic Development Administration in its concern with economic development. Examination is also made of the implications of general strategies and specific programs in order to identify potential roles for the Economic Development Administration in urban affairs.

Since this report is focused on economic development, it concentrates primarily upon problems associated with those geographic portions of metropolitan areas in greater need of economic development because of low incomes or high unemployment, or, more specifically, the disadvantaged minority group neighborhoods within central cities. It also concentrates upon specific program areas likely to have the greatest direct impact upon low income and unemployment--jobs and employment, welfare and income maintenance, housing, and education.

Findings. (1) The formulation of a federal framework and strategy for action on urban problems is needed, with the strategic planning coordinated approach most preferable to other approaches. (2) The major problem in urban areas is the continuing wide gap between the social and economic conditions of Negroes and whites, and between central city and suburbs. (3) Three major alternative futures in urban areas confront the federal government: (a) the present policies alternative which accepts the status quo; (b) the enrichment alternative which involves massive inputs to produce a dramatic improvement in the quality of life in disadvantaged neighborhoods without explicitly striving to end the concentration of Negroes in central cities or to end segregation of whites and Negroes; and (c) the enrichment-plus-outmovement alternative which combines (b) above with programs to end segregation and relieve the concentration of low-income and minority group persons in central cities by directly or indirectly encouraging relocation in the suburbs. (4) Of the three alternatives in (3) above, the enrichment-plus-outmovement alternative is considered the most desirable goal. (5) Opportunities for the Economic Development Administration to take advantage of alternative sources of funds appear primarily in promoting response to urban problems from the private sector through those programs that link federal assistance and local economic development activity.

Based upon the findings and conclusions, these recommendations are made: (1) Big-city ghettos should be viewed as analogous to economically underdeveloped nations or regions. (2) Strategies of economic development originally formulated in underdeveloped countries and depressed regions should be transferred or adapted to ghetto economies. (3) Resource inputs to accomplish economic development of ghettos should be ranked solely in order of their development repercussions; but it is probably undesirable for public policy decisions to be restricted to this one criterion. (4) The Economic Development Administration should concentrate on expanding its existing functions into big-city areas and taking on functions not now performed there by others. (5) Congressional action should be undertaken to give the Economic Development Administration authority to carry out such tasks as assisting in the formation of new local development corporations. (AL)

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199. LAND, PEOPLE AND POLICY

(a) Gordon Edwards. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Chandler-Davis Publishing Company, West Trenton, N. J. 08628, 1969, 159 pp. $5.00 per copy, hardbound; $3.00, softbound. LC 78-86355. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the United Nations Development Program. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the investigator examines national land policies (or non-policies) and suggests new concepts and programs that will have to be devised in order to implement the new policies necessary for long-term solution to the urban crisis.

One of the issues in the urban crisis is the growing scarcity of land in urban areas. No longer are vast acreages of land available which can be squandered with impunity. Today, the stock of land is nearing depletion, meaning that we can not now afford the haphazard development and land pollution which has characterized the growth of our urban areas. Urban development must now be planned and regulated to insure the most efficient use of our urban land resources. Since one of the crucial elements in effective land-use planning is the assembly of

land, this book focuses on the problem of assembling this land to meet both public and private large-scale development of open-space recreation, and of housing. More specifically, the book's objectives are to: (1) analyze urban growth trends and the need for programs of land assembly to provide for well-planned urban development; (2) analyze specific problems of the assembling of land for urban uses by private developers; (3) analyze techniques and procedures used by public agencies and private developers in (a) central city land assembly for urban renewal and downtown development and (b) suburban and rural land assembly for new communities; (4) describe techniques and procedures for land acquisition, compensation, and disposition used in various foreign countries and to evaluate their potential for meeting future problems of land assembly in this country; (5) recommend public programs designed to assist the private developer in acquiring land of suitable size and location for private redevelopment in cities and for the development of well planned new communities in city and suburban areas; and (6) recommend public programs designed to purchase land and development rights in suburban and rural areas to insure well-planned urban development in accordance with regional and local planning programs.

In making recommendations for land assembly programs, the author emphasizes that new methods and techniques must maximize the initiative and genius of private industry since government cannot do the job alone, no one wants it to take over all the functions of city building, and there is a growing awareness of business' responsibilities to the city. The recommended program for land assembly is composed of four key elements: (1) A National Land Commission is needed to encourage and promote regional land policies designed to insure the orderly and efficient development of urban land. (2) Regional Land Development Authorities must be created by the state or states in which they will function. (3) Private condemnation should be allowed in order to permit the private developer to assemble land for large-scale development. (4) A land purchase program should be instituted by a Regional Author in order to provide an effective land-use planning tool to control urban development and to provide land for open space and recreational needs. (AL)

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200. IMPLEMENTING PPB IN STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY

(a) Selma J. Mushkin, Project Director, and Harry P. Hatry, John F. Cotton, Robert T. Richards, John J. Surmeier, and Frank H. Trinkl. (b) Completed and published under the above title by State-Local Finances Project of the George Washington University, 1145 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, June, 1969, 160 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The George Washington University, State-Local Finances Project, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) 15:2-204; 16:1-192; 16:3-177, 178, and 179.

Problem. This report describes the demonstration project in which the management technique of planning-programming-budgeting (PPB) was applied in five state, five county, and five city governments for a formal twelve-month trial period ending July 31, 1968. (For preliminary reports, see Digest entry 16:1-192.) As originally conceived, the project was to be the initial phase of a continuing and widening effort either to set up PPB systems or to use some of the processes of program analyses in states and localities throughout the country. Each state, county, and city government was given a matching grant with the primary condition that funds be used for internal staff, training, and project travel, in order to emphasize that a PPB system stands or falls on the ability of internal government personnel to operate it.

The purpose of introducing PPB to governmental units in the form of the demonstration project was to show that PPB is a method for providing better information to top government officials so that they can make more rational decisions on the allocation of government funds for alternative courses of action.

Findings. (1) Governments do not need a strong stimulus to begin PPB implementation because of the increasingly complex problems which require that officials find ways to be better informed about policy choices and the consequences of those choices. (2) The full support of the professional career employees in the central offices of government was found to be closely related to the progress made in

implementing PPB in the project. (3) Organizing to begin a PPB system is related to the extent of the commitment to install the processes of a system. (4) In most governments, no single, central staff agency can reasonably be expected to undertake implementation alone. (5) A considerable amount of time is needed to begin implementing the processes of a PPB system, especially when firm support from the executive and legislative bodies is not present. (6) The time schedule, the intended use of outside consultants, the size of the government, and the range of its public service responsibilities are all factors affecting the number of staff needed for a central staffing unit. (7) Personnel training designed or supervised by the government's own PPB staff was found to be better adapted to needs than other methods. (8) PPB should not be considered independently of many ongoing governmental activities that are clearly part of an integrated planning and budgeting system, such as the preparation of comprehensive plans, land-use plans, transportation plans and studies, and community renewal program studies. (9) The most direct method of showing a payoff from use of a PPB system is that of reduced costs without reduced program effectiveness. (10) Regardless of size, a governmental unit can undertake many major aspects of PPB without formally undertaking a full range of PPB procedures or labeling the process "PPB." (AL)

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201. SURVEY MANUAL FOR COMPREHENSIVE URBAN PLANNING

(a) Jerome R. Saroff and Alberta Z. Levitan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Social, Economic, and Governmental Research, University of Alaska, College, Alaska 99701, 1969, 143 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Development Research Associates, Inc., under contract with the University of Alaska, Institute of Social, Economic, and Government Research, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines the applications of scientific public opinion and survey sampling techniques to comprehensive planning and other urban planning programs. The examination is based upon the argument that the ultimate act of decision making (such as the choice of a specific land-use plan) is not soundly based without a systematic survey of public reaction to the existing environment. Thus, the main thrust of the study is that planners would do well to utilize the social survey extensively in the planning process, whether it is functional planning for specific facilities, physical planning, advocate planning, or in renewal or Model Cities programs.

The survey manual deals with two major elements. The first is a case study of Providence, Rhode Island, which is used to give a practical example of the "real life" results of using survey sampling techniques in an urban area with problems and characteristics similar to those in many other parts of the country. Presented are examples of both actual findings and results as well as a narrative of the process involved in organizing, conducting, and interpreting the results of the survey. Based upon the authors' experiences, the practical considerations of defining the problem, selecting the most appropriate survey technique, constructing the questionnaire, training and supervising interviewers, and processing and analyzing data are described.

The findings of the survey and the process involved in conducting it show how the comprehensive urban planner may obtain from the public-at-large information relevant to planning programs, on topics ranging from simple opinions of public facilities and services to more complex questions, such as reasons for out-migration, the image of the suburbs, or ideas about urban renewal.

The second element of the manual--survey methodology--covers the theoretical and conceptual basis of survey sampling. It is a step-by-step description of how to conduct an opinion survey, beginning with definition of the problem, selection of appropriate questions and interviewing techniques, training of interviewers, pretesting, selection of sample, and some simple statistical tests of significance. Methods of designing the questions and constructing the questionnaire are discussed. The advantages and disadvantages of utilizing multiple-choice, closed-end questions versus the open-end questionnaire technique are reviewed and evaluated. The most appropriate use for each of these techniques

is indicated, using actual practical planning problems and situations as illustrations. Methods of analyzing the information, including precoding, coding, and use of data processing techniques are also discussed. (AL)

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202. URBAN PLANNING GUIDE

(a) William H. Claire (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 49 in the ASCE series Manuals and Reports on Engineering Practice, by the American Society of Civil Engineers, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969, 299 pp. $8.00 per copy. LC 69-19544. (c) American Society of Civil Engineers, Urban Planning and Development Division, Committee on Review of Urban Planning Guide. (d) None.

Problem. To bring the background of the civil engineer to bear on both present and future urban problems. This planning guide has been prepared to aid civil engineers in consulting, building, government, education, and related activities; public officials; students of urban planning; and others involved in a pragmatic approach to planning policies. The guide is organized generally around the arrangement of a master plan, discussing first the plan elements of land use and public services, followed by plan implementation, and then the future outlook. Specifically, chapters cover the general planning process; residential, commercial, and industrial land planning; community facilities and transportation planning; capital improvement programs and financing; plan implementation; and the future. (SD)

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203. PLANNING AND DESIGN WORKBOOK FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

(a) Bernard P. Spring and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Princeton University, Architecture Bldg., Princeton, N. J. 08540, November, 1969, 592 pp. $15.00 per copy. (c) Princeton University, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Research Center for Urban and Environmental Planning, under contract with New Jersey State Department of Community Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To develop new planning procedures that enable community groups to participate in all steps of the planning and design process. The policy planning and physical planning methods, described in this looseleaf workbook, attempt to distinguish between the value-oriented policy decisions and the technical operations required in planning and design. New devices for generating and evaluating alternative physical planning proposals provide the basis for the overall procedure, which aims to: (1) encourage active citizen participation in community sponsored housing and Model Cities programs; (2) provide information and methods that will allow community groups to make major policy decisions in various areas and, particularly, develop housing programs; (3) help these groups make a precise, realistic program statement of their needs, desired policies, and plan, for use by professional consultants hired by the community; and (4) focus attention on basic approaches to land use, urban design, and the individual building and its dwelling units.

The workbook consists of four sections, which may be bound under separate cover to facilitate use by different groups or committees, covering the following topics: (1) planning and design aids; (2) community activity planning; (3) site planning; and (4) dwelling unit design. Catalogs in Parts 2,3, and 4 contain diagrams of numerous basic plans and designs that community groups can follow in determining their own proposals. (SD)

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204. COMPTON-UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA URBAN RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

(a) Donald G. Hagman and Sidney Sonenblum. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To engage the major functions of the university--teaching, research, and public service--in the immediate problems and long-range plans of a largely Negro community that needs, and has sought, the university's resources. The project involves UCLA faculty and students in the problems of Compton, California.

Method. Four teams, representing various disciplines, will work in partnership with the Compton Department of Community Development, its Advisory Board, and with city officials, on problems of housing, police-community relations, annexation, redevelopment of the business district, city beautification, and implementation of a Model Cities Program. Each team will consist of a UCLA student and his faculty counterpart. The teams will encourage and assist participation by other UCLA and Compton Junior College faculty and students in the solution of these problems. The student members of the team will be stationed and perhaps live in Compton. Seminars on general urban problems, those of Compton, and on the work of the teams will be conducted to inform UCLA faculty, students, and the public about the program. (WZH)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

205. THE FISCAL REVOLUTION IN AMERICA

(a) Herbert Stein. (b) Completed and published under above title by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 526 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-14828. (c) University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, under sponsorship of the Committee for Economic Development, with partial support from the Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the author describes a major change in national fiscal policy occurring between the time of Presidents Herbert Hoover and John F. Kennedy. The change was marked by the tax increase of 1931, when unemployment was extremely high and a large budget deficit was in prospect. It was marked by the decision in 1962 to reduce taxes, when unemployment, though a problem, was much less serious and a large budget deficit was again in sight. The contrast between these two decisions symbolizes the revolution in fiscal policy occurring within three decades. Transition from "balance-the-budget principle" to the "new economics" was widely hailed in the early 1960's as a basis for confidence that full employment and steady economic growth would be maintained in the future.

The author addresses himself to certain myths built around these changes: (1) that President Hoover raised taxes because he wanted to balance the budget but did not care about unemployment; whereas President Kennedy cut taxes because he cared about unemployment but not about balancing the budget; (2) that an event such as election of a certain President would suddenly result in a clarity of issues and solution of problems not evident before the event; (3) that the fiscal revolution was won against the opposition of conservatives, businessmen, and classical economists, by liberals and Keynesian economists, who have a unique claim to confidence in their further prescriptions.

Stein traces the complexity of evolution towards better analysis and policy, and shows that no political party, economic sector, or school of thought had a monopoly on wisdom or good intentions in bringing about these changes. The fact that the "fiscal revolution" is not over, but is a continuing process, is suggested by the debate over the 1968 tax increase. The word "fiscal," as used here, refers to policy about large aggregates in the budget--total expenditures and total receipts and the difference between them--as directed towards affecting certain overall characteristics of the economy, such as employment and unemployment, price levels, and the total share of government activity in the economy.

Changes in the facts of the economy are an important part of the reason for changes in fiscal policy. For example, the federal budget of 1929 was about 2% of the gross national product, whereas it was about 20% of the GNP in 1965. However, the thinking about those facts has also changed. The story of the fiscal revolution is, therefore, the story of a combination of changing facts, experience, and ideas, and their impact on the image which makers of fiscal policy have of the world in which they operate. (BK)

206. METROPOLITAN CITY EXPENDITURES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

(a) Roy W. Bahl. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of Kentucky Press, Lexington, Ky. 40506, 1969, 140 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 68-12965. (c) University of Kentucky, Bureau of Business Research. (d) None.

Problem. This study analyzes the relationship between per capita expenditures and selected economic, demographic, and sociological factors with emphasis on the effects

of growing suburban areas on the spending patterns of the core city. The book also explores the relationship between different patterns of metropolitan administrative structure and variations in per capita expenditures.

The difference between 1960 and 1950 core city expenditures is compared with corresponding changes in such sociological and economic factors as per capita income, population distribution, and the capacity to finance services and improvements. In addition, the analysis considers the effects that intercorrelations among these factors have on the interpretation of the findings. The failure of some researchers to consider these associations may have led to an overestimation of the significance of certain factors in relation to expenditures.

Findings. The variations in spending levels among cities are primarily attributable to different patterns of interaction between the core city and suburbs, to disparities among communities in their dependence upon intergovernmental revenue, and to differences in local support for various public programs.

The implications of these findings for planning, public policy, and administration in metropolitan areas are also considered. Cooperative governmental units, encompassing entire metropolitan areas, ultimately will prove to be the most efficient form of administration. Metropolitan governments can avoid duplications in service and can operate from a stabilized tax base. When first created, however, such units may actually increase costs because of increased demands for city services and the necessary allocations of matching funds to take advantage of many intergovernmental fund sources. (MP)

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207. TAXES AND POLITICS

(a) Glenn W. Fisher. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1969, 332 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-17359. (c) University of Illinois, Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To present a general synthesis of Illinois state finance which provides a description of the expenditure programs and revenue sources of Illinois state government and, because of the close relationship between state and local finance, gives a description of some important aspects of local finance. This descriptive material provides the background for an analysis of the economic burdens imposed by the Illinois tax system and of the political forces which have created the existing system. The descriptive material is organized according to the following categories: (1) expenditure trends and patterns, 1942-65; (2) state general revenue; (3) state finance and local governments; (4) state and local tax burdens of Illinois and other states; and (5) the politics of taxation in Illinois.

Two types of appraisals of Illinois state finance are made. One, a normative appraisal, is based upon criteria elaborated from the literature of economics and political science and from the author's own opinions and sense of values. The second appraisal is a positive or non-normative one which attempts to explain why results are as they are.

In his normative appraisal, the author first looks at expenditure decisions. In his judgment, the output of public services in Illinois is far too low. Yet, this low level is clearly not the result of inability to afford better services. In only three other states are state and local taxes a smaller proportion of personal income. The weakness in the Illinois financial system is the very limited use which has been made of available administrative and budgeting techniques such as PPB. It is suggested that budgetary decisions might be quite different from existing ones if such budgeting techniques were used.

With regard to the Illinois tax structure, the author feels that both state and local taxes come off very badly when judged according to the criterion of equity. For example, when the question of vertical equity is considered, it is apparent that the burden of Illinois state and local taxation on low-income groups is so great that it becomes extremely unlikely, if not mathematically impossible, that the combined burden upon upper income groups would be greater than that upon the lowest income group.

The Illinois tax system falls far short of raising sufficient revenue to meet the cost of providing the existing level of public services without frequent changes in the tax rate. In fact, the elasticity of expenditures and the inelasticity of the tax system virtually guarantee that major rate changes or new taxes will be needed each biennium. Under the present system, the biennial arguments over taxes produce neither

careful review of expenditure nor review of the tax and equity aspects of the tax system.

From the viewpoint of administrative feasibility (not the same thing as quality of administration) the Illinois tax system rates reasonably well, with the sales tax being relatively easy to administer while the local property tax is the most difficult.

Turning to a positive analysis of why the Illinois tax system is as it is, the author sketches some of the factors that must be considered if one is to understand the nature of tax and expenditure decision making in Illinois and the nature of the decisions which result: (1) the complexity of the issues involved in public finance decisions; (2) the very high cost of obtaining information in terms of time and money for voters, legislators, and administrative and judicial decision makers; (3) the conflicts of interest which result because most of the decisions which are made impose real losses upon some of the parties involved and represent real gains to others; and (4) the political motives of decision makers.

As the author points out, reform of the tax system or of the budgeting mechanism does not come easily in Illinois. However, since publication of his study, a major reform has been made--the establishment of a state income tax in August, 1969. (AL)

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208. THE PROPERTY TAX AND THE SPATIAL PATTERN OF GROWTH WITHIN URBAN AREAS

(a) William Joseph Beeman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Monograph 16, by the Urban Land Institute, 1200-18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 78 pp. $4.00 per copy. LC 68-59480. (c) Syracuse University, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, under sponsorship of the Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the effects of property taxes on urban development. Specifically, the study deals with the relationship between the growth patterns of property development and the corresponding distribution of property tax burdens within the Syracuse, New York, area.

It has been charged that property tax differentials within metropolitan areas influence metropolitan location decisions in a manner adverse to the efficient allocation of urban land. Because of the growth of urbanism in the United States, the problem of organizing urban areas must be viewed as an increasingly important national efficiency consideration.

Method. Average tax burdens in each jurisdiction of Onondaga County (Syracuse) were examined. Statistical relationships between these tax burdens and the pattern of property development were then derived. Both simple correlation and multiple regression were employed to estimate the direction and magnitude of association among the variables.

Findings. The property tax burden is related to the pattern of urban growth, although it probably is not a major determinant. The tax burden was associated more closely with residential growth than with nonresidential growth. Property tax is not a major business cost, but is a major cost for owners of residential property.

The level of residential taxes was positively associated with residential development in town areas and negatively associated with residential development in the village areas. On the average, the rate of increase in effective tax rates tended to be greater than the rate of property growth. Property density was found to be the most important determinant of responsiveness to tax rate increases. Its negative correlation suggested that there is more resistance to tax rate increases in older, developed communities, as well as communities with large amounts of nonresidential property. It was also found that there is less resistance to tax increases when a relatively large percentage of the tax base consists of residential property and when water and sewer services are included in public services provided.

Thus, it would appear that variations in property tax burdens within urban areas do interfere to some degree with the efficient allocation of urban space, particularly where residential property is involved. (MP)

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209. LAND VALUE TAX STUDY

(a) Mason Gaffney. (b) Completed. A preview of the study was published in a report, "Financing Urban Needs $$," Nation's Cities, March, 1969, pp. 39-42. (c) Individual research, under contract with the Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what could be expected if a city were to: (1) stop collecting any property tax at all on improvements; (2) assess all land as if the owner were putting it to a use commensurate with its market price, whether he was or not; and (3) raise the tax rate on location values high enough to make up for the revenue loss from not taxing improvements.

Method. This study involved a sampling of more than 2,500 separate land parcels in the City of Milwaukee over a four-year period. Although dealing specifically with Milwaukee, the results of the study could likely apply to any similar city that collects approximately two-thirds of the property levy from improvements and one-third from location values.

Findings. According to the study, the following results would occur in response to the hypothetical shift in property tax levy: (1) The shift would roughly triple the tax take from idle land, parking lots, gas stations, slums and other decaying or obsolescent buildings that add little value to the land they use. It would be almost prohibitively unprofitable to keep close-in land idle or misused. (2) It would increase tax revenue by about 50 percent from properties whose improvement value approximates location value; make no change in revenue properties whose improvement-to-land ratio is close to the city average of two to one; and cut tax by 40 to 75 percent on good homes, apartments, and office buildings whose improvement value is likely to run four times their location value. (3) The prospect of lower taxation on improved land would jump the market price of close-in locations ripe for rebuilding; and increased tax loads would apply heavy pressure on the owners of underused land to put it to more productive and profitable use. (4) The shift would end the need of subsidy for urban renewal and, in fact, create a redevelopment and building boom. (5) This potential boom would make city planning both more necessary and more effective. (6) More intensive use of valuable, close-in land near the center of the city would be stimulated, thus easing slum unemployment problems by drawing factories closer to these areas. (7) Tax would be reduced on most owner-occupied homes. (8) The local tax base would no longer be subject to accelerating erosion as older buildings deteriorate. (9) The costs of assessment would drop since inspection of improvements would no longer be necessary. (SD)

● POLICE POWER

210. THE AESTHETICS OF ZONING--SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

(a) Sophie Mitrisin. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 107, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, December, 1969, 9 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) New York City, Department of City Planning, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography provides sources for investigating the relationship between aesthetics of zoning and problems of poverty. In his introduction, the investigator states that current research in sense perception reaffirms earlier findings that aesthetic preference is a cultural phenomenon dependent upon familiarity, social and educational differences, and on psychological factors due to individual differences. Many zoning decisions involving aesthetics in the inner city and central business districts of urban areas are made according to the preferences of professional urban designers or in response to those of anticipated consumers of particular goods or services, whom businessmen or government officials would like to draw into an area. Very seldom are the aesthetic preferences of poverty groups taken into account concerning projects in their neighborhoods. The researcher maintains that the social and economic conditions, which are often the overriding factors in determining the way of life in these areas, may play an important part in forming the aesthetic values of the poverty stricken. Yet little is known about what these aesthetic values are, much less how they are determined. To be able to provide services which meet the needs of people living in urban centers, zoning decisions must regard the aesthetic preferences of these people. Methods of identifying affirmative aesthetic expressions of poverty groups are greatly needed. (SD)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

211. SUPRANATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONAL ADJUDICATION

(a) Forest L. Grieves. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1969, 181 pp. + appendices. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-17362. (c) University of Arizona, Department of Government. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the author discusses the concept of supranationalism as it is applied by international judicial bodies. The word "supranational" implies some form of political or legal power beyond the nation. On the other hand, traditional national sovereignty refers to the ultimate control of nations over their own actions. The author declares that a dilemma exists between the concept of national sovereignty and the need to somehow regulate these actions, to insure world order. Thus, some form of supranationalism is needed.

The book examines the existence of national sovereignty, as modified by international judicial bodies, and evaluates the role of international courts in achieving world order. Five international courts are studied in depth: the Central American Court of Justice, the Permanent Court of International Justice, the International Court of Justice, the Court of the European Communities, and the European Court of Human Rights. Grieves studies each court in terms of (1) the expectations of the statesmen who created it; (2) the statutory basis of the court; and (3) the actual practice of the court.

Findings. Sovereignty, although a basic right of any nation, is subject to limitations imposed by world politics and restrictions imposed by nations, themselves. International judiciary bodies are a product of both types of limitations.

Nations will not give up any of their decision-making powers unless they can see a good reason for doing so. Larger nations are less likely to feel a need for supranational authority because they are strong enough to guard their interests without it. In the cases of the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Court of Justice, the nations, especially the leading nations, were not ready to give them supranational decision-making powers. On the other hand, the Central American Court of Justice was given broad powers, but political reality negated these powers. The degree of real power given to the courts, with the exception of the Central American Court, has been carefully controlled by the participant nations.

Most nations have not accepted compulsory jurisdiction for any international court. The few nations that have accepted it have done so with reservations, which usually rob the original acceptance of any meaning. Only the Court of the European Communities has full supranational powers.

The jurisdiction granted an international court is derived totally from the will of the parties. However, this will may not be present in a given case. Difficulty arises when a nation is brought before an international court against its will. Then, the nation, tempered only by its sense of legal obligation or by international public opinion, prevails. Fortunately, most nations do not commit themselves to a greater jurisdiction than they are willing to accept.

The Court of the European Communities is the only one not suffering from lack of use. The reluctance of nations to resort to international courts is due to three main factors: (1) sovereign nations are fearful of losing a case; (2) distrust of the impartiality of the judges; and (3) the distrust by the Communist bloc and developing nations of a "capitalist" or "colonial" court. Ultimately the authority and jurisdiction of an international court rests on the degree of political and social concensus that exists. (MP)

212. URBAN AMERICA AND THE FEDERAL SYSTEM

(a) Allen D. Manvel. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, October, 1969, 140 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This report outlines the kinds of changes recommended by the Commission to be made in governmental institutions,

including programs and processes intended to avert domestic chaos. It draws on Commission reports over the past decade, and assembles findings related to race relations, civil disorder, rising taxes, deteriorating services, escalating crime, and the growing pollution and congestion of the urban environment. The purpose is to outline the steps needed to restore balance among levels of government. Proposals directed at the states include: providing massive financial aid for urban redevelopment, low-income housing, mass transit, and major city functions; and provision of technical assistance to smaller municipalities and counties. Federal funds for states are available only where adequate administrative machinery exists, and where states supply at least half the non-federal share of funds. Where no such machinery exists, a federal-local relationship is permitted on an individual program basis. The Commission also recommends: grant consolidation at federal and state levels; strengthening planning and budgeting; shortening the ballot; curbing and consolidating special purpose districts at the local level; providing governors with strong administrative reorganization authority; making local planning staffs responsible to political governing bodies instead of independent commissions; increasing the capability of state legislatures in state planning, including annual sessions, year-round professional staffing, and adequate compensation. Another area repeatedly emphasized by the Commission is the need to simplify the chaotic array of overlapping local governments, which can only be accomplished by overhauling outdated state statutes and constitutions. (BK)

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213. REGIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

(a) David L. Norrgard. (b) Completed and published under the above title, and subtitled "A Study of Intergovernmental Cooperation and Coordination," by Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 58 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 69-20368. (c) Public Administration Service. (d) None.

Problem. Demonstrate to those involved with local law enforcement, the advantages of intergovernmental programs and arrangements in relation to traditional local police services. In reviewing police organization in the United States, this monograph stresses the need for coordination among certain police services if our society is to meet the increasing problem of providing adequate law enforcement. The researcher recognizes the desire for local control of the police function. He emphasizes cooperation in the supportive police services and activities, such as recruitment, training, research and planning, records and communications, laboratory work, detention, criminal investigation, and special task force operations. By using intergovernmental cooperative arrangements, the smaller police departments will have available a total law enforcement program and at the same time be able to devote more of their resources to police patrol. Programs are discussed involving arrangements on intermunicipal, county, regional, and municipal-state levels. Examples of numerous programs already in operation on these levels are provided. A portion of the research for this monograph was undertaken for the Office of Law Enforcement Assistance, U. S. Department of Justice, and incorporated in a report for The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice. (SD)

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214. ADMINISTRATION OF FEDERALLY-AIDED STATE PROGRAMS IN ILLINOIS: STATE AGENCY VIEWPOINTS

(a) Edwin L. Sterling and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Illinois Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation, Senate Room 547, State Capitol, Springfield, Ill. 62706, January, 1969, 38 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Illinois, Illinois Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation. (d) None. This report is a sequel to A Tabulation of Federally-Aided State Programs in Illinois for the 74th Biennium.

Problem. To examine the impact of federally-aided programs on Illinois state programs by identifying the problems and complaints of state agencies administering federal funds.

Method. The Commission contacted Illinois state agencies through a questionnaire requesting comments on: (1) problems in taking advantage of and administering federal grant programs; (2) effects of federal programs on total agency programs; (3) issues related to advising localities about available federal programs; and (4) overlapping and related federally aided state programs. This report is based largely on the replies and follow-up discussions with the state agencies.

Findings. Common problems identified by responding state agencies appear to be related to: dissimilar qualifying requirements, rules, and regulations of various federal agencies; long, detailed, and complicated grant applications; excessive delays in processing applications; difficulties in obtaining necessary information from federal agencies; inadequate state matching and participation in existing federal programs; erratic and inadequate federal funding of programs; conflicting budget periods of the state and federal governments; and effects of federal funding on total program planning within state agencies. Almost all agencies expressed the need for more state and federal funding. They also indicated that federal aid allows them to provide more and better services than they would be able to provide without it, and that the award of a federal grant outweighs the difficulties in applying for such funds. Specific recommendations for the State of Illinois are also included in the report. (SD)

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215. FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO CITIES AND TOWNS

(a) Robert D. Webb and Daniel M. O'Sullivan. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a report to the Massachusetts Senate and House of Representatives, by the Legislative Research Bureau, Legislative Research Council, State House, Boston, Mass. 02133, January, 1969, 86 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Massachusetts, Legislative Research Council, Legislative Research Bureau. (d) None.

Problem. This report discusses federal aid to local communities, with emphasis on the federal grant-in-aid system from a state and local perspective. Attention is given to the problems inherent in the federal-state-local relationship, the development and growth of grants-in-aid, and current trends directed toward meeting local needs. The report reviews steps to obtain federal aid and focuses on some of the grant programs of particular interest to local jurisdictions. Also included is a review of critics' suggestions regarding the means necessary to expedite aid and make it more effective on the local level than it is through the present grant-in-aid system. Specifically covered in the report is the need for partnership with the federal government, growth and development of federal aid, local government and grant eligibility, and specialized areas of assistance. (SD)

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216. THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN URBAN AFFAIRS

(a) Ralph S. Regula, John P. Bay, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Staff Research Report No. 99 by the Committee to Study the Role of the State in Urban Affairs, Ohio Legislation Service Commission, State House, Columbus, Ohio 43215, March, 1969, 13 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Ohio Legislative Service Commission, Committee to Study the Role of the State in Urban Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what state programs and statutory and constitutional changes would enable Ohio state government to effectively assist, direct, and support cities in the solution of urban problems. This study examines several urban problems in their Ohio context and tries to determine the role of the state in relation to them. The characteristics of Ohio's urban areas are discussed, focusing on the eight largest metropolitan areas. A Committee report is also included.

Problems considered include poverty, substandard housing, lack of relevant education, crime and delinquency, lack of recreational opportunities, environmental pollution attributable to increasing solid wastes, and traffic congestion and inadequate transportation.

The state can or does operate programs which deal with existing or potential urban problems. Present examples include water pollution control, adult corrections, and some urban highway construction. State assumption of urban-related programs should be most meaningful when it eliminates confusion or inequity that exists because a number of

jurisdictions affect individuals in different ways (e. g., a state housing code to replace many individual ones) or when it is the only economical way to meet the needs of smaller urban areas (e. g., a state police training program).

States can support local programs financially and otherwise, as well. For example, public assistance is administered locally with a relatively minor amount of local funding, but state and federal laws require the programs, set the standards under which they operate, and provide the funds which determine the level of assistance which will be met. As used here, state support is primarily financial. It can take the form of loans, grants, or tax sharing arrangements. State support may be used to "buy-in" on federal programs by contributing a percentage of the local share of costs. States can also provide various kinds of technical assistance to communities.

A state may regulate certain local government activities that have area-wide implications or are matters of state concern. One form of such state action is imposition of rigorous statutory standards for the performance of local functions in urban areas. The state may pass enabling legislation to permit local governments to provide certain services. The state has granted its local governments many powers, but it frequently hedges on what it permits and, in the process, diffuses responsibility and defeats what it seeks to accomplish. This is true of municipal income tax laws, county permissive tax laws, and laws which were enacted to provide for more comprehensive governmental entities to deal with urban problems.

This study does not define what the state should do with respect to any particular urban problem. No one approach fits all situations. But the study does indicate many ways that Ohio can strengthen its present role in urban affairs. (MP)

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217. LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM BUDGETING

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch, Harold M. Somers, and others. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This project focuses on ways of improving the design and implementation of program budgeting systems by gaining a better understanding of the decision-making problems local public officials face, and the present budgeting processes under which they operate. The study includes a comprehensive analysis of existing federal-state-local interrelationships through grants-in-aid programs.

Method. Budget formats for local program budgets will be designed and a number of relevant benefit-cost analyses made with major emphasis on education, health, welfare, recreation, and police programs. Investigations into the theory and practices of local planning and their relationship to program budgeting will also be undertaken. (WZH)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

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218. UNIVERSITY COOPERATIVE ACTION ON URBAN AFFAIRS

A new Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs has been established by directors of centers and institutes for urban affairs from private and public universities across the United States. The objectives of this Council are to: (1) promote more effective policies and procedures concerning the development of basic and applied research programs dealing with urban affairs in universities; (2) provide a forum for exchanging information on mutual problems regarding these programs and outlets for releasing research findings about urbanism; and (3) foster the development of urban affairs as a professional and academic field. At its first full meeting, which took place in Washington, D. C., April 23-25, 1970, the Council discussed university involvement in urban affairs during the 1970's and elected a governing board.

The major membership in the Council will be institutional at $100.00 a year. Provisions are made for individual and adjunct members at $10.00 per year. Further information may be obtained from Council of University Institutes for Urban Affairs, University Station Box 908, Arlington, Tex. 76010. (SD)

219. CENTER FOR URBAN RESEARCH (CURE) AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

The University of Pennsylvania has set up a Center for Urban Research to centralize information concerning urban-related research and teaching in progress at the University. Its resources are available to agencies throughout Pennsylvania and the Delaware Valley Region, for short-term consulting by individuals as a public service, and for longer-range studies on a contract basis. The Center will be equipped to assist research teams of all campus departments and institutes in setting up, funding, and publishing results of their research. It will study problems cutting across departmental lines, and will help create educational programs in urban affairs for other departments of the University. The Center intends to establish an Urban Simulation Laboratory, where all available computer models simulating land-use development and social processes will be accessible for University use. An Urban Documentation Center for published and computer-stored data is among the early projects.

Robert B. Mitchell, Director of the Center, defines its goals: (1) to increase understanding of urban settlements as phenomena, and as they influence human welfare and development; (2) to define and contribute to the solution of problems of human settlements, especially the Philadelphia region; and (3) to improve opportunities for education and training in these fields. For further information, write to: Center for Urban Research, 3812 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104. (BK)

220. WESTERN BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES INSTITUTE --1969

The Western Behavioral Sciences Institute was founded in 1959 to advance human welfare by contributing to man's effort to bring his social and interpersonal relations under greater rational and humanitarian influence. The Institute seeks to do this through behavioral science research and programs of action. In order to deal adequately with social issues in their natural complexity, the Institute seeks to advance beyond an interdisciplinary approach toward the development of a coherent unified behavioral science that can provide a guide to action.

Three new programs are currently being developed: Understanding Society, Urban Progress, and Peace and Conflict Resolution. The Understanding Society Program is directed toward greater coherence among the behavioral sciences. The program attempts to move in this direction first by conducting surveys of particular content areas in an effort to glean and synthesize existing knowledge and to identify potential connections with neighboring content areas. Secondly, it proposes to construct successively more encompassing frameworks and models which incorporate existing theory into a progressively more complete understanding of society. This second part of the program is an attempt to bring the revolutionary scientific perspective of the general systems, cybernetics, communication, and information theory movement to bear on the sociocultural system in the manner set forth by Walter Buckley.

The Urban Progress Research Program has a twofold purpose: First, to provide a resource for the community by focusing behavioral science knowledge and research techniques on the efforts being made toward urban progress and, second, to advance our scientific understanding of the complexity of urban life through research and development. Over the past few years, a number of studies have been conducted which contribute to these purposes, including an economic input-output model, a longitudinal study of citizen participation, an urban simulation game, a reputational study concerning the identification of community influentials, and a survey of poverty conditions.

The Peace and Conflict Resolution Research Program seeks to enrich research on conflict at the urban, racial, and economic levels with analogous studies at the international level. A current study in this program is a multi-national student survey of the basic values, aspirations, attitudes, and belief structures of 4,000-5,000 young persons from 20 countries, who are selected on the basis of likely future elite status. Other studies include the use of international relations simulations to examine a theory of de-escalation of conflict; an investigation of the role of organizational, situational, and personality variables in crises decision-making; and the gathering of evidence to study the effects of threat across the behavioral science disciplines.

In addition to the three major programs described above, the Institute conducts other activities that contribute to its

programs: Dyadic Logic, Simulation Gaming, and Communications. A Post-Doctoral Training program is also conducted for behavioral scientists.

Publications reporting on the Institute's research and films are available from the Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, 1150 Silverado, La Jolla, Calif. 92037. (AL)

● BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

221. URBAN AND REGIONAL REFERENCES: SUPPLEMENT 1968 (CANADA)

In December, 1969, the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research published its fifth issue of Urban and Regional References to research, an indexed bibliography of documents relating to urbanization and urban affairs in Canada. Executive Officer of the Council is Alan Armstrong. Editor of References is Sheila Dobson. The items cited appeared, for the most part, in 1968. They are entered in the language in which they were received by the Council, and are often accompanied by a brief abstract. Both published and unpublished documents are listed, arranged alphabetically by author within fifty divisions under eight main subject sections: general subjects, physical environment, population and social characteristics, urban-regional settlement, economics, transportation and communication, government and administration, and urban-regional development. Also included is a section describing research work in progress. At the end are indices for the authors and all geographical locations.

Copies of the 160-page Urban and Regional References: Supplement 1968 are available at $3.00 per copy from the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Suite 511, 151 Slater, Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada. (SD)

222. 1969 METROPOLITAN AREA ANNUAL

The 1969 Metropolitan Area Annual, edited by Iliana S. Hastings and Wendell G. Lorang, Jr., is intended as a concentrated metropolitan research tool helping to provide an overview of recent metropolitan developments. It contains articles on federal, state, and local actions that have had a significant impact on metropolitan areas and provides a variety of information about Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). An elaboration of the criteria used in designating SMSA's is followed by a population listing of the 233 current SMSA's broken down into their component cities and counties. Then the economic and demographic trends shaping the changing character of the SMSA's are analyzed. The Annual also furnishes directories of addresses for state agencies for local affairs, metropolitan planning commissions, metropolitan councils of governments, and centers for metropolitan research. A metropolitan surveys section contains information about 811 state, interstate, national, and foreign studies bearing in some way on metropolitan areas. The indexed bibliography, which appears at the end of the volume, supplies 425 entries referring to recently-released books, articles, pamphlets, and miscellaneous government publications in the field.

The 1969 Metropolitan Area Annual may be obtained from the State University of New York at Albany, Graduate School of Public Affairs, 179 Partridge St., Albany, N. Y. 12203, 1969, 229 pp. $5.00 per copy. LC 66-63705. (SD)

223. UNIVERSITY URBAN RESEARCH CENTERS

Published by The Urban Institute as part of a project funded by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, University Urban Research Centers is a directory of information on nearly 200 such centers throughout the United States, with emphasis on the type of research being conducted. Information about past and present projects, staff, major fields, and publications is intended to indicate the scope and dimensions of the centers. Detailed descriptions of these centers are presented alphabetically by name of university. Three additional indices are provided by name of center, states, and center directors. An appendix lists 44 other urban centers for which sufficient information for detailed accounts was not available by publication date. Another appendix contains locations of Community Service Centers which now exist on 51 campuses as university contributions to their communities. Also included in the directory is a section focusing on four centers providing examples of new approaches to urban problems: University of California at Berkeley, Center for Planning and Development Research; University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies; University of

Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Bureau of Community Planning; and Portland State University, The Urban Studies Center.

The directory was prepared by Reed Martin and Grace M. Taher, under the direction of Joseph H. Lewis. Copies of University Urban Research Centers are available from Publications Office, The Urban Institute, 2100 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1969, 141 pp. $3.50 per copy. LC 72-112409. (SD)

224. BUSINESS AND THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT

This bibliography, by Richard S. Rosenbloom, David A. Heider, and Martha G. Coburn, of Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration, is an annotated listing of cases and other teaching materials relevant to business and the urban environment. Most of the items listed are case studies that depict the experiences of decision makers in organizations that must take action on the urban scene. These organizations include both large and small businesses; voluntary community groups; and local, state, and federal governments.

The case studies are grouped under the following ten substantive headings: (1) business and its environment; (2) civil rights and race relations; (3) employment and manpower; (4) ghetto economic and community development; (5) health, education, and welfare; (6) housing; (7) law enforcement and public safety; (8) urban government; (9) urban land development; and (10) urban transportation. Each case listing includes an abstract, identification of relevant subjects and issues, description of the case setting and the groups and persons involved, and identification of ordering source and authorship.

The second section of this guide provides a brief bibliography of important books and government reports dealing with urban problems. There is also a selected listing of motion pictures and tapes.

Available from Intercollegiate Case Clearing House, Soldiers Field Station, Boston, Mass. 02163, 1969, 192 pp. Price not indicated. LC 74-98057. (AL)

225. DIRECTORY OF PLANNING, BUILDING AND HOUSING LIBRARIES: UNITED STATES AND CANADA--1969

This first edition of the Directory of Planning, Building and Housing Libraries: United States and Canada has been compiled and edited by Mary L. Knobbe, Dorothy Kaufman, Marjorie Landis, and Sophie Mitrisin, a committee from the Planning, Building, and Housing Section of the Special Libraries Association, as a research tool for those involved in the planning process. Approximately 1,250 questionnaires were sent to individuals and organizations from the membership lists of several professional institutes and societies to obtain library information. About 50 percent of the organizations replied, forming the basis for the Directory. The Directory consists of two sections: one lists libraries by state, then alphabetically by cities; the other provides addresses of agencies and institutions that have no libraries. Information concerning the subjects, geographical locations, forms of materials, and services included in the libraries is provided in the entries, as well as the libraries' full names, addresses, phone numbers, and size of staff.

The 36-page Directory is available at $5.00 per copy from Planning, Building, and Housing Libraries, P. O. Box 352, College Park, Md. 20740. (SD)

226. THE CALIFORNIA HANDBOOK

The California Handbook is a comprehensive guide to sources of current information, facts, proposals and opinion, about California: its government and politics, environment, society, economy, educational system, history, arts, and literature. Within these broad areas are encompassed nearly a hundred topics related to California as a separate and continuing social, cultural, and political environment. The emphasis is on private organizations, governmental agencies, special libraries and collections, museums, and research institutes. Also listed are specialized periodicals, significant books and reports, bibliographies, and directories.

Available from Center for California Public Affairs, Box 505, Claremont, Calif. 91711, August, 1969, 300 pp. $6.95 per copy. (AL)

227. METROPOLITAN NEW ORLEANS URBAN AFFAIRS BIBLIOGRAPHY

This unannotated bibliography by Carl L. Harter, consists of reports, articles, books, and other publications dealing with the Metropolitan New Orleans area, that have been written during the past ten years. Entries are listed under the following 12 headings: annual reports and periodical publications; business, commerce, and industry; crime, juvenile delinquency, police procedure; education and schools; finances and economy; government; health; housing, income and employment; planning; politics and voting; population, demography, and family planning; and sociological and leadership studies.

Metropolitan New Orleans Urban Affairs Bibliography is published by the Urban Studies Center, Tulane University, New Orleans, La. 70118, June, 1969, 103 pp. Price not indicated. (SD)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

228. APPLICATION OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND REMOTE SENSING IMAGERY TO URBAN RESEARCH AND STUDIES

This unannotated bibliography, prepared by G. Lenis Berlin and William W. Ray, of Northern Arizona University's Department of Geography, offers approximately 200 entries on aerial photography and remote sensing as applied to urban analyses. Entries include major studies in the area, those that pertain to the more recent innovations in the subject area, as well as several articles and monographs that describe the application of such sensors as thermal infrared and radar.

The entries are listed in alphabetical order by author, with no formal categorical breakdown. However, two types of investigations are distinguished: (1) those that have applied aerial photography or remote sensing to solving a specific problem; and (2) investigations that have revealed the potential of using aerial imagery in urban analysis, generally.

Available under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 119, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, March, 1970, 16 pp. $1.50 per copy. (MP)

● NEW PERIODICALS

229. GROWTH AND CHANGE--A JOURNAL OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

In January, 1970, the College of Business and Economics at the University of Kentucky published its first issue of Growth and Change, an interdisciplinary quarterly concerned with regional development in the United States and abroad. Devoted mainly to scholarly articles, its purpose is to explore regional programs and problems, particularly their public policy implications, and to report significant research relating to them. Volume I, No. 1, includes articles pertaining to regional economics in the U. S.; federal spending for human resources and its effect upon the growth rate in depressed areas; Tanzania's manpower training program; and the Swedish labor market and general economic policy--lessons for the U. S. A book review section, examining twenty-five books in this first issue, is appended.

Edited by Lawrence R. Klein, Growth and Change is available from the College of Business and Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506. Annual subscription rates are $5.00, domestic; $7.00, foreign. Single copies available at $1.25 each. (JS)

230. ENVIRONMENT AND BEHAVIOR

Environment and Behavior is a new interdisciplinary journal concerned with the study, design, and control of the physical environment and its interaction with human behavioral systems. Edited by Gary H. Winkel of the Environmental Psychology Program, City University of New York, this periodical is intended to report experimental and theoretical research focusing on the influence of the physical environment on human behavior at the individual, group, and institutional scales. Articles deal with the following areas: (1) theoretical and methodological work of a general nature; (2) research relating to evaluation of the effectiveness of environments designed to accomplish specific objectives; (3) beliefs, meanings,

values, and attitudes of individuals or groups concerning various environments, such as wilderness areas, neighborhoods, and cities; (4) physical environments whose human mission is largely implicit or socially undeveloped; and (5) planning, policy, or political action aimed at controlling environment or behavior. The first issue, June, 1969, contained articles about perceptual selection and memory of cities in the view from expressways, the sonic environment of cities, perception of natural environments, equivalence and distortion of the perceptual environment, and an intergroup comparison of connotative dimensions in architecture.

Environment and Behavior was published twice in 1969, will be published three times in 1970, and quarterly thereafter, by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. Further information and subscriptions are available from the above address. Yearly rates are: individual--$7.00; institutional--$10.00; and single copies--$5.00. All are $1.00 more outside United States and Canada. (SD)

231. URISA NEWS

URISA News is a bi-monthly newsletter of the Urban and Regional Information Systems Association, intended to serve primarily as a medium for communication between its members.

Contents include conference announcements and proceedings, descriptions of current urban research projects at universities and government agencies, and announcements of new appointments received and made by members and member institutions.

For further information write Ronald Henry, Editor, URISA News, c/o Control Data Corporation, 8100 34th Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440. (MP)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

232. DERELICT BRITAIN

(a) John Barr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 240 pp. 7s per copy, paper. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines Britain's problem of reclaiming and preserving her land resources, with special attention focused upon the Swansea Valley project.

Land in Britain is becoming more scarce, and is socially priceless. Yet large areas of the North and West are now useless, scarred by more than a century of industrial plundering. In October, 1966, an avalanche of coal sludge buried 28 adults and 116 children in the Welsh valley of Aberfan. Other dereliction has less dramatic consequences, but contributes to a degraded environment in which many people continue to live among the remnants of dying industries.

The competing demand on the scarce land resources of Britain makes it imperative that reclamation of derelict land become a national priority.

The lower Swansea Valley project, organized in 1960 by the University College of Swansea, South Wales, brought an interdisciplinary approach to the problem with the overall aim of bringing the area back into the natural stream of social and economic use. A series of studies was conducted: physical studies including a geological survey to describe the surface and subsurface structure; a botanical survey to determine re-vegetation techniques, soil mechanics, and hydrology; and socioeconomic studies such as employment, housing, and human ecology. Overlapping both these groupings were land-use and transportation studies. Altogether six departments of the University College of Swansea were involved, as well as the Welsh office, Swansea Corporation, landowners, industrialists, the Forestry Commission, volunteer youth groups, and the Regular and Territorial Army. A programme of practical reclamation was conducted concurrently with the surveys, and the master plan was completed in 1967.

Findings. Due to political inertia there remains a national lack of commitment to action in reclaiming derelict land. The Swansea Valley Project, despite the production of a comprehensive land-use and social plan and demonstration projects, remains a blueprint for the future, rather than a present reality. A national political commitment to action is necessary in order to combat the national problem of dereliction. The few enlightened local authorities and industries, and groups such as the Civic Trust, do not possess the resources to tackle the problem. At present, the problem of dereliction is ranked below the elimination of unemployment, slum housing, and poverty. Yet these are often corollaries of dereliction. New housing, new industry, new jobs can radiate from the revival of derelict lands, estimated as 250,000 acres in extent.

Legislation is required to end pollution of land, along the lines of the Water and Clean Air Act. The nation should set a definite goal, ideally ten years, for reclamation. Local planning authorities should be required to produce detailed blueprints for reclamation within their overall development plans. A national land reclamation agency, along the lines of the Ruhr Planning Authority, should be created, with powers of overall

control and coordination of reclamation programmes, as well as resolve conflicting demands by other government departments. A funding of about 35 million pounds over the next ten years would probably be sufficient to clear the hard core of dereliction.

The objectives of a Clean Land Act would also include prevention of future dereliction. Whenever possible, mineral extraction should be made constructive. This means the national coordination of location of industries which use by-products of extractive industries, and wider use of spoil as landfill, and sub-bases for roadworks. National recreation areas can be created from abandoned quarry and gravel workings. If the commitment is not developed, the environment will continue to deteriorate to a point where reclamation is a last ditch fight for survival, rather than a means of adding to the national land resources. (MKM)

233. TECHNOLOGICAL INJURY: THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES ON ENVIRONMENT, LIFE, AND SOCIETY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) John Rose (ed.) (b) Completed and published under the above title by Gordon and Breach Science Publishers Ltd., 12 Bloomsbury Way, London W.C.1, 1969, 224 pp. Two editions: Reference edition, $19.50 per copy; $15.60 if prepaid. Professional edition, $10.00 per copy; $8.00 if prepaid. LC 70-85747. (c) Blackburn College of Technology and Design. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the effects of technology on the environment, life, and society. It tries to present the potential and actual dangers of technological advances. The theme of the book is that "technology is a good servant but a bad master."

Fifteen experts on the relationship between technology and the environment have contributed articles. The articles are arranged under two sections. Part One, "Pollution of the Environment," is concerned with the general relationship between man and the environment, air pollution, water pollution, pollution of outer space, radioactive wastes, drugs in animal feeds, and pesticides. Part Two, "Effects on Society and Life," covers such topics as the risks and benefits of drugs used by man, genetic adaptation of man to the environment, the effects of computers on society, and the effects of transportation improvements on society. Two chapters are devoted to the impact of noise and psychological stresses on man; another examines the implications of technology on leisure time; and a final chapter summarizes the effect of technological change on society. (MP)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

234. PROGRAMME OF STUDIES IN THE FIELD OF MANPOWER PLANNING (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) B. Ahamad. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in Fall, 1969. (c) London School of Economics and Political Science, Higher Education Research Unit, under sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council. (d) None.

Problem. To conduct a range of studies on manpower forecasting for educational planning. To this end, three specific projects are to be undertaken: (1) an evaluation of past forecasts of the demand for qualified manpower in Britain and abroad; (2) the demand for social science graduates in Britain; and (3) educational rate of return analysis and its role in educational planning. (JAP)

● MIGRATION

235. METROPOLITAN AREAS OF CARACAS IMMIGRATION SURVEY

(a) Nestor Gabaldon Mejia. (b) In process. (c) Estadistica y Censos Nacionales Caracas, Venezuela, under sponsorship of The Population Council. (d) None.

Problem. To study the demographic and social characteristics of the immigrant population of metropolitan Caracas, Venezuela. This is being undertaken in light of the great concern about the rapid growth of cities in Latin America and whether or not this

growth will eventually contribute to a decline in birth rates. Special reference is being made to these aspects of the problem with respect to Caracas: (1) the history and magnitude of the migrant flow; (2) factors associated with the flow--i. e., place of origin of the migrants, motivation, and whether preceded by relatives; (3) demographic and social characteristics of the immigrant population, including reproductive history, conjugal state, and women's participation in economic activities; and (4) adaptation of the immigrants--occupational history and social involvement. Study will also be made of the extent to which migration to cities affects attitudes and birth rates in Latin America by comparing reproductive behavior of migrants and non-migrants.

Previous Research. This is the third in a series of studies on the immigrant population of metropolitan areas in Latin America, conducted in collaboration with the United Nations Latin American Demographic Center. The previous surveys were the Santiago Survey (1962) and the Metropolitan Lima Survey (1965).

Method. A representative sample of 2,848 households, prepared by the Venezuelan Bureau of Statistics, was interviewed in the metropolitan Caracas area. A general questionnaire solicited general information; two additional questionnaires investigated specific aspects of the adaptation of the immigrants who arrived in the decade 1957-1967 and whose age at arrival was 14 years or more. (MAM)

• SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

236. CUSTOM AND POLITICS IN URBAN AFRICA

(a) Abner Cohen. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of California Press, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, Calif. 94720, September, 1969, 252 pp. $5.50 per copy. LC 68-55743. (c) University of London, School of Oriental Studies, and University of Ibadan, Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a study of the role custom plays in politics within some contemporary urban settings in Africa. It discusses the processes by which, under certain structural circumstances, an ethnic group manipulates values, norms, beliefs, symbols, and ceremonials from its traditional culture in order to develop an informal political organization for use as a weapon in struggles for power and prestige within contemporary political situations. Based on a detailed study of a network of socially exclusive and politically autonomous Hausa immigrant communities in Yoruba towns, the researcher analyzes the attempt at Hausa control over trade in certain commodities between the savanna and the forest belt of Nigeria.

Method. The study combines the analysis of social relationships, history, and individual biography within the same conceptual framework, by focusing the discussion on a single community used as a basis for both analysis and presentation. The fieldwork was conducted in the Western Region of the Federation of Nigeria between August, 1962, and November, 1963.

Findings. The researcher found the process of retribalization, as described above, to be as significant in understanding modern African societies as that of political modernization. He shows that this is one of the ways in which informal interest groups, particularly ethnic groups, develop in contemporary society. The extent to which this prevails depends on the rigidity of the state system of the society. (SD)

237. URBAN ANALYSIS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) B. T. Robson. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Cambridge Geographical Study No. 1 by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Road, London N.W.1, England, 1969, 302 pp. Also available from American Branch, 32 E. 57th St., New York, N. Y. 10022. $12.50 per copy, in U. S. LC 68-25086. (c) Cambridge University, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the investigator uses a geographical method of analyzing the social structure of a single town, and uses the results of this analysis in a spatial examination of one facet of the town's sociology, namely the development of attitudes toward education among parents of boys who were about to take the 11-plus examination. In carrying out this analysis, the author shows how disciplines which were once separate are becoming more closely interrelated

when dealing with urban studies. The ecologist's interest in spatial associations and areal patterns is of obvious value to the urban geographer and, in discussing this, the author explores both the relevance of older ecological models and tests the validity of newer approaches. In addition, he shows how necessary it is for the geographer, in working toward new models and concepts, to incorporate some of the ideas of sociology into his methodology.

Method. As a prelude to his analysis, the investigator discusses general methodology relating to human ecology and the geography of towns, and to urban social structure--data, techniques, and analysis. Sunderland, an industrial town in the North-East of England, is used as a case study for the application of ecological concepts, discussed in the first part of the book, to a body of empirical data. In delineating the structure of the town, the models of Burgess and Hoyt and the ideas of other ecologists such as Davie are used, to test their validity when applied to an English town. As a further refinement of this approach, the multivariate technique of component analysis is used to analyze the growth and ecological development of residential areas. Using the results of this latter analysis, examination is made of the development of attitudes toward education. Such attitudes are considered an index of social processes operating within an urban environment.

Findings. Three main findings emerge from the Sunderland study. (1) Despite the loosening of the individual's ties to his locality, the study of social differentiation within the town and of the analysis of attitudes to education within the context of such differentiated areas suggests that the urban subarea is of great importance, whether as a reflection of the individual's self-placement in society or as an active agent in the formation of his beliefs and attitudes. (2) The age structure of a given area appears to be one of the vital determinants of residential location and, further, has significant repercussions on the nature of social relations within a given area. (3) The milieu has important effects upon urban social structure. The term "milieu" includes not only the physical environment of housing conditions, but also the less tangible factors of room density and area density, psychological factors such as attitudes, spatial location relative to facilities within the town, and other people or types of people within a given local area. (AL)

238. CONTRIBUTION TO URBAN GROUP SOCIOLOGY: URBAN VOCATION AND ROLES IN POITIERS, FRANCE

(a) Colette Durand and Augustin Antunés. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the French Ministry of Housing and Public Facilities, the Central Agency for Urban Planning and Development, 6 rue Camou, Paris 7, France, 1969. Copies available upon request. (c) Omnium Technique d'Amenagement, under sponsorship of the Central Scientific Research Agency. (d) None.

Problem. To verify the existence and role of certain social groups in urban life in Poitiers, France.

Hypotheses: (1) The attraction or repulsion toward a given street, district, or suburban area by large numbers of the population is due to the influence of small groups who produce models of attraction or repulsion which have a determining influence. (2) The urban view and habits of such groups should vary, at least to a certain level, according to the use they make of their own town.

Method. Interviews were conducted among members of three main social groups: (1) former aristocracy and long-established bourgeoisie living in the center of the city and characterized by residential immobility; (2) leader groups breaking off from aristocratic and bourgeois values; and (3) transitory groups composed of individuals whose values were a combination of the first two.

Findings. The research led to the establishment of a new theoretical framework to account for the action of urban groups in the development of their towns. This framework is based on the concepts of role and vocation and excludes the classic concept of function. The concept of role led to the discovery that urban groups find their definition and act not only in reference to their own town and its history and future but also in reference to nearby towns with which they feel their town has a competitive relationship. (CD)

239. THE URBAN CENTER AND INHABITANTS OF THE CITY: VISIT FREQUENCY AND IMAGES OF THE URBAN CENTER (FRANCE)

(a) P. Metge and C. Lalu. (b) Completed December, 1969. Findings published in four volumes: a resumé, two monographs on Rennes and Toulouse, and a volume summarizing the entire study. Available from Compagnie Générale d'Organisation, 2, Avenue de Segur, 75-Paris (7e), France. 70 Fr. per set. (c) Compagnie Générale d'Organisation, under sponsorship of La Délégation Générale à la Recherche Scientifique. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the role of the urban centers of Rennes and Toulouse, France, as seen by the dwellers of these cities.

Method. Frequency and motivations for visits to the urban center were measured. Interviewees were asked to delineate the limits of the urban center on a plan of the city.

Findings. The geographical delineation of the urban center by the persons interviewed varied according to their place of residence. Those living in the urban center enlarged the boundaries of the urban center, while those living in the other urban sections described a smaller central area. Most defined the urban center according to its commercial function. (CD)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC THEORY

240. REGIONAL PLANNING AND THE LOCATION OF INDUSTRY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Derek Lee. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Heinemann Educational Books, Ltd., London, 88 pp. 6s per copy, paper. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines Britain's unemployment problem and the government's efforts to alleviate it through regional planning and location of industry. Certain regions of Britain are especially liable to persistent and heavy unemployment, while others remain relatively prosperous. Such unemployment is usually the result of an area becoming over dependent on one particular industry or set of related industries in which employment is stagnant or declining. As the demand for these products--typically the four basic industries of coal, iron and steel, shipbuilding and textiles--decreases, so high unemployment results. Despite the fact that the government has, for the past forty years, attempted to deal with the problems of regional disparities, they have persisted. In essence two problems are defined: The first problem is that of relatively high localized unemployment, while the second is that of an uneven distribution of industry as a whole, with a resultant uneven distribution of population. In the past there has been a failure to distinguish between the two problems, and policy has been uncertain in distinguishing its objectives.

The author begins with a brief introduction to location criteria and a discussion of localizations of industry. This leads to a consideration of costs as the major economic determinant of the location of one individual firm. The evolution of government interaction in one location process is discussed, and divided into two broad types of strategy. The underlying motive of the "pull" policy is that the unemployed and their families should be encouraged and even aided by the central government to move from an area of heavy localized unemployment to one with more favourable employment opportunities. In the case of a "push" policy, firms are encouraged, persuaded, or channelled into areas of high localized unemployment.

Findings. Government encouragement, of itself, is not enough to induce firms to set up in these areas. Consequently, financial incentives have been used, and Industrial Development Certificates have been used to control the location of industry. Attempts to implement a "pull" policy were largely confined to the prewar period; postwar measures have been almost exclusively of the "push" type, except for limited encouragement of intra-regional migration to growth zones. Concern with growth led to a broader regional approach, and from 1962 the emphasis in government policy changed to measures to promote the development of the region as a whole. The study analyzes the framework for regional planning set up

by the Labour Government in 1964, and examines the progress since that time.

The fear of unemployment on a large scale still exists and underlies much of the current thought on regional measures. Recently, attention has been focussed on the appointment of a planning council to assess the problems of each region and suggest suitable growth points for public and private investment. Despite these increased efforts, the problems are still present. This, in itself, is not a condemnation of the type of regional economic policy applied, for there is little evidence to indicate the outcome had there been no state intervention. However, some of the legislation has been confused in its aims. A full employment policy involves some control over industry, but it does not necessitate a "proper" or "balanced" distribution of industry in the spatial context. Such a distribution may well be socially desirable and successive governments have stated this to be a component of their policy. The main aim of the government's regional planning is to secure "a balanced development of the regions." At present the economic consequences of such action are not fully understood, but the greatly increased allocation of resources to regional policy measures renders a detailed and precise knowledge of their direct and indirect consequences imperative. (MKM)

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241. ELEMENTS OF REGIONAL ECONOMICS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Harry W. Richardson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1969, 166 pp. 7s per copy, paper. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This study is a compact introduction to regional economics.

In Britain, regional policy has moved too far ahead of regional science for all its components to be sound and consistent with its objectives. Wide gaps have existed between the approaches of economists, geographers, demographers, and physical planners. Economics must become interdisciplinary if it is to contribute meaningfully to the reshaping of the national structure, in order to maximize the benefits from scarce resources.

The study is divided into three parts. Part I deals with Interregional Macroeconomics. This derives from a scaling down of national income and growth models to the regional level, though each region is also treated as an open economy so that models determine interregional trade and factor flows as well as regional income. Key problems, such as regional income change, fluctuations, stabilization policy, and the determinants of regional growth, may be analyzed within such a framework. Part II, the Nodal Region, explicitly considers the role of location and distance and explores the spatial distribution of population and economic activity within regions. It examines the rationale for agglomeration of industry and people, and the functional linkages: the distribution channels of wholesale and retail goods, intraregional commodity flows, commuting patterns and migration flows, labour areas and journey to work patterns. Exploration of nodal regions requires an explanation of the unevenness of economic activity over space. This implies showing why agglomeration of industry and people is more efficient than dispersal, and defining the levels at which agglomeration may tend to produce dislocations. Part III concerns itself with the planning region in practice, as a vehicle for regional policy, which must combine elements of both the interregional and intraregional analysis. The questions of predictive versus planning models, the relationship of regional to national planning, and goal conflicts are dealt with in the light of the current direction of British regional policy. Finally, some regional planning techniques are described, and the possibilities of their application in British regional planning assessed.

Findings. Regional economics, both in the theoretical and practical sense, is in a state of flux. At best, only a few indicators can be given of its future course and direction. Much of the early work fell within the scope of interregional macroeconomics--notably the industrial location policy which effectively ignored much of the detailed rationale for its location within a particular region. Developments in the future will require a more explicit analysis of distance, and of agglomeration and nodal characteristics. The key to an improved understanding of the spatial distribution of economic activity lies in an integration of regional and

urban analysis within a broader interregional framework. The relationships between economic analysis and regional and urban planning will have to be investigated more deeply through an interdisciplinary approach.

Emerging techniques in regional planning include regional accounting systems, linear programming, input-output analysis, technique for area planning, comparative cost studies, industrial complex analysis, cost-benefit studies, and systems analysis. In Britain, especially, the data requirements for these techniques are vastly more sophisticated than the present levels of data collection. At present heroic assumptions and use of proxy data impede the use of quantitative methods. Regional input-output analysis is probably the cheapest of the possible techniques for analyzing existing economic patterns, while cost-benefit analysis and systems analysis hold potential as decision-aids to a rational choice between competing objectives. (MKM)

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242. LOCATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURES (SWEDEN)

(a) Rolf Back, Hans Dalborg, and Lars Otterbeck. (b) In process. Completion expected Summer, 1970. (c) The Stockholm School of Economics, Economic Research Institute, under sponsorship of the Tri-Centennial Fund of the Bank of Sweden. (d) 15:2-262.

Problem. This study examines the development of some large Swedish companies in different regional environments during the period 1960-1967. From this study the investigators hope to: (1) determine what interrelationships exist between the structure of industrial plants and the structure of the regions in which they are located; (2) find connections between location of a firm's plants and the firm's profitability; and (3) develop a classification system for industrial plants, suitable for the study of the development of industrial structures.

Findings. It is possible to classify industrial plants in terms of their different needs for agglomeration benefits. These benefits are divided into "general" and "specific." This breakdown is a necessity because of the multivariate approach that is being used to study industrial structures. (RB and LO)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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243. PRINCIPAL ASPECTS OF THE PLAN FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(a) Luis E. Tonos. (b) Completed November, 1969. Findings published as a report, "Principales Aspectos del Plan de Desarrollo Industrial de la Republica Dominicana," by National Council on Urban Planning, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, November, 1969, 22 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Council on Urban Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the present system of industrial development in the Dominican Republic and propose a more realistic plan for industrialization.

Findings. If the new method of industrialization is to be realized, the government's role must be more extensive. It must: (1) determine the key agricultural and industrial sectors; (2) raise the literacy level of the population; and (3) limit the country's dependence upon imported goods. The proposed plan would greatly reduce the unemployment problem and favor the creation of specialized labor. This step is a vital one in the modernization process, as in the past 17 years, from 1950 to 1967, industrial activity has remained unchanged and has been primarily concerned with sugar factories. Aside from sugar production, the Dominican Republic's industrial output is practically nonexistent. The economy is therefore highly dependent upon foreign imports. To limit the intake of foreign products, development and use of material resources such as salt and gypsum deposits is recommended. The Law of Industrial Incentive is exhaustively examined and judged as an inadequate stimulus in the installation of new industries. The participation of the Dominican Republic in common markets and in associations of free commerce is regarded as an integral part in lessening its dependence upon foreign imports. The new industrialization plan is to be in effect from 1970 to 1974. (CD)

244. THE INTERMEDIATE AREAS: REPORT OF A COMMITTEE UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF SIR JOSEPH HUNT (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, England, April, 1969, 255 pp. 26s. per copy, paper. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Hunt Committee (A Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Hunt). (d) None.

Problem. The Hunt Committee was appointed to examine the situation in areas outside the designated development areas (which are already receiving financial assistance through the Regional Employment Premium and the Industrial Development Act) where the rate of economic growth gives, or may give cause for concern. The starting point was an assumption that national and regional economic policies are directed to ensuring the fullest and most efficient use of resources and to promoting the most rapid rate of growth possible without causing inflationary pressures or prejudicing balance of payments. Where an area has not been able to adjust fully to change, where it has been growing more slowly than it might, with serious under utilization of manpower, and especially where there is a danger of a downward spiral into a process of self-reinforcing decline, there is cause for concern.

Method. The Committee first sought to identify and quantify causes for concern as measured by a wide range of economic and social criteria, in place of the previous universally accepted measure of unemployment as an indicator of regional distress. Evidence submitted by regions concerned with their economic future was examined against the chosen criteria of industrial structure, use of labour, significant unemployment, low or declining participation rates for women in the labor force, low earnings and slow growth of personal income, heavy reliance on industries whose demand for labour was growing slowly or falling, poor communications, decayed or inadequate environment, and serious net outward migration. On the basis of this study, the Committee was to suggest whether revised policies to influence economic growth were desirable in such areas, and if so what measures should be adopted.

Findings. The major regions outside the development areas where economic growth appeared to be stagnant were the Northwest, and Yorkshire and Humberside Regions. The recommendations were divided into those affecting the human assets, the physical assets, the modification of Industrial Development Certificate policies, and development area policies.

The human assets section recommended an increase in vocational training and vocational education, with the establishment of further government training centres. Small business centres (patterned on those of the U. S. Small Business Administration) would be established to encourage activity and innovation, and would be based on existing universities or regional management training centres. Intraregional mobility would be encouraged, through development of housing and communications.

The physical assets section included recommendations for increased industrial building grants, the identification of potential growth zones and their encouragement with the development of industrial estates and improved physical infrastructure, especially housing and communications. The government was urged to get a target date of 15 years for the reclamation of all derelict land, through the establishment of a land reclamation agency, and to enforce the powers of the Clean Air Act of 1968 to reduce air pollution in the "black areas" of the Northwest, Yorkshire and Humberside, and the Notts/Derby coalfield.

The Industrial Development Certificate procedure should be modified to encourage location of new industries. There should be a comprehensive review of development policies to determine the effectiveness of existing measures, and their consistency with the above recommendations. Progress in the development areas should be reviewed with a view to de-scheduling when appropriate. (MKM)

245. THE TASK AHEAD: ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT TO 1972 (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1969, 113 pp. 10s. 6d. per copy. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Department of Economic Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This document is an assessment of Britain's economic prospects to 1972 and its industrial implications. It was prepared by the government as a basis for consultation with both sides of industry. Discussions have taken place with the National Economic Development Council. The assessment is to be reviewed in the light of economic developments and further consultations with industry.

For the past ten years, Britain's economic performance has been poorer than that of other highly industrialized nations. More important, it has lagged well behind its potential. The resulting gap between performance and potential is a major cause of present dissatisfaction. To help close the gap through improvement of national economic performance is a major purpose of British Economic Planning.

The national economy was analyzed to provide an overall strategy. Solution to the balance of payments problem represented a prerequisite to increasing growth and output, employment and productivity. Other aspects of the economy examined were public expenditure; use of resources; the general prospect for industry, especially the nationalized industries; and regional strategies.

Findings. Three major objectives were identified. First, the achievement of a substantial surplus in the balance of payments by means of a switch of resources from consumption into exports, and import saving so as to achieve a better balance of trade. This implies an increase in the ratio of exports to total output and a decrease in the ratio of consumption to output. Second, a steady improvement in the competitive efficiency of the economy by identifying areas where the use of resources is least efficient, by a concerned effort to improve output per head, and by this and the restraint of incomes, to keep down unit costs. Third, a fuller utilization of resources, including an improvement in the regional balance of the economy. This involves a further and more marked reduction in the disparity between rates of unemployment in the development areas and the rest of the country.

In assessing the general economic prospect, a "wedge" approach was adopted rather than a single fixed rate of growth as in the 1965 National Plan. This gives a range of possibilities. Two main factors may limit the rate of growth. The first may be the growth of productive potential, the rate at which the national product could grow, at a given pressure of demand, given only the physical limitations of manpower, capital, and productivity. Second is a failure to secure the necessary improvement in balance of payments. The government might then be forced to take action to limit the rate of growth below that of which the economy is physically capable. Considering possible trends in both productive potential and the balance of payments, the possible annual growth rate to 1972 lies between 2.8 percent and 4 percent.

It is probable that growth will be relatively slow until balance of payments surpluses have been secured, with the possibility of faster growth as measures to improve industrial efficiency and productivity take effect. Regional policies are expected to make an important contribution to achievement of national objectives. By inducing greater regional participation in the labour force, national productive potential will be increased, and it should be possible to maintain a higher level of national demand without adding inflationary pressures on costs and balance of payments. By inducing a better distribution of economic activity, undue dependence upon industries with declining output and employment will be reduced, and the susceptibility of the development areas to trade cycles lessened. (MKM)

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246. REPORTS OF THE SEMINAR ON ECONOMIC PLANNING AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING (ITALY)

(a) Fernando Clemente (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Istituto di Architettura e Urbanistica, Bologna. Available from the Istituto di Architettura e Urbanistica, Viale Risorgimento 2, Bologna, Italy, March, 1969, 269 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Istituto di Architettura e Urbanistica. (d) None.

Problem. This document summarizes the proceedings and recommendations of a seminar concerned with economic and territorial planning in Italy.

The industrial civilization is characterized by the disaggregation of civic values and by the dispersion of the physical structures of the city. The enormous growth of urban phenomena and the necessity of using new techniques, largely autonomous from the traditional ones, in order to cope with today's

practical problems has limited civic values and reduced the possibility of intuitively defined urban spaces which have grown incoherently and dispersively. The insufficient organization of the techniques vis à vis the complex problems has meant a fractioning of the traditional, unitarian city-country concept without providing any alternative. The hypothesis of the seminar was thus to verify, in the Italian situation: (1) the interdisciplinary consistency of the economic science with territorial planning and the probability of an autonomous science; and (2) the usefulness of employing quantitative methods in the temporary interdisciplinary and then in the autonomous science.

Findings. The conclusions of the seminar are embodied in four proposals: (1) In order to rationalize decisions for the intervention of the public sector in the economy, it is necessary to adopt a scheme based on a tri-level pyramidal decision-making system; (2) there should be individuation of intermediate units for territorial planning through the application of socioeconomic theory of growth-poles; (3) there should be application of calibrated mathematical models for the global evaluation of transportation networks and of different land uses by adopting theoretical criteria of location economy; and (4) a quantifiable "public utility" criterion is needed in order to establish priority scales in the planning process. (RN)

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247. UNIVERSITY AND ITS REGION (ITALY)

(a) Fernando Clemente (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Istituto di Architettura e Urbanistica, Bologna. Available from the Nuova Italia Editrice S. p. A., Firenze, 1969, 335 pp. + appendix, L. 7,500 ($12) per copy. (c) Istituto di Architettura e Urbanistica, under sponsorship of the Universita di Bologna. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines the current debate of what a university's relationship should be with its surrounding community. The University of Bologna provides a case study. A flexible, short-term plan, capable of being modified to meet a situation of constant change, is given.

Findings. The crisis of the Italian university is found in the deterioration of the city-university relationship. The university's locale is no longer the urban center but rather the entire region in which the city expands. Thus, the university is one of the forces promoting the new dimensional expansion and the original concern changes from being one of building new structures to one of dealing with the global range of problems related to a metropolitan region. This finding leads to the development of a regional planning process through the proposal of: (1) a region-based university system; (2) metropolitan-wide university sub-system; and (3) city-based university functions. (RN)

IV. Social Services

● SOCIAL PLANNING

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248. PEOPLE AND PLANNING

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1969, 71 pp. 15s. per copy, paper. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Committee on Public Participation and Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To secure meaningful public participation in the planning process, under the terms of the Town and Country Planning Act 1968, this governmental committee was appointed in 1968 "to consider and report on the best methods, including publicity, of securing participation of the public at the formative stages in the making of development plans for their area."

Method. The Committee first issued a general invitation to submit ideas and comments, to which over 400 individuals and organizations responded. In addition, community organizations in the United Kingdom and abroad were studied. Ideas from these studies provided the basis of discussions for the Committee and two working groups. Draft reports were submitted to a further group of organizations for comment before the final report was compiled.

Findings. Two main themes run through the report and its 47 detailed recommendations: (1) that the flow of information from planning authorities during the preparation of the new structure and local plans should be

continuous--through all news and publicity media--to create conditions for well-informed public debate; (2) that processes of consultation and participation should be disciplined by a timetable, with set pauses for consideration of public reaction to prevent debate becoming endless, but that people should be given the full opportunity to react and planning authorities should take positive steps to help them do so, also ensuring that they know the results of their recommendations.

Four major occasions were identified when full information should be made available: (1) the initial announcement that a plan is to be prepared; (2) the report of the preliminary survey; (3) the identification of alternatives; and (4) a statement of proposals favoured by the local planning authority. Publicity is, of course, no substitute for participation, and the Committee was concerned with determining the response of two main groups of a community to the information made available. These were identified as the active minority who take part in influencing community affairs, and the passive non-joiners, who, although deeply affected by decisions, do not make their voices heard because of indifference, apathy, or ignorance of what is going on. To bring community organizations, tenants' and residents' associations, trade unions, chambers of trade, amenity and civic societies, voluntary social organizations, political parties, and individual citizens together to foster wider realization of the problems of an area as a whole, the Committee proposes the establishment of a "Community Forum" which could provide a two-way flow of information between local planning authorities and the public. To secure the involvement of the "non-joiner," the report advocates the employment of a community development officer who would work closely with the planning officer and information officer in establishing and maintaining communication with the people. He would have links with the community forum, personal contacts with all groups ranging from schools and youth clubs to old people's groups, and would interpret planning issues to the community and sound out opinions and potential input into plans.

The report does not attempt to quantify in money terms the cost of such procedures, but does include estimates of expenditure on pilot participation schemes, mainly through the passive form of exhibitions in Liverpool and Hampshire. A more detailed case history is given of participation strategy in Coventry, which has pioneered public involvement in reviewing the General Development Plan from 1961-1966. (MKM)

249. COMMUNITY ATTITUDES SURVEY: ENGLAND

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1969, 137 pp. 17s. 6d. per copy, paper. (c) Research Services Limited, under contract with Royal Commission on Local Government in England, Government Social Survey. (d) None.

Problem. This report was prepared for use by the Royal Commission on Local Government in England. It sought to identify the nature of community life, as indicated by an investigation of leisure time activities, family relationships and patterns of acquaintance, shopping habits, and employment. From this it was hoped to define the geographical size of communities, particularly in relation to existing local authority boundaries, community knowledge of and attitudes toward the administration of local government services, and the degree of accessibility which exists, or is thought to exist between the community and its elected representatives and local government officials.

Method. The survey was based on a sample of 2,199 electors selected from 100 local authority areas throughout England (excluding London) in numbers correctly proportionate to the population which is contained within the three main types of local authority: County Borough, Municipal Borough, and Urban District. In addition, 143 interviews were carried out with electors living in six municipal boroughs, urban districts of 60,000-100,000 population.

Findings. Almost 80% of the respondents claimed to possess some feelings of attachment to a "home" community area. In the majority of cases, it is considerably smaller than the local authority area. In urban areas, 75% define its extent as being of a size no larger than the equivalent of a ward; of these the majority define its extent as the size of a group of streets or smaller. Respondents living closer to the centre of their authority area, and those living in the smaller authorities were far more likely to conceptualize their "home" area as the whole of that authority. With increasing population density, there is a tendency toward a narrower territorial

definition. The higher the educational and socioeconomic status of the respondent, the wider the conceptualization of "home" territory.

The degree of interest in local authority government is likewise higher among the higher educated, higher socioeconomic levels. The greater mobility of this group is shown in their much shorter average length of residence compared to electors of a lower educational or socioeconomic attainment. The factors of kinship and acquaintance appear to be potent aspects of community structure; more so than the pattern of general leisure activities. Informants in lower socioeconomic grades have more closely clustered patterns of relationship and friendship, as have those with a lower education. With only one or two specific exceptions, the home area does not usually coincide in any significant way with pursuit of public entertainment and recreation facilities.

The most frequent primary source considered for referral of enquiries or complaints was the administrative centre, rather than an elected representative. Informants of a lower socioeconomic status were more likely to contact a counselor. Some 85% of the sample knew the correct location of their main local authority offices, but no more than 37% had visited them over the previous year. Proximity is felt to make for greater personal accessibility.

Electors' opinions as to the optimum size of their local authority areas show a marked preference for preserving the status quo. There is disbelief that any change in the size of the administrative area would lead to any functional, administrative, or financial improvements, and there are fears that increased size might have adverse effects upon community interests. (MKM)

● HOUSING

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250. LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS ON SUBSIDIZED AND PUBLIC HOUSING IN ITALY FROM 1865 TO DATE

(a) Giuseppe Matulli. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Dipartimento Statistico-Matematico, Universita degli Studi di Firenze, Via Curtatone 1, 50123 Firenze, Italy, May, 1969, 118 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. A second volume is expected to be published. (c) Universita degli Studi di Firenze, Dipartimento Statistico-Matematico, under sponsorship of CNR, Comitato per le scienze economiche, sociologiche e statistiche (Research National Council, Economic Sociological and Statistical Sciences Committee). (d) None.

Problem. In this document, the author has collected and analyzed legislative provisions concerning subsidized and public housing in Italy. By identifying characteristic aspects of Italian public housing legislation, the evolution of the public housing policies can be derived for the period 1865 (unification of the country) to the 1960's. Because the amount of available legislation is so large, many of the acts are listed only by title. Annotated summaries are provided for the most relevant ones.

In a preface, the author traces the origins and goal of public housing legislation, action policies, tasks of the municipalities, participation of the people in the public housing bodies, criteria for assigning the dwellings, and plurality of involved bodies. He also includes an annotated chronology of the major acts. A subject index, together with the special legislation on "natural disasters," will appear in a second volume.

Findings. The goal of providing cheap standard housing for low-income groups marked the intervention of the state (both legislatively and financially) into the public housing field. However, this social goal was often coupled with an economic goal and public housing has been utilized as a means to mobilize private savings toward the housing sector, a major catalyst of the economic system. The result has been the continuous decline of the characteristics of public housing. In the postwar period, a double legislative pattern has been evident: (1) planned intervention (7-year and 10-year INA-Casa and GESCAL plans: Insurance National Institute-Housing Administration and Public Housing Administration) adhering to the original social goal; and (2) a series of piecemeal actions oriented toward economic goals. They have favored certain middle-income groups by providing financial help, particularly to cooperatives. The double pattern has been produced by the lack of a clear public housing policy. This has allowed certain forces, above all those in state bureaucracy categories, to take advantage of the weaknesses of the political class. (RN)

• EDUCATION

251. COSTS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) B. Davies. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in Summer, 1969. Interim reports and a final report expected. (c) London School of Economics and Political Science, Higher Education Research Unit, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study the causes of variation in the marginal and average costs of producing similar kinds of graduates in particular subject groups, and to assess how these costs vary by size and type of institution, location, and other factors. This should make it possible to estimate the likely costs to the community and to public funds of different strategies for expansion. It should also throw light on choices between different types of university expansion and between expansion in universities and in the non-university sector. (JP)

252. STUDIES OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) T. Burgess. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated in January, 1969. A monograph on "Higher Education and the State" is expected to be completed by mid-1970; a second monograph on "The Development of the Polytechnics" will be published in 1971. (c) London School of Economics and Political Science, Higher Education Research Unit, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study the organization and administration of higher education. Two projects form the core of the work; the first is an investigation of the changing relationships between higher education and the state, while the second aims to monitor the development of new polytechnic institutions. (JP)

V. Land Use and Transportation

• URBAN DESIGN

253. THE CHARACTER OF TOWNS: AN APPROACH TO CONSERVATION (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Roy Worskett. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London S.W.1, England, 1969, 271 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The theme of this book is that a town's past, present, and future must be one recognizable continuous unit. There must be cultural and physical roots for social change to occur. A town's visual and historic qualities can partially provide these roots. This book is concerned with the preservation of the historical character and identity of towns. It discusses the conservation of the existing fabric of towns in the face of increasingly rapid social change.

The author states that we must resolve the conflict between preservation and change so that architectural heritage will not be lost. More important, if change occurs without preservation, the qualities of visual completeness and individuality that typify many towns will be broken up and eroded away. Change must be controlled.

The book emphasizes that conservation of the character and identity of a town means more than simply preserving historic buildings. A wide range of interrelated qualities of a town must be considered in drawing up a conservation policy. Furthermore, it is suggested that these wider qualities can be a major factor in determining specific visual disciplines and codes for various aspects of the design of new development in our existing towns.

The last chapter describes a method by which the various elements of a town's character can be analyzed and set out on a map with an accompanying description. This can be an invaluable tool for planners, local authorities, civic societies, and others interested in conservation problems. (MP)

254. OF SOUTERRAINS AND SUBMERSIBLES (AUSTRALIA)

(a) Barry Fegan Will. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliography No. 108, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, December, 1969, 7 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Queensland (Australia), Department of Architecture. (d) None.

Problem. This Exchange Bibliography contains two sections. The first is an introduction to the bibliography consisting of the researcher's thesis abstract. In it, the researcher discusses the feasibility of underground and undersea urban expansion, suggesting particular building types suitable for these environments. He also examines man's response to working and living under these conditions, based on previous experiments. The second section is an unannotated bibliography of studies dealing with this topic, listed alphabetically by author. (SD)

● LAND USE

255. ESTABLISHMENT OF A LAND-USE INFORMATION SYSTEM (BELGIUM)

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. Completion expected May, 1970. (c) Mens en Ruimte V. Z. W., under sponsorship of the Government of Belgium, Ministry of Public Works. (d) None.

Problem. To inventory and prepare data relevant to physical planning, and to make it available for computer use. Accomplishing this objective requires: (1) data gathering from a selected area; (2) establishing a standard recording system, after considering the alternatives, separately or combined: the grid, the coordinate, and the properties or parcels systems; (3) selection of a method for updating the information; (4) methods for daily retrieval and interpretation of the data; and (5) techniques for solving special problems. Other resources to be employed include applications and experiences of other countries, as well as theoretical hypotheses tested for their validity. (HB and JZ)

256. URBAN ALLOMETRIC GROWTH AND DELIMITATION OF URBANIZED AREAS (SWEDEN)

(a) Stig Norbeck. (b) In process. New findings since last Digest report published by the investigator in Coordinate-based Data and Automatic Delimitation of Built-up Areas, 1969. Urban Allometric Growth in manuscript form, 1970. (c) University of Lund, Department of Human and Economic Geography, with support from the National Swedish Council for Building Research. (d) 14:2-345.

Problem. To find a data processing system for delimiting urbanized areas by means of population densities and urban functions and determine the size of the built-up area as a function of its population or vice versa. (SN)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

257. WEST LONDON AREA TRAFFIC CONTROL EXPERIMENT

(a) B. M. Cobbe, P. L. Belcher, D. A. B. Williams, and F. B. Green. (b) In process. Completion expected by March, 1970. Reports issued include: (1) F. V. Webster and B. M. Cobbe, "Traffic Signals," Road Research Technical Paper No. 56, London, HMSO, 1966; (2) J. S. Hillier, "Glasgow Experiment in Area Traffic Control," Traffic Engineering and Control, Vol. 7, No. 8, pp. 502-509, December, 1965 and Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 569-571, January, 1966; (3) J. S. Hillier and R. S. Lott, "Area Control of Traffic: A Method of Linking Traffic Signals to Minimize Delay," Theme 5, 8th International Study Week, Barcelona, 1966; (4) B. M. Cobbe, "Development of Traffic Signals for Area Traffic Control," Traffic Engineering and Control, Vol. 5, No. 9, pp. 543-546, January, 1965; (5) B. M. Cobbe, "Questions and Answers on West London Traffic Scheme," pp. 562-565, January, 1966; (6) B. M. Cobbe, "Area Control of Traffic: West London Experiment," Theme 5, 8th International Study Week,

Barcelona, 1966; (7) B. M. Cobbe, D. W. E. Wheele, F. B. Green, R. Ham, G. Mitchell, D. A. B. Williams, and A. J. Humphreys, "Area Control of Road Traffic," symposium organized by Institution of Civil Engineers, Institution of Mechanical Engineers, and Institution of Electrical Engineers, 1967; (8) D. A. B. Williams, "Area Traffic Control in West London: Assessment of First Experiment," Traffic Engineering and Control, pp. 125-129, 134, July, 1969; and (9) R. Ham, "Area Traffic Control in West London: Vehicle Counting Detectors," Traffic Engineering and Control, pp. 172-176, August, 1969. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Transport. (d) 16:3-234.

Problem. This study involves the development and installation of a system, and associated equipment (including closed-circuit television), for control of traffic by computer in an area of West London, and evaluation of the overall efficiency of such a system for use in urban areas. The area covers about six square miles and includes 70 to 80 sets of traffic lights.

Findings. Preliminary results show a 9.2% saving in travel time by using simple control programming. (RRL)

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258. LONG-DISTANCE TRAVEL PANEL (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) K. G. Forecast, J. Rooney, and A. S. Maultby. (b) A long-term project in process. The first experimental 12-month phase completed April, 1969. Project is expected to continue for two to three years. A report of the first twelve months of the panel to be published in Spring, 1970. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Transport, under sponsorship of British Railways Board and Government Social Survey. (d) None.

Problem. This study has the following objectives: (1) to investigate the characteristics of long-distance journeys and the people who make them; (2) to assess the alternative modal choice decisions of travelers by car for long-distance journeys if a car were not available; (3) to determine the origins and destinations of journeys and provide information on traffic flows along major routes; and (4) to assess the panel technique as a means of collecting information.

Method. A panel was chosen of three sample groups representing frequent, infrequent, and average long-distance travelers. Each week, members of the panel report details of all trips over 25 miles other than regular daily journeys. This will amount to approximately 14,000 journeys each year. A selection of analyses, prepared on a quarterly basis, is available for the first 12 months of operation. A wider range of analyses is in preparation. (JR)

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259. TRAFFIC FLOW ON A MOTORWAY (FRANCE)

(a) m. Leyque, m. Muller, and m. Vignes. (b) Continuing project. A publication issued under the title La Circulation des Véhicules sur Autoroute. Available from Institut de Recherche des Transports (I. R. T.), Ministère des Transports, Avenue du Général Malleret-Joinville, 94 Arcueil, France, 17 pp. + charts. Price not indicated. Due to the reorganizing of this bureau, this study, although printed in October, 1965, has not been available before. (c) Government of France, Ministère des Transports, Institut de Recherche des Transports (I. R. T.), with support from the Ministere de l'Équipment et du Logement. (d) None.

Problem. This report demonstrates the possibilities of controlling the speed and flow of the traffic on a motorway in an urban area by recording the traffic by cinematographic methods.

Ordinary methods can only determine speed and flow on a highway on an hourly basis. The cinematographic method allows a subtler observation by giving an account of what happens on a short section of a highway (about one-fifth of a mile) during a period of 20 to 40 minutes.

Method. The use of film was tested on three different sections of highway located 2 miles, 8 miles, and 17 miles from Paris. The investigator also took into account the size of the vehicles (including light and heavy trucks) to study the fundamental relation: Flow = Concentration (number of vehicles) x Speed.

Findings. This study shows a number of differences in the use of the lanes of a motorway. As the traffic increases, the flow of the left lane (which, in normal conditions, is the lowest) tends to exceed considerably that of the right lane and reaches its peak first. On the other hand, the flow of the right lane grows more slowly and increases at the same time that the left lane becomes saturated, but nonetheless reaches a lesser maximum.

Some psychological factors are also to be taken into account, such as a driver's awareness of the deficiency of the brakes of his car, to explain the driver's behavior on a motorway and his choice of lane. Considerably better use could be made of a motorway not only, as one already knows, by the increase of the performances of "slow" vehicles, but even more so by the improvement of the quality of brakes. (RL)

VI. Government

- PLANNING

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260. THE SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

(a) David Pass. (b) Completed and published under the title Vällingby and Farsta--From Idea to Reality: The Suburban Development Process in a Large Swedish City, The M. I. T. Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1970. Price not indicated. (c) Royal Institute of Technology, Department of City Planning, under combined sponsorship of Tricentennial Fund of the Bank of Sweden; City of Stockholm; Royal Institute of Technology; National Swedish Building Research Council; and the National Swedish Council for Applied Research. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate, in depth, the development of Vällingby and Farsta, two out of more than twenty planned suburban communities built by the City of Stockholm since World War II. More specifically, the study examines the creation of public policy and its implementation; the political and administrative structure in which the planning and construction of these two communities was carried out; and the major participants, with their problems and responsibilities.

Method. An empirical description and analysis was developed of the methods and procedures used in organizing the planning and building of the two communities, and an identification and analysis of the existing organizations and administrative procedures was made using reports and records of governmental and nongovernmental organizations. More than sixty direct, open-ended, taped personal interviews with participants involved in the Vällingby and Farsta development process were recorded. Participants interviewed included councilmen, commissioners, members of city boards, directors of municipal offices, representatives of financial institutions, and builders.

Findings. The suburban communities were conceived and developed through the initiative and under the direction or control of the city, whose officials and administrators were in a position to plan and carry out the projects. Outside participation was limited to approved organizations. Not all initial development goals were achieved. No direct assistance appears to have been available from the national government, specifically, for these projects. National policy contributed to the slow development of local employment opportunities. (DP)

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261. LONDON 2000

(a) Peter Hall. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, in a revised and expanded edition, 287 pp. $10.50 per copy. LC 75-78629. First published in London in 1963. (c) University of Reading, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. London has been in existence for over 2,000 years. However, apart from the planning of the earliest Roman days, it could be considered as an effectively-planned city subject to overall planning control by an official agency only during the last two decades. The object of this study is to apply lessons learned recently to problems expected in the next forty years. To do so, the author asks a number of questions such as: How well has planning worked since 1945 and what has happened in the region demographically, economically, and socially?

How far did planners foresee and plan these trends, or adapt to them? What kinds of changes are inevitable, what is the area of human choice within which planning can operate, and what specific choices can be made?

First, the environment is viewed and described uncritically. Next, it is compared with the original objectives of postwar planning. In doing so, failures and shortcomings are revealed in relation to wrong assumptions or inadequate use of the postwar planning machinery. Examples selected are discussed in terms of reports and recommendations of Barlow, Uthwatt, Abercrombie, and legislation such as the Development of Industry Act and the New Towns Act.

Barlow in 1940, Abercrombie in 1944, and the controls of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 held the assumption that London would not grow at the rapid rate it did. The chief factor was the growth of industries, which develop at a faster rate in fast-growing areas than those located in slow-growing areas. Within the four main rings of the London Region, the postwar pattern showed very different rates of growth, with London itself continuing to attract about one-third of total national employment, especially in the manufacturing industry. Since continued growth of London cannot be slowed down due to powerful economic forces, such as a threatened run-down of the coal industry, it is recommended that location of employment be planned <u>within</u> the London region for maximum efficiency and convenience. However, an effective counter-magnet to London could be provided by developing a new city in the South-West of England, an area of considerable popularity. Having considered employment as a major determinant of growth, the problem of population and housing is viewed against an increase of 3 million persons, most of whom must be accommodated in the Outer Ring and beyond. This brings up the problem of inadequate housing which is of two types: (1) single-family houses lacking basic facilities, usually found in the East End and Southwark; and (2) more adequate but overcrowded housing ill-adapted to user needs, found in multi-storied buildings mainly in west and north London. A gas explosion causing collapse of a multi-story building in 1968 reinforced the unpopularity of such housing, giving emphasis to low-rise, high-density solutions for inner London in the future. Whether this means a more effective use of public funds than providing more houses in new towns is a matter of considerable debate. Recent estimates show 190,000 households in urgent need of housing and as many as 500,000 with no access to a bath.

A chapter on transportation shows great improvement in planning of public transport due to its coordination with the highway program, and the power vested in the Ministry of Transport. The Ministry can subsidize not only highways but also public transportation systems. The rest of the book discusses problems of building, of piecemeal development, land values and administration. A two-pronged policy was suggested for building and development in 1963: (1) to find more effective ways of expanding existing towns as fast as possible; (2) to find sites for a large number of new towns. This thinking has changed recently to the notion of developing three major planned agglomerations, all at or near the edge of the South East region, and all on major lines of communication radiating out from London. The Standing Conference on London and South East Regional Planning published a document in 1966, "The Conference Area in the Long-Term," making a case for such an organized pattern of interrelationships between communities and regions.

Research at the London School of Economics in 1967 attempted to define the minimum and maximum size of a city region for efficient performance of various local administrative functions. This later led to a recommendation to create 58 nearly-all-purpose authorities for England outside the major metropolitan areas, 100 of which have been identified by the Political and Economic Planning Study for England and Wales.

The final chapter, "Living in It," presents five areas of choice for London 2000, with specific planning policies for each. (1) Employment: internal distribution of jobs could be affected by a payroll tax on employers in the center, subsidies for those willing to move to the outer edge of the region, and taxing those using congested roadspace. (2) Homes: accommodations to be provided in New Towns, with higher standards of design, requiring a new type of public development agency. (3) Transport: extension of an improved public transport system; also better parking facilities and roads. (4) Redevelopment: a comprehensive plan for obsolete property by redesign, ensuring good circulation around buildings and provision for better massing. (5) Administration: a new type of regional government, for an estimated 16 million population, analogous to a state government in the U. S.,

is recommended. The text is illustrated by photographs, tabulations and maps, and generously documented discussions. (BK)

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262. LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND STRATEGIC CHOICE (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) J. K. Friend and W. N. Jessop. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Tavistock Publications Ltd., 11 Fetter Lane, London E.C.4, England, and Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1969, 296 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 75-83398. (c) Institute for Operational Research, under sponsorship of the Muffield Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate decision making in local government, particularly as it involves those more strategic levels of choice which tend to be linked with the terms "planning" and "policy making" and impinge on the future physical and social development of local communities in a variety of ways which may be only imperfectly understood.

Attention in recent years has been focused on the basic challenge of planning in a democratic society: How can those who are elected to exercise choice on behalf of their constituents preserve and extend their capacity to choose discriminatingly, when the sheer complexity of issues facing them tends to make them increasingly dependent upon the skills and judgements of their professional advisors such as planners? In answering this challenge, the authors develop the theme that it is possible, given sufficient persistence and ingenuity, for local government to undertake ways of meeting the challenge more effectively than at present.

Structurally, the study is divided into four main parts. The first part examines formal and informal methods of planning and decision making in Coventry, England. In the second part, a more general analysis is presented of the nature of the planning process in any government setting, and the characteristic types of organizational and operational problems to which it gives rise. In the third and fourth parts, the medium of case examples is used to suggest how the planning process can be made more effective, first through the development of an appropriate technology of choice, and secondly through the adaptation of organizational forms to allow the technology to become a workable instrument of democratic control.

Method. The authors spent a great deal of time in the field learning about problems of government in Coventry and the processes through which these problems were tackled. Conceptual models were developed of the nature of the planning process, which were then tested against field experience in Coventry and used as a basis for developing ideas both about a relevant "technology of strategic choice" and about appropriate organizational forms.

Findings. (1) Through the development of a series of models, planning is seen as a process of strategic choice, requiring a capacity to anticipate the future and yet also to adapt to the unforeseen. (2) The basic operational problems of the planning process might be more effectively tackled as a result of greater experimentation in relation to as wide a variety as possible of ongoing problem situations. (3) The basic organizational problems of the planning process involve a strategy of organizational choice that should allow those concerned to choose, over the course of time, between several alternative solutions.

To assist it in making decisions, an organization tends to develop certain methods which can be thought of collectively as forming a "technology of choice." It is argued that the planning process, in local or any other government, requires a technology of choice that explicitly recognizes the particular types of challenge posed. These include the difficulty of isolating one decision from another, the difficulty of appreciating what range of solutions may be possible, the difficulty of making value judgements when confronted with a wide range of social effects, and the difficulty of striking a balance between the pressures for early commitment and the feasibility to adapt to unforeseen circumstances. It is also argued that, if such a technology is to be consistent with the principle of democratic control, new approaches will be necessary to problems of internal organization and communication within local authorities. (AL)

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263. ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION FOR MUNICIPAL PLANNING (BRAZIL)

(a) Celson Ferrari and Rubens M. Pereira. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Notebook of Public Administration No. 74--Municipal Administration, by Getulio Vargas

Foundation, Institute of Documents, Rio de Janeiro, Gb, Brazil, 1969, 110 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Getulio Vargas Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. The object of this study is to analyze the problem of administrative organization in Brazilian urban planning.

This book analyzes some cases of urban planning in the development of Brazil and the administrative organizations created to detail and execute the plans. As a result, the authors propose a model organization which would be more localized and therefore more responsive to the needs of the community. The creation of a new network of administrative positions at the local level is suggested. (CD)

I. Physical Environment

● NATURAL RESOURCES

264. MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE SEA: REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as U. N. Document E/4680, by the United Nations, June, 1969, 124 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council. (d) None.

Problem. To review current knowledge, techniques, and problems in developing marine mineral resources beyond the continental shelf. Sections of this report cover the following areas: (1) survey of marine mineral resources; (2) mineral exploration and evaluation techniques; (3) petroleum exploitation technology; (4) ocean mining methods; and (5) problems requiring special attention.

Findings. The advance of marine mineral development depends upon dealing with two important problem areas, those related to research activities and those of a jurisdictional nature. The engineering development necessary for further progress requires far more specific knowledge about the sea floor, the nature and origin of marine mineral deposits, and marine environmental conditions than is currently available. The other major deterrent to developing underseas resources is the absence of a proper jurisdictional framework for activities beyond present national jurisdictions that would guarantee economic security for mining ventures. At the same time, the jurisdictional system must afford protection to those developing countries whose economies are dependent upon development of these minerals. The large-scale production needed for economically feasible marine development, which could most likely only be undertaken by the developed countries, would, unless checked, flood the world market with quantities of minerals against which developing countries could not compete. Also, regulations to prevent harmful effects of mining on the marine environment must be provided for in jurisdictional arrangements. The machinery to deal with jurisdictional situations would have to be established in such a way that the international community would recognize its authority, its system of allocation, and the rate of fees to be levied for the right to exploit these resources. (SD)

265. INTERNATIONAL MACHINERY FOR PROMOTING THE EXPLORATION AND EXPLOITATION OF SEA-BED RESOURCES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the title Study on the Question of Establishing in Due Time Machinery for the Promotion of the Exploration and Exploitation of the Resources of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction, and the Use of These Resources in the Interests of Mankind: Report of the Secretary-General, as U. N. Document A/AC.138/12, by the United Nations, June, 1969, 47 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, General Assembly, Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the

Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction. (d) None.

Problem. This study seeks to outline the range of functions which international machinery could perform in overseeing the development of the ocean floor and the issues facing the international community should it decide to establish such machinery. The report contains two main sections: one covers the views expressed in the U. N. General Assembly and various committees during debate on the resolution establishing the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor beyond the Limits of National Jurisdiction; the other deals with the possible functions and powers of international machinery in this area.

Findings. Although during the debate various delegations expressed the need for an international institution with regulatory authority in this area, some felt that there should merely be an elaboration of a body of principles and norms to which the states should adhere. Those opposing creation of international machinery felt that a supranational institution of common ownership, based on the concept of a "common heritage of mankind," was unrealistic and would not help international cooperation. They maintained that such proposals disregard the existence of states with differing social and property systems and that control would likely fall to the large developed countries at the expense of developing nations. The first section of the report also lists numerous requirements which various representatives believed internationally agreed arrangements should satisfy, based mainly on equitable distribution of benefits from undersea development and protection of the marine environment.

In the second section, the study proposed four general areas which could possibly come under the aegis of international machinery. These are registration, licensing, various operations regarding exploration and exploitation undertaken by the machinery itself, and settlement of disputes, particularly jurisdictional. Also discussed are present arrangements for collection and dissemination of information, and provision of technical and financial assistance. (SD)

266. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/CN. 11/858 by the United Nations, March, 1969, 80 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, Committee on Industry and Natural Resources. (d) None.

Problem. To review industrial growth rates with specific reference to problems of developing countries in Asia and the Far East. This document examines the progress of industrialization in light of a statistical evaluation of growth rates and structural changes in industry, focusing on six aspects of development that appear to be related to the growth rates: (1) exports of manufactures and semi-manufactures; (2) application of science and technology to development; (3) energy resources and electric power; (4) development of mineral resources; (5) housing, building, and planning; and (6) development of small industry.

Findings. Regarding industrial development in general, the Committee noted with concern a declining trend in growth of manufactures experienced by developing countries, themselves. However, the heavy industrial sector was growing at a faster rate and contributing relatively more than manufactures in terms of value added. Among the problems faced by these countries are: developing agriculture not only as a supplier of industrial inputs but as a consumer of industrial products; a need for skilled personnel; the role of foreign exchange; relevance of manufacturing in widening the industrial base; industrial planning; and realistic approaches to regional development.

The Committee drew the following conclusions: (1) The most promising breakthrough in exporting manufactures is the establishing of regional cooperation in harmonizing industrial programs and integration, sharing markets, and pooling resources. (2) Science and technology are indispensable for accelerating industrial and resource development. Efforts must be made to popularize these areas among the people of developing

countries. (3) Nuclear power is now technically feasible and is becoming economically viable. Long-range planning is needed to preserve energy resources. (4) Further study and support are needed for locating important mineral deposits, even though large advances have been made in this area. (5) Industrialized building projects have developed cautiously, mainly due to equipment shortages. However, still lacking are long-range housing programs, availability of adequately developed land, standardization and modular coordination in the building industry, a minimum level of development in engineering industries, and the availability of suitable building materials--all of which are prerequisites for industrialized building programs. (SD)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

267. THE WORLD EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMME: REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL TO THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

(a) David A. Morse. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Labour Office, United Nations, CH 1211, Geneva 22, Switzerland, March, 1969. $1.50 per copy; 6 Sw. frs; or 12s. (c) United Nations, International Labour Office. (d) None.

Problem. The International Labour Office's (ILO) World Employment Programme for the 1970's is designed to make production and remunerative work available for ever larger numbers of people. It will also aim at orienting national and international policies for development to the attainment of this objective.

The researcher suggests a strategy for rapid expansion of employment without a loss of momentum of economic growth in developing countries. The strategy includes efforts directed in particular at rural development labour-intensive construction work, and the encouragement of more labour-intensive methods of industrial production, coupled with measures for training and skill formation at different levels. The World Employment Programme will concentrate on promoting these measures in developing countries. In more industrialized countries, the Programme will aim to stimulate the adoption of active employment policies.

The researcher outlines three basic principles which should guide the ILO in the implementation of the Programme. (1) All the ILO's methods of action--standards, technical cooperation, educational action, meetings and research--must be designed to bring about concrete results in terms of employment as rapidly as possible. (2) ILO's activities should be directed at strengthening and supporting national action. The action of regional bodies should be aimed at advising and assisting national governments who are and will remain the senior partners in this operation. (3) Although the leadership and the inspiration for the Programme will come from ILO, other agencies will support, give technical advice, and participate in carrying out the work related to the Programme.

Throughout, the researcher emphasizes the importance of other agencies to the Programme: governments of participating countries; employers' and workers' organizations; and the international community as a whole. He predicts that the success of the World Employment Programme will mean greater markets for entrepreneurs and a greater security of employment and progressively higher standards of living for workers. (HBK)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

268. SPECIAL STUDY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SPHERES

(a) Hernan Santa Cruz. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document E/CN.4/Sub.2/301 by the United Nations, June, 1969, 296 pp. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Commission on Human Rights, Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities. (d) None.

Problem. This document is an interim report in a very comprehensive study of racial discrimination in all spheres of the world society. The study focuses on instances of discrimination that are typical of general tendencies and instances where discrimination has been successfully overcome. It deals with the *de facto* as well as the legal situation, and attempts to outline the general trends of legislation and practices with regard to discrimination, indicating the factors at work in these situations. Chapters of the report cover these topics: historical background; scope of the study; measures taken within states to eliminate racial discrimination; racial discrimination in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres; measures taken in connection with the protection of indigenous peoples; racial policy of the Republic of South Africa; the danger of the revival of nazism and racial intolerance; and draft conclusions and proposals.

Method. The researcher prepared summaries of materials dealing with each U. N. member state. The materials were obtained from governments, the Secretary-General, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and the writings of recognized scholars and scientists. This report is based on approximately 50% of the data expected for the final report.

Findings. Discrimination exists in many parts of the world both in a systematic and open manner, as in the policies of the Republic of South Africa, and in more subtle forms, as in some Latin American countries where indigenous populations are relegated to inferior status in living standards and opportunities, in fact though not in law. To alleviate all forms of racial discrimination, the researcher makes the following recommendations: (1) Education should aim at inculcating in young children ideas of the dignity and worth of every person and attempt to counteract attitudes of prejudice. (2) In all states, educational authorities should provide accurate information about groups against which there is prejudice in order to break up stereotypes. (3) The mass media should be used more extensively in every country to eradicate prejudice. (4) Studies should be made by the U. N. economic regional commissions concerning the economic effects of racial discrimination. Various other proposals and recommendations regarding the study of racial discrimination and its effects, and concerning policies of *apartheid* and the rise of nazism, are also included in this report. (SD)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● AGRICULTURE

269. MANAGEMENT PATTERNS OF AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AND PUBLICLY OWNED FARMS

(a) H. Darin-Drabkin. (b) In process. (c) International Research Centre on Rural Cooperative Communities. (d) None.

Problem. Determine: (1) to what extent different levels of participation in the management of cooperative and publicly owned farms influences economic development; and (2) to what extent greater interest of farmers and workers in the cooperative or public farm can be aroused and how to increase identification with it and with the society. This is the first of two stages of research. The second will investigate the problem in greater depth.

This first stage has four primary aims. (1) Examine changes in management methods of cooperative farms, cooperative associations of family farms, and publicly owned farms. (2) Correlate different methods of management with economic growth of the farm, utilization of modern technology, increases in income of members and employees, and the attitudes of members and employees to the farm. (3) Investigate the level of identification of farmers and employees with the community and the farm. (4) Evaluate recent trends in the organizational and social structure of the farm community.

Management of cooperative and publicly owned farms has a more difficult task than in ordinary private farming. It has to fulfill both economic and social functions. Economic efficiency may depend upon the creation of a social atmosphere in which a feeling of solidarity prevails between the farmers and management. Management has thus far failed to meet these requirements.

Method. A series of three to six case studies are being carried out in Czechoslovakia, India, Ireland, Poland, Roumania,

and Yugoslavia. Data are being collected from statistics, previous research, official documents, statutes, and other sources. In addition, questionnaires will be distributed to representative farmers, employees, and management officials. Three questionnaires for different categories of interviewees were being developed at last report. (MP)

270. ASIAN AGRICULTURAL SURVEY

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title jointly by University of Tokyo Press, 7-3-1, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, Japan, and University of Washington Press, Seattle, Wash. 98105, 1969, 787 pp. $4.95 per copy. (c) Asian Development Bank. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a framework within which the Asian Development Bank (ADB) can discover and apply methods of making a breakthrough from traditional to modern farming in Asia with maximum income benefit to the people. This comprehensive survey covers the following specialized areas: (1) rice production in the ADB region; (2) production of farm crops; (3) plantation crop planting industry in the ADB region; (4) livestock and poultry development in the ADB region; (5) development of forestry and forest industries in Asia; (6) development of fisheries in the ADB region; (7) development strategy of irrigation and drainage; (8) agriculturally related industries; (9) role of rural institutions in Asian agricultural development; (10) developing the small farm economy in Asia; (11) statistical framework for agricultural planning and development; and (12) the general economy. This book also contains several reports of summary and review on the research.

Method. The Survey was undertaken through the efforts of two main groups of researchers. A Consultative Committee outlined the scope, areas, and direction of the research. The actual survey was conducted by the Technical and Economic Survey Team who gathered and compiled the data directly from the participating ADB countries.

Findings. The researchers suggest great promise for Asian agriculture through a vast expansion of agricultural output. This hope is attributed to revolutionary new inputs and production techniques which, when properly implemented, will bring about substantially increased and higher quality yields. And the increasing development of agriculture-output-processing industries will render this farm produce readily and more profitably marketable. The changes from traditional to modern modes of agricultural production necessarily involve coordinated effort by the scientific, institutional, administrative, educational, and financial realms. (SD)

IV. Social Services

- HOUSING

271. THE PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF HEALTH STANDARDS FOR DWELLINGS

(a) M. S. Goromosov. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Public Health Paper No. 33 by the World Health Organization, 1968, 99 pp. Available from World Health Organization, Distribution and Sales Unit, Geneva, Switzerland; Columbia University Press, 136 S. Broadway, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y. 10533; The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Canada; and other national distribution offices. $1.75 per copy. French, Spanish, and Russian editions also available. (c) USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, A. N. Sysin Institute of Individual and Communal Hygiene, Institute of Sciences, Department of the Health Aspects of the Microclimate and of Radiant Energy. (d) None.

Problem. To review research on man's relationship with his environment in order to provide a physiological basis for formulating standards for healthful living conditions in the home. The modern home should not only provide protection from unfavorable atmospheric conditions, but also prevent the spread of contagious diseases and ensure physical and mental comfort, rest or creative activity, and the maintenance of generally healthful living. In order to determine what these standards should be, experiments on animals and observations of human beings must be used to discover the limits within which particular environmental factors are harmful to mankind or adversely affect physiological comfort. This book discusses this type of research in the context of optimum physiological conditions in dwellings, adaptation of

various features to climatic zones, and co-ordination of housing planning and community development. Chapters are concerned with the following areas: (1) thermal comfort and the microclimate of the home; (2) the indoor atmosphere and air circulation; (3) illumination and insulation; (4) acoustic comfort in the home; (5) the psychohygienic aspects of comfort; (6) new materials of public health importance in housing construction; and (7) housing sanitation in relation to effective community planning. (SD)

● EDUCATION

272. METHODOLOGIES OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) J. D. Chesswas. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two volumes: Vol. I--Text, 106 pp.; Vol. II--Tables, 84 pp., by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7e, France, 1968. Available from UNIPUB, INC., P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016. $7.00 per copy. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Institute for Educational Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To help those dealing directly with the planning of educational development in developing countries master the techniques for making quantitative assessments of situations and trends in educational services and to prepare plans for future development. This manual is intended to aid the educational planning administrator in calculating development in terms of physical and financial resources in the context of national development so as to ensure the feasibility of his plans. In guiding the use of quantitative methodologies, it takes into account difficulties which many countries encounter in collecting adequate and reliable data.

The manual is issued in two volumes. The first contains the text with diagrams and appendices, a bibliography, and an index of methodological techniques. The other consists of tables used to illustrate the text, designed so that both the text and tables could be open at the same time. The main parts of the manual represent the major stages which the researcher suggests should be followed in the process of educational planning: I. Analysis and appraisal of statistical data. This serves to highlight existing problems to be met in proposals for the future, and to trace the dynamics of educational services on which to base future growth and flow rates. II. Formation of proposals for policy. III. Projections, programming, and detailed allocation of projects. This stage involves the quantitative implications of proposals in terms of resources. IV. Costing, feasibility testing, and consideration of alternatives. V. Decision and implementation. VI. Evaluation and revision. Each section begins with a statement of the information required, illustrated by tables and diagrams, and a detailed explanation of how this information may be obtained. (SD)

273. FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH AND THE UNIVERSITIES

(a) Joseph Ben-David. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD Publication Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, March, 1968, 111 pp. + appendices. $.50 per copy; 10s.; F6; Sw. fr. 6; or DM5. (c) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the implications of "Fundamental Research and the Policies of Governments," a report presented to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development in 1966. The earlier report defines the nature and institutional framework of fundamental scientific research, the conditions for its development, and the role of governments. It also describes some of the difficulties facing the successful development of such research in Europe and puts forward proposals to remedy the situation.

Findings. During this century, science and higher educational policy in most Western European countries has consisted of adding new structures to existing core-universities some time after a scientific or technological development had proved the usefulness of the innovation. Since the core university enjoyed the most prestige and power, scientists moved to the United States to be rid of various kinds of interference due to obsolescence and poverty. In the United States, scientific research and training have been linked to the national economy; in Western Europe, they have not.

The researcher makes several recommendations for closing the gap between Western Europe and the United States: (1) Scientific units should possess autonomy to embark on experiments in new fields of science and to create new means of research and training. (2) A system of exchange and assessment should be established to demonstrate rapidly and correctly the value of new experiments. (3) Research institutes within the university are needed to provide for the needs of people from different departments interested in particular areas of research which at present do not constitute distinct disciplines. (4) The creation of large multidisciplinary research institutes possessing the authority to confer graduate degrees would be an alternative or complement to the creation of a new type of university. (5) Governmental funds for research and higher education should be allocated on the basis of the attainments of institutions in such a way that details of policy making would be left to the institutions themselves. (6) National systems should be open to international exchange and mobility. (7) Whatever schemes are adopted, the expected objectives should be defined and the results tested and published. (HBK)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

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274. REAPPRAISAL OF A ROAD PROJECT IN IRAN

(a) Herman G. van der Tak and Jan de Weille. (b) Completed and published under the above title as World Bank Staff Occasional Papers Number Seven by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1969, 127 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. LC 68-57489. Distributed by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218. (c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the actual economic effects of a road building project in Iran financed by the World Bank. The study gives the general transport setting and historical background of the Iranian road project, with a review of some basic issues of economic priority. It inquires into the increases in cost and the delays in construction. It considers typical construction costs by road type in Iran and the economic merits of stage construction; maintenance costs are placed in perspective. The structure and growth of traffic are analyzed including traffic counts, vehicle registration and fuel consumption figures, origin and destination data from the registers of weighing stations, and import and railway statistics. It considers traffic diversion from the railways and discusses the future growth of traffic. Road user savings per vehicle resulting from the road improvements are analyzed. The researchers deal with the development benefits that were expected to result from the construction of the road, especially agricultural output. It gives a cost-benefit analysis of the various road sections in the project, the possible effect on the results of changes in the estimate of benefits, and the opportunities for alternative investment.

The researchers also offer recommendations for better transportation planning in the areas of data collection; project appraisal including analyses by road section, by types of road and vehicle and of traffic pattern; and progress reports. (HBK)

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275. THE ECONOMICS OF ROAD USER CHARGES

(a) A. A. Walters. (b) Completed and published under the above title as World Bank Staff Occasional Papers Number Five by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1968, 243 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-8702. Distributed by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218. (c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the economics of road user charges in developing countries. The researcher gives a theoretical consideration of such questions as efficient utilization and allocation of resources; the economic coordination of transport; demand on congested urban roads and in uncongested rural areas; the appropriate location of new industries; relevant criteria for new investments; long-term planning; taxation; and public savings, budgetary control and discipline.

The common denominator of existing user charge theory and practice is the idea that "the user should pay for the roads." The researcher maintains that applications of this theory involve serious inefficiency such as congested urban roads and "waste" of rural and interurban road space.

To solve the problem of finding user charges and tax investment policies that give rise to the most efficient utilization of all resources, including the stock of highways, the researcher suggests some form of marginal cost pricing. The charge for the service of the road should measure primarily the value of the resources (including rents) used in providing that service. For investment decisions, he uses consumer surplus criteria, i.e., estimating the amount of money people would be willing to pay for the new facility. He shows that on rural and interurban highways the revenue collected from user charges at marginal cost is likely to be insufficient to cover the investment cost of the roads; whereas on congested city streets the revenue from marginal cost pricing will be more than sufficient to meet total costs. He shows that the efficient location of industry requires only that the charge levied for the use of the road be equal to marginal cost without covering the total costs. He compares highway charges at marginal cost with railroads which must cover all costs. The political and institutional reasons for users' covering the cost of highways are considered. The researcher develops a simple model of the road and the development that it stimulates to be used as a standard tool for examining the various types of taxes used or proposed.

In practice, the theory might mean economic user charges would be at least partly introduced by a rearrangement of existing and tested instruments of user charges--such as the fuel tax, tire levies, purchase taxes on vehicles, and many forms of license duties. A restricted license might be introduced for use of roads in large urban areas.

The study concludes with an examination of the institutional and administrative control of road expenditure and user taxes and their redistributional and macro-economic effects. (HBK)

● TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

276. MOVEMENTS OF ENERGY IN EUROPE AND THEIR PROSPECTS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as U. N. Document ST/ECE/ENERGY/9/Rev. 1 by the United Nations, 1969, 44 pp. + appendices. Sales number E.69.II.E/Mim. 15. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, New York, N. Y. 10017, and Sales Section, United Nations Office, Geneva, Switzerland. $.85 per copy. (c) United Nations, Economic and Social Council, Economic Commission for Europe. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the main developments in the movement of principal forms of energy into or out of Europe and between European countries, taking the years 1955, 1960, and 1965 as reference periods. International energy economy has come to be seen mainly as an interlinked system of natural resource and output factors or as a changing pattern of demand. However, behind these spatial and temporal patterns lies the complex of transport, trans-shipment, storage, and distribution operations, the details of which remain largely invisible. Yet the costs of transporting energy could be as important a factor in the availability and distribution of energy as supply and demand.

This study is divided into four chapters. Chapter I outlines the scope of the investigation. The second analyzes the main movements of energy into, out of, and within Europe. It deals mainly with movements of conventional solid and liquid fuels of commercial interest by coastal or maritime shipping, by rail, inland waterway, road, or pipeline; and of gaseous fuels by these same means. Also discussed are electricity and small-scale movements of nuclear energy, relevant characteristics of the energy situation, forms of energy entering into international trade, and salient characteristics of Europe's energy movements. The third chapter describes international movements of energy in relation to modes of transport. It covers the relative economy of different modes of energy transport, recent European developments in different forms of energy transport, and the role of transport costs in the energy economy. Chapter IV discusses the future role of energy movements in

Europe, including future changes in energy requirements, future sources of supply, the evolution of energy movements, and the future of energy transfers and means of movement. Appendices provide data on international energy movements, factors underlying future changes in these movements, and a list of selected bibliographical references.

Findings. Under normal conditions, the future energy input required by industry will continue to rise at a rate near to, but generally above, that of the national product, although reduced somewhat by a growing efficiency in application that will be most marked in countries already depending mainly on fuel-based energy. There will be a considerable rise in average use per household of electricity, while energy requirements for transport, itself, are slowly declining in importance as energy is used more effectively. Regarding future sources of supply, Europe's energy reserves that are capable of meeting the needs of countries relying on imports are concentrated in relatively few countries. Major new sources have been discovered in the USSR, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and North Africa.

As energy requirements grow, the structure and means of transport movements will rapidly change. While transfers of liquid fuels, gas, and electricity expand, those of coal and other solid fuels remain roughly constant. Railways for transport are thus giving way to pipelines. Changes in patterns of movement will depend on changes in the distribution of natural energy sources, the varying quantities and composition of energy requirements in different countries, the cost of different means of transport as influenced by scale of movement and advances in technique, and on relative fuel costs to the consumer. A major factor will be increases in the use of nuclear power as an energy source. In terms of costs, the part played by transport in the total delivered price of various energy products shows a long-term tendency to decline. Costs of distribution, on the other hand, which are less amenable to technical progress and bulk movement at a distance, usually show a tendency to rise. (SD)

VI. Government

● GENERAL

277. STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Studies in Comparative Local Government is a new periodical containing articles dealing with the structures and problems of different systems of local government by scholars and government administrators from various parts of the world. Its broad scope is intended to provide a comparative base from which to draw the best possible approaches for solving problems in local government common to several or many of the nations and regions of the world. Among the studies presented in recent issues are these dealing with the following topics: social aspects of local authority cultural activity (Germany); the "rurban" slum as zone of transition (Philippines); new characteristics of regional planning and regional government in Hungary; political party activity in Indian rural local government; management training in local government (England); administrative requisites for a federal urban America (United States); local government reform in Rumania; and regional planning in Northwest Europe. The periodical also contains a notes and topics section, featuring forthcoming conferences and research studies of the International Union of Local Authorities, and reviews of recent publications of major interest in public administration, planning, and regional development and administration.

Published semi-annually by the International Union of Local Authorities and Martinus Nijhoff, Studies in Comparative Local Government is available at the following rates: 25 Dutch florins per year; 15 Dutch florins for IULA members; and 15 Dutch florins for single copies. Subscriptions, sample copies, and a prospectus on the series may be obtained from IULA, Paleisstraat 5, The Hague, Netherlands. (SD)

● MANAGEMENT

278. PERSONNEL NEEDS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR IN CENTRAL AMERICA: 1974

(a) Oscar Torres Padilla. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Study No. 305, by the Central American Institute of Public Administration, San Jose, Costa Rica, January, 1969, 117 pp. $.50 per copy. (c) Central American Institute of Public Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the new personnel needs in the public sector in Central America. This need arises in response to accelerated economic development in the Central American countries.

Findings. In relation to other Latin American countries with similar levels of development, the governmental participation in the economy, in general, is relatively low in Central America. The necessity for greater governmental participation in the area of social services, especially health and education, is stressed. In this modernization process, the state should also function as a leader in stimulating the economy. In order to realize its accentuated role in the production of basic public services, the creation of new positions in governmental institutions is imperative. Furthermore, the progress of urban planning has also necessitated the modernization of national administrations. Because of urbanization, the public sector in 1974 will require additional personnel to fulfill its growing needs. The period of 1966-1974 is seen as a period of transition in which a more extensive and dynamic administrative system requiring a greater number of personnel will gradually replace the traditional structure. (CD)

● PLANNING

279. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCES AND PROSPECTS: VOLUME I--PRELIMINARY REPORT ON AFRICA

(a) Ralph Von Gersdorff. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a first draft in a series of studies on regional development in Africa, Latin America, North America, Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, the USSR, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe, by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, 1968, 229 pp. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (d) None.

Problem. To provide information concerning the state of regional development and planning in Africa and suggest recommendations for improvement on both the multinational and subnational levels which would be feasible in the African situation. Chapters in this paper deal with the following areas: definition and concept of regional planning; conditions for and objectives of regional planning in Africa; analysis and evaluation of existing development policies and planning in African countries; organization of regional and interregional planning; the limited amount of information at the regional and local levels as an obstacle to regional development efforts in African countries; lack of training facilities and programs; regional research in African countries; actual and possible contributions of the U. N. to the promotion of regional development activities; examples of regional development projects in Africa; and conclusions and prospects.

Findings. Since the ideal solution to regional development, the creation of a unitary state for the whole of Africa, is politically impossible at present, the researcher recommends that sub-regional integration be accelerated by the relinquishing of as many sovereign rights as politically feasible to subregional councils of ministers and their technical secretariats. These secretariats must include a department for the harmonizing of national plans and their incorporation into a consistent subregional development plan.

There is, however, a large disparity regarding natural resources, labor, and entrepreneurship even within parts of single countries, meaning the process of growth cannot be equal in all regions. Thus the acceleration of economic and social advance, which entails the most efficient allocation of resources, is bound to favor those areas having locational advantages, such as mineral deposits, lake and river basins with fertile soil, and tourist attractions. These considerations have led the African

governments to use "spearhead" development policies, focusing immediate development projects on new urban growth centers from which results can diffuse into the less developed areas. The short-term projects are usually accompanied by long-term plans for depressed regions, which in some cases are to be financed by the more highly developed areas.

Foreign aid preference is clearly given to those countries that are seeking to establish or have established integrated regional development projects on a long-term basis. The problem of underdeveloped regions can be solved only within a framework of long-term economic policies, which are not fully effective until a country has already achieved a stage of sustained regional economic growth. Industrial investment, therefore, should not be displaced but concentrated in well chosen poles of growth in the under-developed region. Big industrial plants can play an important part in industrial programs for such regions. (SD)

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280. URBAN PLANNING IN THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) John D. Herbert and Alfred P. Van Huyck (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title in the Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development series by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 122 pp. $12.50 per copy. (c) Planning and Development Collaborative International. (d) None.

Problem. The five papers in this volume were presented in 1967 at a seminar on urbanization in developing countries sponsored by the Planning and Development Collaborative International.

In the first essay, Robert B. Mitchell emphasizes the importance of linking urban policy with national economic planning. He reviews the characteristics of developing areas that are relevant for urban planning, pointing out variations and similarities within developing areas. Mitchell also analyzes the need to develop new approaches to planning, with emphasis on the development of effective planning processes rather than the type of static planning typical of the past.

John D. Herbert suggests an approach to metropolitan planning in developing countries in the second essay. The scope of planning that is addressed to major urban centers must be broader than "city planning" in the West. He describes the type of analytical tools that are necessary to deal systematically with the most urgent issues. He urges that planning be carried on at several levels simultaneously--dealing with both immediate and long-range issues.

The third essay, by Masahiko Honjo, deals with the problem of administrative development for planning and reveals in a case study of Japan the "growing pains" that national and local administrations are likely to experience in the process of developing effective urban administrative systems.

Alfred P. Van Huyck considers housing for lowest-income groups in India. He stresses the importance of attacking housing problems in the context of over-all plans. Housing's policy should be linked directly with existing market processes and should recognize the limits of present governmental capacities for implementation.

William L. C. Wheaton's concluding essay concentrates on training and underscoring the immediate need for planning that is consistent with the broad economic, social, administrative, and environmental factors now present in most low-income countries. Within the field of planning, itself, a wide variety of planning skills should be developed, composed primarily of specialists and relatively few generalists. He also offers suggestions for dealing with the problem of the "brain drain." (HBK)

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281. REGIONAL PLANNING AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT IN EUROPE

The International Union of Local Authorities (IULA) and the Institute of Public Administration organized a seminar on regional planning and regional government in Europe, held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, April 20-26, 1969. Five papers have been made available from this seminar: (1) Nigel Despicht, "From Regional Planning to Regional Government," Working Paper I-C, 15 pp.; (2) Pierre Viot, "Through Regional Planning Towards Regional Administration," Working Paper I-D, 25 pp.; (3) L. Wierling, "Functions and Competences of the Ruhr Planning Association,"

Working Paper II-D, 7 pp.; (4) E. Lindquist, "A Short Statement on the Origin, Background, Main Functions and Experiences of the Halmstad Region," Country Report--Sweden, 6 pp.; and (5) T. Dan Smith, "Economic Planning in the Northern Region of England," Country Report--Great Britain, 12 pp. Copies of these papers may be obtained from IULA, Paleisstraat 5, The Hague, Netherlands. Price not indicated. (SD)

Brief Mention

● BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

282. THE INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY OF COMPUTER AND INFORMATION SYSTEM SERVICES, 1969

The Intergovernmental Bureau for Information Technology in Rome, Italy, has compiled an international directory of educational and research institutes and other consultant services providing computer and information system services to outside customers. This book lists the institutions and companies together with such data as the type of equipment available, fields of experience covered, and training center facilities. The 337-paged directory is published by Europa Publications, London, England. Price is not indicated. (SD)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

283. INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL YEARBOOK OF LARGE TOWNS--VOLUME 3 CENSUS SUPPLEMENT

A Census Supplement to Volume 3 of the International Statistical Yearbook of Large Towns has been published by the International Statistical Institute in cooperation with the International Union of Local Authorities. This volume contains the latest census data available on more than 430 towns and urban areas having more than 100,000 habitants in 45 countries. The text is both in French and English. Data are provided on the following subjects: population by sex, age, and marital status; stock of conventional dwellings by age; occupied conventional dwellings by size, occupation, and density of occupation; equipment of occupied conventional dwellings; economically active population by sex and age, industry and sex, industry, status; and economically inactive population by type of noneconomic activity. Copies are available from International Statistical Institute, La Haye, 2 Oostduinlaan, The Hague, Netherlands, at $11.50 or Dfl. 40,-per copy. (SD)

SUBJECT INDEX

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AGENCY INDEX

*This office has been terminated.

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[a] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1969-1970. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 805 pp. $3.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

(Only those articles having a definite geographical reference are classified in this index.)

PERSON INDEX

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EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

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Quarterly Digest of

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KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used throughout this journal:

(a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.
(b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.
(c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.
(d) -- indicates any previous <u>Digest</u> report.
m -- is used in conjunction with a surname where, for any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.
(CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract was obtained.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

In our previous issue, we discussed in the Highlights column some of the current developments in Washington which are of special interest to those who are following urban and regional affairs. Events were moving rather rapidly, and we indicated that we expected other developments to follow thick and fast. As it turns out, this is proving to be one of our better predictions.

Take the fields of environment and natural resources, for example. Early this year, about the time the President was signing the Environmental Policy Act, which Congress passed in the closing days of 1969, and moving to establish the Council on Environmental Quality provided for in that Act, another body, the Environmental Studies Board, operating under the aegis of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering, was issuing its report--Institutions for Effective Management of the Environment (See Item No. 10). Meanwhile, still another body, the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, had under urgent review the organization of federal environmental, natural resource, and oceanographic programs, with an April deadline for recommendations. Relevant to the work of the latter body was another report which had been issued in January, 1969, by the Commission on Marine Sciences, Engineering and Resources, entitled Our Nation and the Sea: A Plan for National Action (See Digest, 16:3-1).

Now, as we are readying this issue of the Digest for the printer, comes word of further Administration moves in the direction pointed by these and related studies. Reorganization plans submitted to Congress on July 9 will establish two new agencies, each consolidating activities in its field which are widely scattered throughout the federal establishment. The first is the Environmental Protection Agency, which, as its name suggests, will be principally concerned with pollution control. It will be an independent agency responsible directly to the President. The second, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, will be concerned chiefly with research, and will be based in the Department of Commerce.

A second, and much wider, front on which we think action beyond that discussed in our previous issue may be in the offing is national urban growth policy, or, as we like to think of it, simply growth policy. We have referred to this front many times in past issues, not only because of our own interest, but because it turns up so often in the material coming to our attention, particularly from abroad. Most European countries, for example, have proceeded more vigorously than has the United States with what they call "settlement policy," or "regional physical planning." But now Congress is actively considering a bill which would initiate movement in this direction as well.

What we are referring to is the proposed "Urban Growth and New Town Development Act of 1970"--in the House, H. R. 16647, and in the Senate, S. 3640. Title I of this Act, having to do with the development of a national urban growth policy, would lay down guidelines, and establish a three-man Council on Urban Growth with certain powers and responsibilities, including the preparation of a biennial report for the guidance of the President and Congress. We support the bill, although not without some reservations, which we have already expressed through appropriate channels. However, our reservations are not the point here. We have something else in mind. Let us illustrate it by an example--"The Changing Region," a study recently issued by the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments (Item No. 205).

The study is a look at what has been happening in the Washington area during the decade of the sixties, following publication, in 1961, of the "Year 2000 Plan" by the National Capital Planning Commission and the National Capital Regional Planning Council. It is a real eye opener.

Here was a carefully conceived plan to guide development of the area for the balance of the century: a wedges and corridors concept consisting of complexes of business, industry, and high density residential development in urban growth corridors served by high speed, high volume transit lines and freeways radiating from downtown Washington, and separated from each other by large areas--wedges--of open land. It was a well accepted plan, subsequently becoming the basis for official planning policy by the federal government, by the District, and by state and local governments in Maryland and in Virginia. Yet what has happened?

The radial freeway-rail transit network which was to be constructed early to form the basis of the corridors has not been built. Neither the siting of new, expanded or relocated federal activities nor the construction of new high density residential areas has contributed significantly to the development of the town centers contemplated in the corridors. Less than a tenth of the land required for the wedges has been purchased or otherwise reserved. Sewerage facilities planned for construction in future years will, in fact, encourage development in wedge areas. To some extent, regional policies have even worked against each other. Efforts to raise the quality of housing by providing more open space and parks, better transportation access and more public services, for example, have raised the cost of housing, and restricted the choices available to low- and moderate-income famlies.

But this is only part of the picture. For the facts are that the Year 2000 Plan was predicated on a basic assumption that has proved to be seriously in error. It was planned for a target population of five million persons. The most recent indications are that the figure may go to anywhere from 6.7 to 8.9 million, with a most probable estimate of 7.7. In short, Washington now appears likely to be at least half again as large as present official policy calls for it to be, and the general strategy for development even at the smaller size is not being implemented.

The study winds up with about the only conclusion possible under the circumstances, namely, that there is a need to reevaluate the comprehensive development policies for the metropolitan Washington area at this time.

So now to make our point. Most of the actions which are being taken or are likely to be taken by the federal government in the near future reflect a belief that more money or better management or both will solve the nation's problems. We have no quarrel with this belief. In fact, almost everyone who has ever taken a look at the federal bureaucracy has had itchy fingers--an urge to move things around to see if he can't make them work better.

We must confess to getting some notions along these lines ourselves, from time to time. But we think the solutions are not going to be that simple. According to our way of thinking, basic to getting improved mileage out of either better management or more money or both is an element that is even harder to come by--improved understanding of what it is we are trying to accomplish and why, together with a clearer idea of the how, and a healthy respect for human fallibility. We think a lot of people realize this, and are working according to their capabilities and their lights to do something about it. We hope our efforts to bring their work together and give it added visibility also contribute to meeting the need. (SK)

CONTENTS

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

1. PROPOSALS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT

(a) Gordon J. F. MacDonald and Marvin L. Goldberger. (b) Completed and published as a report on Institutions for Effective Management of the Environment. Available from Charles Reed, The Environmental Studies Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, January, 1970. Price not indicated. (c) National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering, The Environmental Studies Board, under sponsorship of the American Conservation Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the W. H. Kellogg Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. A national program for the effective management of the environment is described in this report, prepared for the Environmental Studies Board by an interdisciplinary study group. With increasing affluence and population, accelerating burdens will be placed on future generations due to misuse of the environment. Extraordinary steps are needed now to repair existing damage and to prevent future destruction of this valuable resource.

These steps are summarized in nine recommendations directed to the Office of the President, urging the creation of: (1) a Board of Environmental Affairs within the Office of the President, with the strongest possible mandate for action from the President and Congress; (2) a joint committee of the House and Senate for discussion of environmental affairs; (3) a comprehensive federal program for environmental monitoring; (4) a Quality Index for evaluating and reporting on the state of the environment related to transparency of air, purity of water, noise level, and ratio of animal to human populations; (5) a National Laboratory for the Environmental Sciences for basic and applied research to provide a quick-reaction field function related to potential crises; (6) a privately-financed Institute for Environmental Studies to perform long-range planning, provide an early-warning system to detect potential threats, and to systematically analyze factors influencing environmental decisions and management; (7) an education program in secondary schools sponsored by the National Science Foundation; (8) multi-disciplinary programs in universities and an experimental problem-oriented graduate school; and (9) a private National Environmental Coalition to stimulate public education and action programs utilizing various mass media.

Since the above recommendations were formulated the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (S.1075) has been signed into law. (BK)

2. CONGRESS AND THE ENVIRONMENT

(a) Richard A. Cooley and Geoffrey Wandesforde-Smith (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Washington Press, Seattle, Wash. 98105, April, 1970, 277 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 76-103295. (c) University of Washington, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. In a series of essays from individual contributors, this book examines whether or not the American political system, particularly Congress, can cope with the economic, esthetic, and moral problems raised by the steady deterioration of our human environment. Each essay surveys a recent piece of legislation to determine how Congress has handled a particular environmental problem, and attempts to answer five general questions: What was the environmental problem that gave rise to the need for governmental action? How did legislation come to be introduced in Congress and what did it propose to do? How was the legislation influenced and modified as it moved through the congressional decision-making process? What are the steps and weaknesses of the final legislative product? And, in a more general sense, what is the ability of Congress to respond to environmental issues? Several broader topics are also raised: the problem of meeting and distributing the costs of a quality environment; conflicts between local and national interests; and the need to balance private property rights with the public good.

Specific issues covered include the Indiana Dunes conflict, highway beautification, the Wilderness Act, preservation of the Redwoods, water quality, aircraft noise abatement, and the controversy over a national policy for the environment.

Findings. The book presents a sharp indictment of Congress and its ability to deal effectively with both a wide range of specific environmental issues and with the larger challenge of providing the nation with a meaningful public policy for the environment as a whole. The basic conclusion is that Congress has failed to respond adequately to the steady deterioration of the environment. Each essay points out specific instances in which Congress has been sympathetic primarily to a set of narrow and short-term interests at the expense of the public welfare.

The administrative organization of Congress is one explanation for its slowness to respond in the public interest to environmental issues. The committee system of Congress is not readily adaptable to the nature of an overall environmental policy. No one committee has enough jurisdiction to encompass all environmental legislation. Congress tends to treat environmental issues according to its own internally defined values rather than in relationship to values appropriate to the issues, themselves. Consequently, bills dealing with environmental issues often are given inadequate consideration. One corrective measure would be to create a committee on environmental quality in each house or a joint committee. This could be supplemented by both formal and informal arrangements permitting more frequent joint meetings of committees in both houses on an ad hoc basis.

The present, highly fragmented committee system favors special economic interests. The essays demonstrate a symbiotic relationship between congressmen and interest groups with a material stake in government programs. Economic interests have a major stake in a fragmented committee structure dominated by a few powerful committee chairmen who are firmly entrenched.

Other factors contributing to Congress' low level of performance are the seniority system and inadequate staff support for congressmen. Seniority carries with it power to influence the referral of bills to committee. The editors state that no logical pattern of referrals has been uncovered. Many committees are involved in environmental affairs and this tends to dissipate the energy of congressmen in reviewing legislation. This tendency is magnified by inadequate staff support. As a result, legislators have great difficulty in mastering the wealth of technical details frequently involved in environmental legislation. Many congressmen have been embarrassed by well-prepared witnesses who are experts in their respective fields. Serious consideration should be given to strengthening congressional sources of information and advice on the volume and complexity of environmental legislation.

Apart from its own organizational deficiencies, Congress has not faced up to the need for governmental reorganization in the executive branch to reduce the highly diffuse and fragmented system of decision making on environmental issues that makes bargaining among governmental agencies highly prevalent. Interagency bargains are often unrelated to the broader values of the national welfare.

Another important factor is the appropriations power of Congress. The editors comment that Congress can easily create the appearance of action without actually providing the funds needed to do an effective

job. This is due to the reinterpretation of financial priorities, as originally expressed by the President, by appropriations committees with much narrower bases of political support. Many congressmen are reluctant to give high priority to environmental problems when other programs and policies appear to have more concrete and immediate benefits for their constituents.

These essays make some rather severe charges with regard to the failure of Congress to act in the environmental realm, and in other areas, as well. The book suggests that a drastic reorganization of Congress is needed to enable it to respond in more than a piecemeal fashion to national issues. (MP)

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3. THE ENVIRONMENTAL HANDBOOK

(a) Garrett DeBell (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Ballantine Books, Inc., 101 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, January, 1970, 365 pp. $.95 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book was prepared as a source of ideas and tactics for the first national environmental teach-in that was held on April 22, 1970. The book focuses on some of the major problems of our environment, explains the nature of ecology, and suggests steps that may be taken to improve the environment.

The book is comprised of a series of selections by students, recent students, and a number of reprinted essays by authorities on economic, ecological, cultural, and political change. Book and film bibliographies are also included. (MP)

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4. THE RELATIONSHIP OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

(a) Louis H. Mayo. (b) In process. A working document intended for limited circulation published under the above title, as Staff Discussion Paper 206, by the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, George Washington University, Washington, D. C. 20006, October, 1969, 34 pp. Price not indicated. (c) George Washington University, Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the question of improving our ability to identify the full range of impacts of technology (direct and derivative, immediate, intermediate, and long-term) and to evaluate the social desirability or undesirability of such effects as they relate to particular technological applications.

The concept of technology assessment has arisen out of concern over where technology is leading us. There is a growing belief that the detrimental impacts, especially long-term, of many technological applications are far more severe than previously thought and are eroding our ability to control social conditions. Skeptics are challenging both emotionally and thoughtfully the notion of the essentially beneficial nature of science and technology which has been with us since the 17th century. The author sees the characteristics of technology assessment, which in some degree distinguishes it from such other concepts and practices as the systems approach, cybernetics, and social indicators, to be the emphasis on the social impact of existing or proposed technological applications and the standards, criteria, or indicators by which the social costs or benefits of such consequences can be measured. In terms of its contribution to environmental management, the author indicates that the impact of technology assessment has been modest.

Despite the elaborate structure of technology assessment developed in such functional areas as nuclear energy development, numerous deficiencies of assessment exist. For example, there is a strong disposition to react to crises rather than to anticipate outcomes and evaluate consequences in terms of alternative schemes of social indicators.

A wide range of attitudes has been expressed toward the technology assessment function. At one extreme are proposals to place a moratorium on technological development, while at the other extreme are warnings from those who view increased emphasis on assessment as a dangerous threat, or at a minimum, an unjustified constraint on technological innovation.

The author discusses the prospects for bringing some semblance of analytical order into the concept of technology assessment. He considers two basic approaches. The first is to start with a technological application and assess such an application for the purpose of identifying all significant social impacts and evaluating the

social desirability or undesirability of such effects. This approach is referred to as a total impact assessment. The second approach is to start with a social problem and utilize special purpose or total impact assessments relevant to such a problem. An example is developed to illustrate the manner in which Congress has approached a particular issue--The Highway Motor Freight Carrier issue--in terms of making an organized total impact assessment on a cumulative, sequential basis. Emphasis is given to the congressional need for more comprehensive and reliable assessment data on technological applications. The question of the various executive branch departments, agencies, and programs performing the total impact assessment task in support of congressional needs is also discussed. (AL)

5. MAN AND NATURE IN THE CITY

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 92 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. (d) None.

Problem. This document contains the proceedings of a symposium held October, 1968, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of the Interior, to discuss: (1) how nature and wildlife could be made a positive factor in the lives of urban dwellers, who otherwise have little opportunity to enjoy the outdoors; and (2) what role the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife should have in this process. Bringing together persons from disciplines other than conservation for the symposium was intended to stimulate new ideas and to provide a base for developing programs for the next ten or twenty years.

Seven papers were presented and commented upon extensively by a panel of nineteen participants, so recorded discussion constitutes one of the main features of this report. Subject content ranged over a broad area, including such topics as: human needs and the natural environment; nature and the urban dweller; nature in our cities; meeting urban wildlife needs; nature and the ghetto dweller; the natural world of the new city, and urban youth and natural environments. (BK)

6. BEHAVIOR AND ENVIRONMENT: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN URBAN SPACE

(a) Gwen Bell and Paula MacGreevey. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 123, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, April, 1970, 65 pp. $6.50 per copy. (c) University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, Department of Urban Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To review the most relevant literature dealing with behavioral interaction of people within urban space. There has been growing concern recently as to whether the new concepts for urban spatial organization have produced improved environmental conditions for man, particularly whether the new planned developments have filled the needs for human interaction and what would be the basis for determining if this were so. Urban renewal projects in their early stages were initiated to fill pressing housing shortages, often without time to consider possible environmental effects. This annotated bibliography was compiled to provide some feedback concerning human behavior in the urban environment, so that further studies and development projects could be designed to determine and reflect more closely the needs of urban residents. It consists of 181 references to books and journal articles, with primary emphasis on recent materials. The researchers propose to update the bibliography each year. (SD)

7. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BOOKS ON THE ENVIRONMENT--AIR, WATER AND SOLID WASTES

(a) Gary F. Bennett and James W. Hostman. (b) Completed and published under the above title for the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Water Committee, by the Research Foundation, the University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio 43606, June, 1969, 52 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The University of Toledo, Department of Chemical Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. This publication provides an unannotated bibliography of books and articles covering the subjects of air, water, and solid waste. In addition, there is a

listing of conference proceedings and journals devoted to these subjects. The subject of water, because it has by far the greatest number of entries, is broken down into the following subheadings: (1) waste-water treatment; (2) chemistry and water treatment; (3) biochemical engineering and microbiology; and (4) hydrology and water resources. (AL)

● AIR

8. THE COST OF CLEAN AIR

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as "First Report of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the Congress of the United States," 91st Congress, 1st Session, Senate Document No. 91-40, June, 1969. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 53 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To provide estimates of the prospective costs of air pollution control efforts, as specified by the Air Quality Act of 1967, during fiscal years 1970-74. Three major areas of attack on the problem discussed are: (1) government programs; (2) control by industry; and (3) motor vehicle pollution control.

Findings. Over the past two decades, government has been increasingly involved in efforts to cope with growing air pollution. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) which began conducting research in 1955, is now involved in a comprehensive national program of research and control activities, and is providing financial and technical support to state, local, and regional air pollution control programs. State and local governments, which have primary responsibility for regulatory control, have been expanding their programs, especially since 1964 when federal funding first became available. Estimates of government costs are based on the assumption that federal-state-local budgeting will rise at about 30 percent per year during the next five years. Such an increase would produce significant improvement in government programs which will be concentrated in air quality control regions designated by HEW under the Air Quality Act. State governments are expected to adopt air quality standards and plans for implementation with respect to each type of air pollutant for which HEW sets air quality criteria. Such standards for sulfur oxides and particulate matter were issued on February 11, 1969, and the report assumes that implementation of these standards will be underway in all 85 designated metropolitan areas no later than July, 1971.

The report provides the following cost estimates: (1) Federal-state-local governmental budgeting. During fiscal 1970-74, this will amount to a total of 1.56 billion dollars, which includes $599 million for research and development and $965 million for abatement and control. (2) Expenditures by industry for the control of sulfur oxides and particulate matter from fuel combustion and selected industrial process sources in 85 metropolitan areas. Total estimated costs of controlling industrial sources of combustion emissions during fiscal 1971-74, based on fuel-substitution-alternatives, and of stack-gas cleaning systems to achieve particulate control efficiency are shown. Annual estimates range from $128 million in 1971 to $259 million in 1974 for a low level of control, and from $148 million to $297 million for a high level of control for the same period. The report also includes estimates for plants producing iron and steel, asphalt, hydraulic cement, gray iron, and sulfate pulp, as well as petroleum refineries and sulphuric acid plants. (3) Estimated cost to new-car-buyers for pollution control equipment in effect for 1968-69 models and for 1970-71 models is also given. Pollutants are classified as: carbon-monoxide emitted mainly through the exhaust tailpipe; hydrocarbons emitted through four sources--the crankcase, the exhaust tailpipe, the gasoline tank, and the carburetor, the latter two sources due to evaporation. A typical American-made car equipped to control emissions only from the crankcase would discharge about 71 grams of carbon monoxide and 18.4 grams of hydrocarbons per mile. New car buyers will pay more for compliance with the 1970 than with the 1968 standards. Annual estimated cost of emission control systems per car range from $1.80 in 1968 to $5.80 in 1974. The report also contains an appendix showing a breakdown of annual costs by various sources of emission and by metropolitan area for fiscal years 1971 through 1974. (BK)

9. WIND-TUNNEL MODEL STUDY OF CARBON MONOXIDE IN CITY STREETS

(a) Walter G. Hoydysh and Gordon H. Strom. (b) Completed. Report to be published by Environmental Pollution Laboratory, New York University, W. 177th St. and Harlem River, Bronx, N. Y. 10453, May, 1970. $1.00 per copy. (c) New York University, Environmental Pollution Laboratory, under sponsorship of National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the diffusion characteristics of pollutants emitted at ground level in a symmetrically spaced cubical array representing an urban complex.

Method. A variety of pollution source distributions were considered, and detailed concentration and velocity surveys were carried out. The experiments were performed in the Micrometeorological wind tunnel at the Environmental Pollution Laboratory of New York University. The source distribution employed simulated typical urban traffic patterns using sulfur dioxide as the tracer gas. Related research performed in the past has dealt with diffusion of pollutants in the vicinity of unit urban and industrial structures.

Findings. It was found that the concentration distributions are highly three dimensional. A characteristic flow pattern consists of imbedded vortex sheets located in the streets running perpendicular to the wind direction. Such regions are characterized by high pollutant concentrations and a fluid motion which convects pollutants to rooftop level. Based on these results, optimum locations for urban aerometric systems will be determined as well as a "street submodel" developed for use in second generation urban diffusion models. (WGH)

10. STIMULATING COMMUNITY COOPERATION IN AIR CONSERVATION

(a) Sidney Goren. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of California Extension, Bldg. 427, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93106. $2.50 per copy, payable to Regents of the University of California. (c) University of California Extension (Santa Barbara), Department of Science and Industry, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Air Pollution Control Administration, and Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To bring all segments of society together for a common educational experience, under the guidance of experts, in order to obtain basic factual information regarding air conservation and attempt to understand the dynamics and multiplicity of the problems rather than accuse any specific group of being a polluter.

Method. This approach is based on the assumption that all groups would be more willing to cooperate, in proper perspective and without panic, if a common informational base were employed. Effectiveness of the proposed conference is based on the premise that in smaller developing communities where the problem has not yet become acute, emphasis should be more on prevention than correction. Without overlooking the need to correct existing air pollution sources, the condition should first be stabilized through preventive methods and then further improved, if need be, by time-phased corrections. The dynamic nature and the broadening scope of air pollution requires stressing a multi-sided approach to the problem of control, and emphasis must be placed on total community involvement. The many points can best be brought to the attention of the public and community at large through the mediation of the university in an educational program such as short courses, which would supply elected officials and the public with a basic factual background needed to formulate objectives and guidelines for governing air conservation. (SG and BK)

11. A COST EFFECTIVENESS STUDY OF AIR POLLUTION ABATEMENT IN THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Ernst and Ernst, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, January, 1969, 36 pp. + charts, tables, and appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Ernst and Ernst, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop estimates of the cost of achieving selected air quality levels in the National Capital Area. More specifically, the study has two principal objectives: (1) to compare the total annual cost of three stipulated abatement strategies for achieving certain air quality levels in the National Capital Area; and (2) to compare the cost of abatement to various classes of emission sources under the three strategies. The study was limited to two types of pollutants: sulfur oxides and suspended particulates.

The three strategies are: (1) the least cost (least total cost for the entire National Capital Area) combination of emission controls which achieves selected air quality levels; (2) restricting fossil fuels to 1 percent sulfur by weight or less; and (3) "universal abatement" by which all sources simultaneously take successively greater steps in reducing emissions until all applicable control alternatives stipulated for each source have been employed to achieve the maximum reduction possible.

Method. The study confined itself to stationary sources of the sulfur oxides and suspended particulates. A computer-assisted model simulated the average annual concentration of the two pollutants in the National Capital Area. Other programs then computed the estimated annual cost of simultaneously reducing ground-level concentrations of the pollutants to stated levels at a number of designated receptor points under each of the three strategies. These estimated annual costs were determined for each of 99 major sources in the Area and for 13 aggregates of small sources. The inputs to the computer model were a comprehensive source-by-source inventory of the two pollutants' emissions in the Area, and a meteorological computer program of the Area's average annual winds.

Findings. The least cost solution is by far the most effective strategy. The first air quality level, a maximum of 0.035 ppm for sulfur oxides and 75 uGms/M^3 for suspended particulates, is reached at no net additional cost for the National Capital Area, and perhaps at a slight negative cost. By the 1 percent sulfur fuel restriction, it would cost nearly \$6 million to achieve only a slightly greater reduction in sulfur oxides (to 0.031 ppm) and the universal abatement strategy would cost \$12.15 million to reduce sulfur oxides to 0.032 ppm. To reduce the level of suspended particulates to 75 uGms/M^3 would cost \$7 million by either the sulfur fuel restriction or the universal abatement strategy.

The second and third air quality levels for sulfur oxides (0.025 and 0.015 ppm) cannot be reached by the 1 percent sulfur fuel restriction. The 0.015 ppm level of sulfur oxides appears feasible at a cost of \$5.30 million annually by the least cost strategy. The universal abatement strategy attains final air quality levels of 0.013 ppm for sulfur oxides and 78 uGms/M^3 of suspended particulates at an annual cost of \$32.70 million. (MP)

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12. EFFECTS OF CARBON MONOXIDE ON HUMAN AND ANIMAL BEHAVIOR

(a) Rodney R. Beard, George A. Wertheim, and Netta Grandstaff. (b) In process. (c) Stanford University, Medical School, Department of Preventive Medicine, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To increase knowledge of the effects of exposure to air pollutants, in particular, carbon monoxide (CO), with special emphasis on impairments of behavior that are not heralded by symptoms.

Method. Methods and apparatus developed will be used to study dose-response relationships in men and lower animals in a series of behavioral experiments. In particular, behavioral effects will be studied, in both men and lower animals, of small concentrations and brief exposures to CO. Effects of chronic exposures, and at relatively high doses, will also be investigated in lower animals. In man, the current interest is in the effect of small doses of CO on performance of complex visually-displayed problems.

To augment data on errors, rapidity of responding, and the like, a series of human eye movements associated with the foregoing problems will be undertaken. These eye movement data will enable an analysis to be made of the role of visual attention, and the patterns of information-seeking behavior that the subjects may use in their attempts to solve the problems.

Field studies are planned using analogs of behavioral tests that have proven to be sensitive in the laboratory. Such field studies will pertain to the all-important question of the relation of laboratory

findings to the actual effects of CO on humans in normal life situations, such as operating automobiles or complex machinery. In general, the laboratory data will be applied in epidemiologic field studies of persons exposed to CO as a pollutant of community atmospheres. (SIE)

13. STUDIES IN SOLAR RADIATION AND AIR POLLUTION CLIMATOLOGY

(a) Wilfred Bach. (b) In process. (c) University of Cincinnati, Department of Environmental Health, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation and the Center for the Study of the Human Environment. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To compare the relative magnitude of the various solar radiation components between city and rural locations; (2) to observe and calculate the lateral and vertical variation of particulate pollution based on the scattering theory; (3) to develop an air pollution index based on total solar and ultra-violet radiation; and (4) to discover practical applications of air pollution diffusion theories.

Previous Research. "An Urban Circulation Model" and "Variation of Solar Radiation with Height over an Urban Area," to be published in 1970 and available from the investigator at Department of Environmental Health, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219. Prices not indicated.

Method. Battery-driven, fast response meteorological equipment is being used on automobiles and helicopters. A number of radiation base stations are being operated in a downtown area.

Findings. Preliminary results comprise the first quantitative account of the relative magnitudes of all solar radiation parameters between different city sites and a rural station for both anticyclonic and average weather conditions. An urban circulation model has been developed for day and night conditions under anticyclonic weather based on radiative, potential, kinetic, thermodynamic, and air hygienic parameters.

Solar attenuation studies show that on a "polluted" day, the lowest 1,000 meters of the city air attenuate about 65% of the solar beam, whereas on a "clean" day, the contribution to the total solar attenuation is still 30%. Individual air layer increments near the ground of only 45 meters were found to contribute up to 21% of the total solar attenuation. (WB)

14. RESPIRATORY UPTAKE OF GASEOUS AIR POLLUTANTS

(a) Peter K. Mueller, H. V. Thomas, W. R. Gaffey, and J. R. Goldsmith. (b) In process. (c) State of California, Department of Public Health, Air and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the quantity of air pollutants retained by individuals at currently occurring ambient concentrations. The research is to establish the quantity and region of absorption (naso-pharyngeal versus tracheo-bronchial) of the specific pollutant. Initially, retention of the nitrogen oxides is being studied. There is no information about how much of the nitrogen oxides inhaled from the ambient air stays in the human respiratory tract. The retention studies by others conducted with cigarette smoke did not accurately distinguish between NO and NO_2. Knowledge of the quantity of uptake and the distinction between NO and NO_2 is needed for eventually arriving at an air quality standard for nitrogen oxides based on health effects. (PKM)

15. A BIOLOGIC INDICATOR FOR AIR POLLUTION

(a) Russell P. Sherwin. (b) In process. (c) University of Southern California, School of Medicine, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) For related research, see Digest entries 15:1-11 and 16:4-9.

Problem. A recently-developed biologic index for air pollution, based on the exposure of guinea pigs to low levels of NO_2 (15 ppm) and an increase in the number of alveolar wall cells per alveolus, will be applied in a series of experiments to determine the sensitivity, specificity, and time distribution of the test. Once reference baselines are established, the relative influence on the index of a variety of gases, singly and in combination, will be investigated. Data will be obtained in the important areas of: (1) minimum ambient

levels of air pollutants that will produce an elevation in the response; (2) synergism and antagonism of air pollutants; (3) patterns of response according to the time and level of exposure; (4) the role of suspended particles (carbon) as a vehicle for focal deposition of high levels of air pollutants; and (5) variations of the index in five different ambient atmospheres (major cities and rural areas) over a period of 40 weeks. The study will ultimately be extended to comparisons of species differences and, in particular, the relationship of the index in human lungs (accidental deaths and operations) to major residential location, cigarette smoking, occupation, age, and sex. (SIE)

16. POLLUTION DISPERSION NEAR URBAN AIRPORTS

(a) Walter G. Hoydysh and Gordon H. Strom. (b) In process. Research initiated March, 1970. Results to be published by and available from Environmental Pollution Laboratory, New York University, W. 177th St. and Harlem River, Bronx, N. Y. 10453. $1.00 per copy. (c) New York University, Environmental Pollution Laboratory, under sponsorship of National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a method of calculating the full-scale pollution concentration field in the vicinity of an urban airport and its outlying residential areas as a function of arbitrary source distribution (horizontal and vertical), source strength, and overhead wind speed and direction. It is tentatively assumed that results obtained for a scale model can then be compared with existing field data and possibly with field data obtained from a separate New York University field program currently under consideration.

The more general objective is to develop an understanding of the basic fluid mechanic and diffusive characteristics of the atmosphere in the vicinity of airports and their outlying areas. Such understanding could then become the basis for recommendations to urban and airport planners related to the dangers and aimed at the reduction of airport air pollution. (WGH)

17. AIR POLLUTION COMPUTER RESEARCH PROJECT

(a) K. William Leffland, Richard D. Duke, and Richard T. McGinty. (b) In process. (c) University of Southern California, School of Public Administration, Comex Research Project, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. The Comex Research Project has several objectives: (1) to develop improved teaching techniques for the University's Air Pollution Control Institute; (2) to develop a gaming simulation for air pollution control students and professionals (APEX) and expand its use throughout the country; (3) to develop Supplementary Training Programs (STEPS); and (4) to form an Air Pollution Simulation Laboratory. APEX is now operational and has been incorporated into the program of the Air Pollution Control Institute. To enhance the APEX simulation game, Supplemental Training Exercise Programs (STEPS) provide an additional arena for gamed interactions in pollution control regulations, public hearings, court actions, budget proposals, and administrative functions. To expand the use of the APEX game throughout the country by professional air pollution control groups and other interested agencies, Comex is developing a series of seminars, emphasizing the value of air pollution control simulation models as an aid to management decision making and understanding the complexities of the metropolitan environment. The objectives of the Air Pollution Simulation Laboratory are: (1) to provide an environment for advanced or special students to perform research functions and advanced projects; (2) to furnish a vehicle through which APEX seminars may be conducted; and (3) to serve as a collection, demonstration, and dissemination point for related research, particularly in the field of simulation. (RTM)

18. CHARACTERIZING ASBESTOS-BEARING AEROSOLS

(a) Peter K. Mueller, Jack C. Murchio, and Arthur E. Alcocer. (b) In process. (c) State of California, Department of

Public Health, Air and Industrial Hygiene Laboratory, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To develop sampling and analytical methods to measure, in aerosols, respirable asbestiform minerals used prevalently in industry; to determine their aerosol concentration in the environment; and to provide estimates of the asbestiform minerals in the total suspended matter arising from various sources.

The proposed research intends to make available new, readily adaptable analytical procedures utilizing electron microscopy and x-ray diffraction spectrometry. Particular attention is paid to the specific identification of the fiber species being analyzed. (PKM)

● LAND

19. GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION OF THE SITE FOR AN ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION STUDY

(a) Paul B. DuMontelle and William F. Childers. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Environmental Geology Notes Series, No. 31, by the Illinois State Geological Survey, Urbana, Ill. 61801, March, 1970, 19 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Illinois, Geological Survey and the Illinois Natural History Survey. (d) None.

Problem. To study the effects of pollutants under simulated natural-flow conditions, the Illinois Natural History Survey is planning a study area containing 16 large and 6 smaller ponds interconnected by a central drain and a catchment basin. The Illinois State Geological Survey was asked to determine the character, vertical sequence, and horizontal distribution of earth materials at the site area, all of which impose limitations on design and construction.

The geologic study is reported here to show how a geologist's presentation and interpretation of detailed information from the site can benefit any construction project by recognizing foundation problems likely to be encountered. The reverse is also true, in that the engineering data can be used by the Pleistocene geologist in correlating units at other sites.

Method. The geologic investigation included test borings and laboratory analysis of samples. A report on soil conditions at a nearby site furnished additional information. The large ponds measure 190 by 50 feet, and the smaller ones 85 by 36 feet, varying in depths from 4 to 8 feet.

Findings. The site chosen for the environmental pollution project is geologically feasible. The rectangular-shaped ponds may be constructed by using on-site materials if some precautions are taken, such as removal of the organic-rich surface materials. These tend to hold large quantities of moisture and are difficult to compact. (BK)

● WATER

20. STRATEGIES OF AMERICAN WATER MANAGEMENT

(a) Gilbert F. White. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104, and Longmans Canada Ltd., Don Mills, Canada, 1969, 125 pp. + notes and index. Price not indicated. LC 69-15842. (c) University of Michigan. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how water management decisions are made in order to find more suitable means of manipulating the natural water system. The United States has a more than adequate water supply and should continue to have one for many years. However, the quality of our water supply may become a problem because of degradation or inept management.

The great proliferation of water resource consumers and suppliers has altered the natural hydrologic cycle. Roughly two-thirds of the water falling on the land of the United States as precipitation is returned to the atmosphere through evaporation or transpiration. The remaining one-third is used in some fashion by man, although, much of this water is not available where or when it is desired. Many of the users of water hardly diminish the

actual quanti.cy at all, but they alter the water temperature or adversely modify the chemical or bacteriological quality, impeding further use.

To date, our experience with water management has not enabled us to cope with changing conditions of supply and use. In addition to the improvement of water management in the United States, the lessons from our experience should be applied to the world's developing nations and to the comprehensive management of water resources in urban areas.

The United States has had many water management aims and has employed a variety of strategies toward their achievement. Each strategy displays its own unique association of aims, methods, and evaluation criteria. The author adopts a decision-making model to evaluate six existing strategies of water resource management. The model includes five variables by which each strategy is analyzed: (1) range of choice; (2) water resource; (3) technology; (4) economic efficiency; and (5) spatial linkages. Each variable is modified by social institutions.

Using the framework, strategies of management are evaluated according to three basic characteristics. (1) The immediate purposes sought may be distinguished according to whether they are single or multiple. (2) The means employed to achieve aims may be distinguished according to whether the planning considers only one class of means or reviews a broader range of possible techniques. (3) The responsible water management agencies may be divided into those that are predominately private and those that are predominately public, recognizing that a gradual spectrum of the degree of private and public responsibility exists.

Findings. The first strategy, single-purpose construction, may be performed by either public or private means. Single-purpose public construction is a ponderous strategy, insensitive to economic indicators and highly conservative in dealing with risk and uncertainty. The strategy spells ease of execution, the creation of solid constituencies, inflexibility of method, and a widespread deterioration of water quality in both humid and arid lands.

Single-purpose private construction shows greater awareness of available choices and is more innovative in technology. The private manager tends to apply economic criteria carefully, although there is little concern for the effects of the construction on landscape or society. These latter concerns receive attention only when uses conflict or public agencies establish regulations or competition.

The second strategy, multiple-purpose construction within drainage basins, evolved from the single-purpose strategy in the late 1920's and 1930's. Functions of a typical multiple-purpose project include navigation, flood control, hydroelectric power, irrigation, municipal water supply, waste disposal, industrial water supply, recreation, wildlife conservation, low-flow regulation, and soil conservation. Multiple-purpose planning increases the range of choice by adding new objectives and by opening public and professional thinking to the possibility of including still further purposes. Multiple-purpose construction carries tremendous economic benefits such as increased energy production, crop harvest, and miles of navigable waterway, but also tends to slow the pace of social change. The permanency of the projects has set the public mind in a frame which discourages serious discussion of changing these institutions.

The use of a multiple-means strategy evolved in the 1960's to augment the multiple-purpose strategy. The multiple-means strategy further increases the range of choices available to water management agencies and stimulates the calculation of relative costs and benefits.

Another strategy is to determine the public's wants with respect to water quality and then attempt to fulfill those wants. This is essentially an administrative, rather than a legislative, job since it calls for measuring the public values and their variations, and doing so before rather than after a plan has been formulated. This strategy is valid, however, only if an individual feels that a wide range of choice is truly available.

The fifth strategy advanced is to utilize scientific investigation in anticipating future needs and solutions and to use technological capacity to forge these solutions. Research, just entering the scene as a major instrument of water management, must be carried out in an independent organizational unit detached from field operations since daily management problems and the perpetration of an agency mission are often incompatible with basic research. Not only should research be performed within the research units of existing agencies, but it should be performed by those existing agencies that already have satisfactory operating programs so that the research will not

have to be given the appearance of success if it fails. Research should be viewed as one tool of solution to the water management problem.

The sixth strategy, regional integration, is presently the ultimate effort to utilize all available resources in the solution of water management problems. It incorporates elements of each of the other five strategies. The emerging regional integration approach reflects a change in man's view of nature, from something to conquer to something with which to cooperate. The strategy recognizes that water management decisions have impacts beyond the hydrologic boundaries of drainage basins and that the entire area affected by a water management decision must be considered as one region. With the adoption of this view, the means and instruments of handling water become increasingly complex, the concern with tracing impacts more acute, the adjustments to human preferences increasingly sensitive, and the demand for citizen participation heavier. The emphasis shifts from construction to scientific probing, and from long-term commitment to short-term flexibility. (MP)

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21. BENEFITS FROM INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT IN URBAN AREAS: THE CASE OF THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN REGION

(a) Leonard Zobler, George W. Carey, Michael R. Greenberg, and Robert M. Hordan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research, C St. between 18th and 19th Sts., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20240, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Columbia University, Barnard College, Department of Geology and Geography, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) 15:2-14.

Problem. The extended record drought, 1962-1966, experienced by the New York Metropolitan Region (NYMR) and Northeastern United States, raised the following question which formed the focus of this study: Given the existing managerial and engineering structures of the water systems of the NYMR, would an alternative network arrangement have distributed the available water supply more efficiently? Currently, the 400 separately managed and partly connected water agencies operate, for the most part, independently of one another, each making water allocational decisions without regard to their effect on the others.

Method. In order to test the initial hypothesis the researchers examined, during a six and a half year period, the behavior of the individual water agencies and the networks which they form. Three models were structured: (1) an input-output flow model that traced water movement and permitted the calculation of transfer coefficients; (2) a linear programming model that employed the transfer coefficients to stipulate water exchanges among the agencies; and (3) a linear programming model that used flexible transfer coefficients and a weighted objective function that directed any water surplus to specified agencies. Both linear programming models were subject to demand and safe yield constraints. The models permitted computer simulations of system operations, beginning with the real world network and progressing through selected linkage, source, transfer, and distribution changes. In this way, the response of the network was observed by five year intervals from 1970 to 1985 as a system and at the agency level for projected demands. The linear programming formulations and the general research approach have been oriented directly to the water resource in that economic variables have not been introduced. This does not preclude the consideration of costs after the hydrologic-engineering alternatives have been indicated.

Findings. The input-output model revealed that the system exhibited a high degree of stability throughout the drought because transfer coefficients did not change very much. Simulations using fixed transfer coefficients in the linear programming model showed the network to be very vulnerable to stress. Some agencies were not able to satisfy demand while others had locked-in surpluses. The use of flexible transfer coefficients, new links, or expanded links in the second linear programming model, relieved stress by shipping water to deficit agencies. With modest source increases the networks were able to satisfy demand through 1985 and to expand their service areas. Comparing the state of the water system as defined by the simulation models with the optimum solutions produced by the second linear programming model, it may be concluded that the real world system could be substantially improved. In addition, the form of the computer print-out yielded specific design recommendations that could be cumulated from one time period to the next.

Beyond 1985 it appears that major subregional transfers will have to take place if the NYMR is to satisfy its water needs from presently used sources plus untapped flows within the area. Exchanges between the New York City system and Long Island and/or northeastern New Jersey were among those contemplated. The alternative is for the NYMR to develop additional extra-regional sources or to turn to nontraditional methods, such as desalination. In any event, a major shift away from the present managerial structure toward greater integration appears likely. As a means for expanding water resources, the benefits from a unified approach to regional decision making are impressive, either at the subregional level, as the simulations showed, or for the metropolitan area as a whole. This report is applicable to the many multi-source, multi-sink water networks servicing urban regions in the United States. (LZ)

22. PATTERNS OF POLITICS IN WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF NEW MEXICO'S ROLE IN THE COLORADO RIVER BASIN BILL

(a) Helen M. Ingram. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Division of Government Research, Institute for Social Research and Development, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. M. 87106, 1969, 96 pp. $2.25 per copy. (c) University of New Mexico, Institute for Social Research and Development, Division of Government Research, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research, and the University of New Mexico. (d) 17:1-27.

Problem. The initial objective of this study is to develop a model of the political process in water development decisions. It indicates in a general way the criteria that proposals must satisfy in order to be politically feasible. The secondary objective is to test the relevance of the model in the case of New Mexico's role in the Colorado River Basin Bill. This bill, signed into law in 1968 by President Lyndon B. Johnson following a twenty-year struggle in Congress, established the Central Arizona Project which is designed to carry water from the mainstream of the Colorado River through a series of aqueducts to the Phoenix and Tucson areas. New Mexico's interest in the bill arises from two physically unrelated water development projects affecting the State which were included in the bill.

The inclusion of these two projects in the bill authorizing the Central Arizona Project is curious, according to the author, since the connection between the projects in New Mexico and Arizona is neither direct nor clear, and insofar as the effects of these two projects upon the Arizona project can be traced, they are detrimental. In terms of hydrology, engineering, economics and financing, the association of these projects in a single package appears irrational; the only remaining explanation is political since the rationale of politics is separate and often quite different from the justifications supplied by other professions.

Method. The author first develops a model of politics in water resource policy. This includes comparing the way in which water is perceived as an issue to the risks and rewards presented to political actors in making decisions. The sort of political actors who become engaged in water policy because of the political stakes they confront is linked by the model to the particular political arenas chosen to test the political feasibility of water proposals. The model also indicates the relationships among involved political actors in the process of creating enough support to obtain consent and then connects these relationships back to the stakes presented to the actors involved and to the particular arena or setting in which they operate.

Secondly, the model is applied to the initiation, formulation, and passage of the Colorado River Basin Bill. Major actors are introduced, their relationships are examined, and the conditions finally achieved for successful passage of the bill are set forth.

Finally, New Mexico's role in passage of the bill is discussed in terms of the political processes involved to include the two New Mexico projects.

Findings. (1) The role of New Mexico in relation to the Colorado River Basin Bill illustrates the overriding significance of political feasibility in determining water policy. (2) According to the pattern of politics set forth in the model, the most important attribute of water policy is its basis in the locality, with the motivating

drive for a water project coming from the area where it is believed the benefits will accrue. Locally-based political actors are the prime movers in shaping water development policy. (3) Congress is most likely to be the locus of activity on water policy since locally oriented activists will focus their energies upon the institutions in the political system where sufficient authority resides to make policy. (4) The pattern of politics in water development identifies mutual non-interference as a likely consent-building relation. (5) Conflict in the pattern of politics in water is avoided by accommodating divergent interests without having confrontations and making choices. (6) Activists who do not share the basic local orientation toward water are extremely difficult to accommodate within the pattern. (7) The model does little to explain or predict the impact of activists in the formulation of opinion on water issues. (8) Changes in perceptions of water may now be occurring in response to happenings and events outside the traditional pattern which may cause the emergence of a different pattern of politics and water development policy. (AL)

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23. CURRENT AND PROPOSED REGULATIONS AND LEGISLATION ON WATER POLLUTION CONCERNING THE APPALACHIAN COAL INDUSTRY

(a) C. T. Holland. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. 42, by the Coal Research Bureau, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va. 26505, 1969, 26 pp. Price not indicated. (c) West Virginia University, Coal Research Bureau. (d) None.

Problem. This study, presented at the annual meeting of the Society of Mining Engineers in February, 1969, summarizes federal and state statutes pertaining to control of coal mine drainage in the Appalachian area.

One of the unfortunate by-products of coal mining activity in the Appalachian region is the production of copious quantities of mineralized water which eventually, through an oxidation process, forms considerable amounts of acid. This acid then reacts with other substances in the stream bed, giving streams a red or yellow appearance or, in some areas, depositing aluminum sulfate which gives the stream bed a white appearance. These materials have had further bad effects in that they have destroyed fish life, made the water unsuitable for recreational uses, added to the cost of treating water for consumption, and changed the taste of the water for drinking. All of this, combined with pollution problems caused by organic sewage from populated areas, has caused people to demand that something be done to relieve and control the situation.

Older pollution control laws usually exempted coal mine wastes from regulation. Recently, however, laws have been amended to include these wastes, forcing the coal industry to control its water discharges. The author reviews those statutes, of the following states, that pertain to the control of mine drainage: Alabama, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Federal regulations are also covered.

In commenting on the statutes, the author concludes that many similarities exist throughout the laws of states and the federal law as to what should be done and methods to be taken. As of the present date, considerable progress has been made in some areas in the control of mine drainage.

In viewing the need for future pollution control legislation, he states that more stringent laws requiring expensive treatment processes may not be necessary. Time itself may be the best solution, combined with more attention to less costly, and in many ways, more satisfactory means of treatment. (AL)

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24. METROPOLITAN WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

(a) John R. Sheaffer, Shirley A. Starr, George Davis, and Alan Richmond. (b) Completed and published under the title Metropolitan Water Resource Management as an Emerging Specialized Technical Area: A State-of-the-Art and Literature Review by The Center for Urban Studies, The University of Chicago, 1307 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 124 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 71-99608. (c) University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies, under contract with U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the present scope and focus of metropolitan water resource management strategy.

Method. The researchers tapped three basic sources of information to provide varying perspectives: (1) a review of the published opinions of selected researchers on what metropolitan water resource management is or should be; (2) a presentation of the pragmatic views of a number of urban practitioners as expressed during a seminar conducted on this topic at the University of Chicago, Center for Urban Studies; and (3) an analysis of literature selected on the basis of metropolitan water resource management criteria as outlined by the previous sources. The findings from these approaches were then compared.

Findings. The researchers found that the most important element in the field, as expressed in all the sources, is recognition of the need for regional integration of water resource management. Although there are variations regarding specific scope and focus, a consensus does exist among the water researchers and managers concerning criteria for defining the current practice of water management in the following terms: (1) formation of broad development goals; (2) consideration of water as a subsystem of a larger urban system; (3) identification of a range of public and private roles; (4) integration of management efforts on a regional basis; and (5) formulation of recommendations for implementing programs in light of these general guidelines. However, the differing emphases given to specific aspects of water management from the various perspectives studied indicate a need for integrating mechanisms to produce a unified development of the field.

The following lines for future research are recommended: (1) development of workable methods to achieve regional integration for a range of management efforts encompassing both land and water resources; (2) formulation of approaches to narrow the gap between normative and descriptive research perspectives for metropolitan water resource management; and (3) application of water strategies to all metropolitan areas to establish an overall framework for both land and water management. (SD)

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25. THE ECONOMICS OF WATER TRANSFER: AN APPRAISAL OF INSTITUTIONS

(a) J. H. Snyder and C. V. Moore. (b) Completed. Two reports have been published: (1) C. V. Moore and J. H. Snyder, "Some Legal and Economic Implications of Sea Water Intrusion--A Case Study of Ground Water Management," Natural Resources Journal, Vol. 9, July, 1969; and (2) C. D. Ditwiler and J. H. Snyder, "A Political-Economic Basis for Management Decisions in Intra-regional Water Transfer," Water Resources and Economic Development in the West, Report No. 15, Conference Proceedings, December, 1966. (c) University of California (Davis), Agricultural Experiment Station and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. This study had two objectives: (1) to identify and analyze relevant variables and constraints operating within the total water economy of the Salinas Valley in California; and (2) in an economic context, to relate these variables to the decision process involved in water resource management. The researchers theorized that within the study area, a constrained optimum water management rationale for the Water District could be derived, which could feasibly increase the aggregate benefits from the use of the available water resource, and that this policy would improve water allocation through transfers in place, form, and time.

Findings. When adjudication and/or the pump tax is used, emphasis remains on adequacy of supply without restriction of use. The incentive for adjudication is virtually absent in the study area. Without a determination of quantity rights, the downstream users cannot depend upon upstream users using only their "fair" share. Although adjudication can apportion an inadequate supply among the various users, it does not contribute directly toward the alleviation of the fundamental problem--an insufficient supply.

In the study area, the quantity of water brought under control through the construction of two dams is large enough so that its physical manipulation will have a direct effect on both private and social costs. Any action that decreases the divergence between the social and private cost functions will reduce the difference between the social and private optimum rates of use and, therefore, reduce the amount of social loss incurred by uncontrolled private action. (CVM)

26. THE LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF ATMOSPHERIC WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT AND MANAGEMENT

(a) Ray Jay Davis. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Weather Modification Law Project Staff, College of Law, University of Arizona. Available from Federal Clearinghouse, U. S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, Va. 22151, January, 1969, 130 pp. + appendix. $3.00 per copy. (c) University of Arizona, College of Law, Weather Modification Project Staff, under contract with U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the legal implications of weather modification activities since advanced technology now enables man to modify the weather, particularly precipitation, in order to supply increasing needs for water.

The report relates the history of weather modification, tracing it from its beginnings over twenty years ago to the present time. Natural precipitation processes are described, as well as current precipitation control techniques. Projects are underway to increase the supply of water to cities and farms through "precipitation management"; to control fogs, a highly important weather element for airports and aviation; and to restrain storms and hurricanes.

The legal history of weather modification i traced through the courts and through legis lative enactments on state and federal levels. Interstate and international implications of conflicts arising over the control of weather also are discussed. Topics covered include the evolution of private rights in atmospheric water resources and liability aspects of atmospheric water resources development. The main problem facing the legal profession is a lack of factual information on natural weather conditions and the effects of weather modification. Without these facts, proof of both injury and liability is difficult to establish.

Findings. A substantial number of recommendations are made under three general categories: the need for additional information; necessary state legislation; and necessary federal legislation.

More information is required on existing meteorological and hydrological conditions in areas where precipitation management is needed. In addition, the physical effects of weather modification and the total costs of atmospheric water resources development should be ascertained.

State legislation is needed to license weather modifiers and to issue permits. Professional qualifications for competency should correspond with those of the meteorological profession. In addition to licensing, permits should be required before cloud seeding is allowed. Through legislation, states should establish liability based on modified negligence. States should be liable for losses caused by the negligence of their employees in planning and performing weather modification operations.

Ultimate regulation of weather modification activities should be accomplished through a federal-state partnership. A federal regulatory agency is needed to coordinate federal activities and to facilitate interstate cooperation. Existing agencies involved in weather modification should have the power to issue operational permits to private cloud seeders. Additionally, the Department of the Interior should have the power to allocate interstate atmospheric resources. International atmospheric resources should be allocated by existing international commissions. Federal agencies that now conduct weather modification activities should be given authority to undertake operations in their fields of competence after needed background information has been obtained. Finally, while a federal weather modification insurance program should not be instituted, the federal government should be liable for persons injured through the negligence of its weather modification officers, employees, or contractors. (MP)

27. ESTIMATING RECREATION USE OF RESERVOIRS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published as two separate reports by the U. S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento, Calif. for the Office of the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, Washington, D. C. 20314: (1) V. S. Pankey and W. E. Johnston, Analysis of Recreational Use of Selected Reservoirs in California, Contract Report No. 1, July, 1969, 42 pp.; and (2) H. L. Blakey and Dale A. Crane, Estimating Initial Reservoir Recreation Use, Technical Report No. 2, October, 1969, 18 pp. + 300 pp. of appendices. (c) (1) University of California

(Davis), Department of Agricultural Economics, under contract with U. S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento, Calif. and (2) U. S. Army Engineer District, Sacramento, Calif. (d) None.

Problem. The first report investigates factors influencing the recreational use of seven reservoirs in the Sacramento, California District of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. On the basis of this factor analysis an estimate of recreation use is developed for each reservoir.

The second report, an outgrowth of the first, estimates initial recreation use at 52 reservoirs in seven Corps of Engineers districts. The methodology is based upon the initial analysis of data collected by the seven districts participating in the program and particularly through the efforts described in the first report.

Method. The first study considers two alternative methods of predicting recreation use. One method is to define concentric zones around the recreation facility; however, population estimates and socioeconomic characteristics are not readily available for such zones. Consequently, a substitute method utilizing counties, for which these data are available, is used in the contract investigation. A grid system for the counties as units of observation demarcates distance from a reservoir. Since the pertinent concern in predicting recreation use is the population of a given area and not the political boundaries of counties, the centroid of population of each county is used as the terminus of the distance measure. A comparison of models using counties with alternative models using distance zones showed that valuable planning effort may be saved by employing the more readily available centroid data.

The second report describes in detail the methodology developed: (1) Evaluate the proposed reservoir characteristics, primarily reservoir size, topography of the reservoir basin, and their relationship to each other. Another factor affecting recreational use is accessibility in terms of quality and number of major access routes from the nearby population centers to the reservoir area. Other relevant physical factors are fluctuations in water level, the presence of alternative recreation opportunities, the quality and number of recreation facilities at the reservoir, and constraints on recreational use of reservoirs such as state laws, poor water quality, or fire hazards in the immediate vicinity of a reservoir. (2) Compare the reservoir being studied with another reservoir that is similar in terms of size, operation, and anticipated recreation-use characteristics. Relating recreation-use information from an existing reservoir to one under study is the basis for the use-estimating technique. (3) Evaluate the day-use market area, which contributes 80 percent or more of the annual day-use visitation to a reservoir project, of the proposed project and the similar project. (4) Derive per capita, daily-use curves. (5) Obtain per capita use rates for each county population by using road-mile distance from the project to the center of the most populated city within the county. (6) Calculate annual day-use of a reservoir by each county and sum the results to yield the total annual day-use of the project. (7) Determine the percentage of total day-use that this estimate represents. (8) In order to derive a total annual recreation-use prediction for the reservoir, determine the amount of camping in the area of the similar project and apply this to the proposed one. Camping is not included in the calculation of the day-use data because it involves overnight use of the recreation facility. (MP)

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28. ECONOMICS OF WATER QUALITY IN A REGIONAL SYSTEM

(a) Walter Isard and R. Dorfman. (b) Not reported. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Graduate School, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. and the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To use and improve existing tools for analyzing the water resources and economic development of the Delaware River Estuary which is heavily industrialized, has a large contiguous population, and has a severe water quality problem. This is to be done in order to assess the benefits and costs associated with alternative water quality management programs. These might include such elements as regulation of river flows into the estuary; high-level treatment at certain times and locations; artificial reaeration of the estuary; transporting wastes away from critical areas; and regulating reservoir system analysis and forecasting of waste assimilative and transport capacities in an integrated fashion. All of this would

give new power and depth to water quality management analysis. (SIE)

29. THE ECONOMICS OF WATER TRANSFER

(a) Ed Gardner. (b) Not reported. (c) Utah State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. (1) To identify and describe the legal, institutional, and administrative structures, processes, and techniques currently used that affect transfers of water. (2) To appraise these with respect to: the degree they permit that flexibility in water allocation which leads to efficiency in use; and the permanency of tenure they bestow as a stimulant to investment and economic growth. (3) To study the markets for water rights and water rentals in Utah and evaluate their adequacy in permitting water transfers and in promoting economic efficiency and equity.

Method. A survey and analysis is being made of the roles and functions of water law; water markets; state administrative agencies such as the State Engineer's Office and the Water and Power Board; and such local organizations as metropolitan water districts, water conservancy districts, and irrigation companies. The focus is on the ease or difficulty of water transfers and the resulting impact on economic efficiency and wealth redistribution brought about by transfer. (SIE)

30. THE ECONOMICS AND POLICIES OF MARINE AND COASTAL RESOURCES

(a) S. V. Wantrup. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of State of California. (d) None.

Problem. The objectives of this study are to: (1) identify and evaluate the social benefits and costs of different uses of marine and coastal resources and their economic interrelations (complementarity, competitiveness, and neutrality); (2) appraise policies and regulations dealing with the development and allocation of marine and coastal resources; (3) analyze the structure, the functioning, and the performance of private industry using marine and coastal resources; (4) assess the role of significant social institutions, especially the law and taxation, in the use of marine and coastal resources; (5) examine the interactions of various governmental units (international, federal, state, and local) in policies and regulations affecting marine and coastal resources; and (6) analyze the significance of marine and coastal resources in the development of particular foreign countries.

Method. Individual studies constituting coordinated research phases are being activated in response to emerging policy issues. (SIE)

31. FACTORS AFFECTING WATER USE IN SELECTED AREAS

(a) Ed Gardner. (b) Not reported. (c) Utah State University, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of the State of Utah. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the value productivities of water in competing uses by identifying the relative importance of factors that affect the amount of water demanded by various user types. The rates of return to various investment practices associated with water conservation, quality maintenance, and storage are to be computed. Also to be gauged is the impact of water transfers on income and wealth distribution between individual users and between affected geographical regions.

Method. Farms, households, and industrial firms are being surveyed to determine how much water is used and the factors that are thought to be important in determining use. Cost-and-return data are also being collected that relate to investment in storage facilities and water conserving practices, and to maintaining water quality. Aggregate county census information is being used to determine average net income for various classifications of water users. Then, as assumed water transfers are made to different uses and to different regions, the impact on area income and economic activity will be estimated. (SIE)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

32. OPTIMUM ECOLOGICAL DESIGNS FOR ESTUARINE SYSTEMS OF NORTH CAROLINA

(a) Howard T. Odum and A. F. Chestnut. (b) In process. (c) University of North Carolina, Institute of Marine Sciences, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Office of Sea Grant Programs and the North Carolina Board of Science and Technology. (d) None.

Problem. To study the types of ecosystems which may develop capabilities of mineralizing the nutrients in tertiary treatment and develop products of aquacultural potential. The project provides information on the feasibility of establishing associations of organisms in estuaries that can process man's wastes, metabolize inflow, develop the missing loops of the mineral cycles, and channel the fertility into one or more populations with food potential.

An objective recently added to the project is to compare the nearby waste-receiving marshes and tidal creek with control marshes and creek to determine if these levels of treated sewage can be processed by these natural ecosystems without distorting them into a pathological and unstable state.

Method. Nine marine ponds are being constructed in a high marsh area along the coast of North Carolina. Three of the ponds are being seeded continually with mixtures of marine organisms (larvae, adults, plankton, microorganisms) and are receiving a steady flow of urban waste mixed with sea water. Three ponds are being seeded, but are supplied with sea water only, no wastes. The remaining three ponds are receiving the wastes mixed with sea water, but are not being seeded.

Principal populations, some primary nutrient cycles, and the total photosynthetic production and system respiration are being measured. The growth rate of populations of larger organisms that may develop will be measured. (HTO)

33. CONTROL AND USE OF FIRE IN WILDERNESS, PARK, AND OTHER RECREATIONAL AREAS

(a) C. E. Hardy. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, and Washington State University. (d) None.

Problem. This project has three objectives: (1) to find the most effective means of solving fire control problems of wilderness, park, and recreational area management; (2) to determine how to use fire for hazard reduction and other land management purposes; and (3) to discover which fire retardant material characteristics are most suitable for fire control.

Findings. New methods of testing and evaluating fire-inhibiting chemicals and formulations have been investigated, leading to development of a "Superior Factor" for ranking chemicals and formulations. Work is continuing in order to find the least costly, most reproducible method. A 28-acre prescribed burn in the Coram Experimental Forest was undertaken to evaluate ways of measuring prefire and postfire fuel inventory and of recording fire-associated parameters. The results from this test form the basis of a master study plan involving a cooperative prescribed burning study to be carried out by several federal governmental units. In another phase of the study, Washington State University will examine air quality parameters associated with various burning intensities. The National Fire-Danger Rating System has been enhanced by development of a meter to convert spread index from one place and time to another, such as to the site of a fire from a valley bottom fire weather station. On-the-ground assistance and interpretation of research results were provided to all fire control agencies in the Intermountain West. (SIE)

● WASTE DISPOSAL

34. THE ROLE OF PACKAGING IN SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 1966 to 1976

(a) Arsen Darney and William E. Franklin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 171 pp. + appendices. $2.25 per copy. LC 76-601197. (c) Midwest Research Institute, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and

Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (d) None.

Problem. To define the role of packaging in solid waste disposal in the 1966-1976 period. The ultimate objective of solid waste management is to reduce the total quantity of solid waste and unsalvageable materials through recovery and reuse. The report attempts to coordinate the aims of packaging and of solid waste disposal, which are somewhat mutually exclusive. The packager wants a container that won't burn, break, crush, degrade, or dissolve in water. However, the waste processor wants a package that is easy to reduce by burning, breaking, compaction, or degradation.

The report is divided into three parts. Part I presents historical packaging material consumption data for the 1958 to 1966 period, a forecast of packaging material consumption to 1976, and a discussion of the economic, technological, marketing, and demographic trends and forces underlying the forecast.

Part II analyzes the disposability of packaging materials in 1966 and in 1976. The quantitative solid waste burden imposed by packaging in these years is discussed, as well as collection problems engendered by packaging, and packaging material resistance to disposal processing.

Part III is an exploratory analysis of the various mechanisms that might be employed for mitigating the problems caused by packaging materials in waste disposal.

Findings. Packaging consumption is increasing rapidly, due chiefly to the continuing rise of self-service merchandising, creating a growing need for packages that sell the product without the help of a sales clerk. Of packaging materials consumed in 1966, approximately 90% was discarded as waste; only 10% was returned for reuse or reprocessed into new products. The increasing use of sanitary land filling and incineration to dispose of wastes increases the problem of disposal of packaging wastes. Many packaging materials are not degradeable into smaller components, thus diminishing the effectiveness of sanitary land filling; differential burning rates of refuse components can have an adverse effect on an incinerator's performance. Although open dumping will be progressively eliminated across the nation, this will increase the burden on the other disposal processes, particularly incineration, which will be reflected in cost.

Five different mechanisms are discussed as possible means to relieve problems associated with disposal of packaging wastes: (1) Research and development could ease the processing of waste packages and promote the reuse and recycling of packaging materials. However, research does not appear to offer immediate success. Research to improve the technology of salvage is cited as the most promising research activity for the immediate future. (2) Educational programs of three types, industry programs, consumer education, and intra-government information programs, can disseminate information concerning packaging materials and their disposal. A basic assumption here is that one of the constraints to action is unfamiliarity with the problems created by packaging and that once the problems are fully understood, voluntary action to mitigate the problems may be forthcoming. (3) Incentive programs could be effective in reducing the technical difficulty of processing wastes and in improving salvage. Use of governmental purchasing power would be one means of accomplishing the first aim. Salvage could be improved by subsidy of salvage operation through price supports of secondary materials and by support of suitable technology through tax credit or direct funding programs.

Two types of taxes are discussed as problem alleviators, a use tax and a deterrent tax. A packaging use tax would require extensive administrative machinery; a deterrent tax, imposed on specific materials, would be difficult to justify and would have limited effectiveness.

Regulation of packaging would be the most effective mechanism. However, the complex nature of packaging would require that regulation embrace all activities concerned, directly or indirectly, with packaging. The costs of such a program appear to be potentially greater than the expected benefits. (MP)

● NOISE CONTROL

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35. NOISE AS A PUBLIC HEALTH HAZARD: PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE

(a) W. Dixon Ward and James E. Fricke (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as ASHA Reports

No. 4, by the American Speech and Hearing Association, 9030 Old Georgetown Rd., Washington, D. C. 20014, February, 1969, 384 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) American Speech and Hearing Association and U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Bureau for Disease Prevention and Environmental Control, National Center for Urban and Industrial Health and National Center for Chronic Disease Control, Neurological and Sensory Disease Control Program. (d) None.

Problem. This book details the proceedings of a conference organized to determine the extent to which noise can be regarded as a public health hazard and to discuss the most recent scientific, political, social, and psychological issues involved in the effects and control of noise. The participants in the conference addressed a wide spectrum of noise problems, including facts and theories concerning noise and hearing loss, psychological reactions to and community complaints about intense noise, such as sonic booms, and how individuals' opinions influence their psychological reactions to noises that are not actually detrimental to hearing. Papers were presented during panel discussions on five major topics: (1) effects of noise on man; (2) industrial noise and the worker; (3) noise in the community; (4) special problems of recent technological development; and (5) community noise control.

Findings. In discussing the biological background of noise effects on man, the first panel stressed the great impact of noise on the entire human organism. Auditory stimuli that are intense enough to reach the central nervous system create an arousal or a generalized alerting response. This process enables the organism to focus on external acoustical information that might have particular significance and react in an adequate way to a given external situation. However, in laboratory experiments concerning the effect of noise on human performance, the results have often been inconclusive or contradictory. This can be partly explained by the fact that in many test situations subjects are already highly sensitized by the test itself so that additional noise stimuli seldom show further effects. In this way, laboratory experiments are an inadequate substitute for daily conditions. But there is evidence that tasks requiring continual attention are frequently impaired by noise.

The first panel also noted that although there is full agreement about hearing loss as a serious health injury, there is less agreement about evaluating other effects of noise as a health hazard. The panel suggests approaching the problem, in the manner of many European experts, from the World Health Organization's definition of health as a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being. From this perspective, noise can be considered a health hazard when it interferes with sleep or rest, when it is annoying as with speech interference, or when it produces such emotional effects as fear. The difficulty comes in distinguishing between tolerable and intolerable noise and between justified and unjustified complaints. Also, little is known about the process of habituation, or becoming accustomed to noise, in its role of protecting the organism from increasing noise intrusions from his environment. It is in these non-auditory effects of noise that present knowledge needs to be greatly strengthened.

The panel on industrial noise and the worker found that although overexposure to high-level noise has long been known to cause hearing loss, many hearing injuries still occur in the factory setting. Most companies provide some type of hearing protection for their employees, but the effectiveness of these programs has been hampered by the problem of establishing hearing conservation criteria for complex noise exposure patterns. Inadequate measuring methods and the difficulty in determining a man's exposure history have resulted in a lack of accurate data for relating noise and hearing levels. Thus the protection devices provided by industries may not be sufficient enough in some situations or may be too restrictive, impairing hearing necessary to function efficiently, in others. Another factor in reducing the effectiveness of hearing protection programs is negligence by workers in using the devices. Often workers feel they don't need the devices or they find them to be too much of a hindrance in communication. The panel concluded that hearing loss can be lessened only by the concerted efforts of employers to educate employees to the dangers of hearing loss and use of protective equipment and the

effort of employees to follow these measures, and that compliance should be mandatory for both.

According to the panel on noise in the community, there is no technical barrier to stating what noises should be allowed, if it is assumed that people in a residential community should be able to talk to each other without amplification and without restricting language patterns. However, difficulty arises in determining the effects of sporadic intrusive noise and what action the community should take to regulate it. The question of values concerning, for example, the benefits of noisy machinery, such as power mowers or loud stereos, in relation to the disturbances it may create for others cannot easily be resolved.

The fourth panel, dealing with special problems of recent technological development, focused on the effects of sonic booms and other general aircraft noise. A community study, which was presented, found that community reaction to sonic boom is influenced by the stimulus, the immediate environment in which the boom is experienced, and numerous belief and attitudinal variables. There was no documented evidence of direct personal injury or adverse psychological effects. However, it was found that sociopsychological environments may exert more influence on response behavior than do variations in stimulus exposure. The study was not able to establish a level of acceptability of sonic boom exposure. Another paper found that in the next 10 to 15 years the only possible alleviation of general aircraft noise annoyance will be through improved flight procedures, quieter engines, and housing modifications to exclude exterior noise. In discussing the effects of the proposed supersonic transport planes (SST), a panelist concluded that overland operation of the SST would impose, throughout the world, a worse than airport-like environment over numerous recreational and residential areas. Another participant maintained that technology is in a primitive state, detracting as much or more from man's welfare as it adds. Noise can be coped with only by directing technology itself to the fulfillment of man's nature.

The last panel on community noise control examined specific methods of controlling different types of noise from various perspectives. Suggestions were made concerning aircraft noise at the source; cars, trucks, and tractors as noise sources; architectural design and noise control; control of noise through propaganda, education, laws, regulations, and city planning. The main problem with all the proposed solutions is the difficulty in establishing what tolerable levels of noise should be. But the panel emphasized that enough data are available to move toward at least a minimum degree of regulation. (SD)

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36. HUMAN RESPONSE TO AIRCRAFT NOISE

(a) John Ollerhead. (b) Completed. Findings published as Evaluation of Human Subjective Response to the Noise of General Aviation Aircraft and STOL Aircraft. Available from Federal Aviation Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D. C. 20590. Price not indicated. (c) Wyle Laboratories under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether or not the subjective noise scales, developed and shown to be satisfactory for rating the noise of larger commercial aircraft, are adequate for general aviation aircraft in the 2,000 to 13,000 lb. gross weight range.

Method. Sound recordings were made of a wide range of aircraft types operating in the vicinity of airfields. A selection of these was chosen for study and dubbed onto master tapes for use in a "paired-comparison" subjective experiment. The experiment was conducted in a progressive wave field where a group of subjects evaluated the noisiness of the various aircraft types in comparison to jet transport flyover noise. Analysis of all acoustic and subjective response data was made by computer. Twenty-eight noise rating scales were evaluated. In an extension to the contract, a similar study was conducted to evaluate the applicability of the various rating scales to the noise generated by present STOL (short take-off and landing) aircraft. (JO)

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37. HOME SOUNDPROOFING PILOT PROJECT

(a) Elizabeth Cuadra. (b) Final report to be published, in two volumes, by summer of 1970, and available from

Department of Airports, City of Los Angeles, No. 1 World Way, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009. Price not indicated. (c) Wyle Laboratories, under sponsorship of City of Los Angeles, Department of Airports. (d) None.

Problem. Deluged by homeowner complaints and lawsuits due to community noise problems from aircraft operations, the Los Angeles International Airport has initiated a pilot project involving the soundproofing of some twenty homes against aircraft noise. The purpose of the project is to determine whether the soundproofing of large groups of homes would be one suitable solution, in terms of homeowner satisfaction and cost.

Method. Twenty inhabited homes (volunteerec by their owners for the project) were modified to achieve varying degrees of noise insulation. Acoustical measurements were made of the original noise insulation and that achieved by the modifications. Actual costs of construction (labor and materials) were recorded. Homeowner reactions and opinions were gathered by use of questionnaire interviews before and after the modifications.

Design of the entire experiment was laid out in such a way as to obtain a representative sample of numerous Southern California house construction types in various geographical, political, and noise exposure regions around the Airport. The two-volume report gives results of the project in terms of acoustical considerations, home-improvement cost, and homeowner satisfaction, together with descriptions of various soundproofing techniques determined in the program. (EC)

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38. NOISE CONTROL FOR DWELLINGS

(a) Ben Sharp. (b) In process. Upon completion, findings are to be published as a report. A design guide will be available from the sponsoring agency. (c) Wyle Laboratories, Scientific Services and Systems Group, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To obtain significant advances in the design of residential structures providing high values of noise reduction, with particular attention to factory-built housing. The program calls for the design and development of the necessary basic elements that comprise a dwelling, emphasizing acoustic principles from the start, while meeting their basic functional requirements, such as the ability to withstand various vertical and transverse loadings.

Method. The program consists of an initial theoretical study of the physical properties required of dwelling elements to provide a high sound insultation. Consequently, all types of structures are being analyzed, ranging from the basic simple single panel, through multiple panels, and including the more complex multilayer panels. To retain the practical aspects of the problem, concurrent studies are being conducted which include a review of material properties and the constructional aspects of dwellings, with particular emphasis on prefabrication methods, and a determination of noise criteria required in various areas of dwellings.

Results of all the above mentioned tasks will be combined to design and construct some prototype structures. These will then be tested in the Transmission Loss Facility at Wyle Laboratories. Results of these preliminary tests will provide data for the construction of full-sized structures (up to 8 feet by 20 feet) which, in turn, will be tested to verify their acoustical performance. (BS)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

- POPULATION

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39. FIRST COUNT SUMMARY TAPES FROM THE 1970 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING

Data from the 1970 Census of Population and Housing will be available in several different series of computer tapes in addition to the usual printed reports. The first three series of computer tapes will present tabulations of data from those items which appeared on all Census questionnaire forms. The first count summary tapes will be released on a state-by-state basis during August through December, 1970. These tapes will include housing and population data compiled according to enumeration

districts or block groups (subdivisions of tracts), as well as larger Census areas. The smallest geographical areas on the second count tapes will be Census tracts and minor civil divisions. The third count tapes will contain data for city blocks.

The computer tapes will cost about $60.00 per reel and must be compatible with the purchaser's computer. Technical information describing tape format and content in detail will be supplied with tape copies and may be purchased separately. Summary Tape User Conferences, sponsored by groups of data users throughout the United States, will be held to discuss various aspects of the tapes. General descriptions of the contents of all three tape series are provided in Data Access Descriptions CT 1-4, available upon request from the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 20233.

The first printed reports to be issued from the 1970 Census will be the unofficial preliminary counts. These reports will be based on population and housing-unit counts as compiled in the field offices. Advance reports, following the preliminary reports, will contain selected official information drawn from the first count summary tapes and will be released at about the same time as these tapes. There will be three series of advance reports prior to publication of the final reports. One series will include total population for the states, counties, minor civil divisions, incorporated places, and unincorporated areas of 1,000 or more inhabitants. Selected population characteristics and selected housing characteristics will be provided in the second and third series, respectively, for states, counties, SMSA's, and areas of 10,000 or more inhabitants. Further information regarding the tape and printed Census data may be obtained from the above address. (SD)

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40. THE 1970 CENSUS SUMMARY TAPES; SOME PROBLEMS OF ACQUISITION AND ACCESS

(a) Charles L. Leven. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Working Paper INS 3, by the Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. 63130, December, 1969, 15 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Washington University, Institute for Urban and Regional Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To consider some of the advantages and disadvantages concerning the acquisition and use of Census summary tapes.

Findings. The researcher lists the following advantages of the new tape format for providing Census summary data in relation to printed documents: (1) earlier availability; (2) supplying of data in machine readable form; and (3) a vastly expanded amount of available detail. However, these beneifts may be overshadowed by increased costs in both purchase and use, which could render the tapes inaccessible to many potential users. Present plans call for the complete set of Census summary information to run to about 1800 reels of tape. In light of the current estimated price per reel (see previous abstract), the cost of the entire set would be approximately $108,000. Even for those institutions which could afford this initial outlay, the cost of using the tapes may be prohibitive. A computer would require roughly 600 hours of machine time to read through the data on all the tapes. And although researchers would seldom find it necessary to scan all the available data, in many cases as many as 300 reels would be used, far more than an individual researcher could likely afford in terms of computer operation costs.

The researcher offers these suggestions to help lower the costs for using and acquiring the Census tapes in social science research: (1) The data should be rearranged according to potential subject matter areas rather than geographical areas to facilitate easier and quicker retrieval of information relevant to the social sciences. (2) Cooperative Census information retrieval centers should be established throughout the country where they would be accessible to researchers in a particular area, thus reducing the acquisition costs for single institutions. (SD)

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41. GEOGRAPHY OF POPULATION--A TEACHER'S GUIDE

(a) Paul F. Griffin (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the 1970 Yearbook of the National Council for Geographic Education, by Fearon Publishers/Lear Siegler, Inc., 2165 Park Blvd., Palo Alto, Calif. 94306, 1970, 341 pp. + appendix. $9.50 per copy. LC 70-100992. (c) National Council for Geographic Education. (d) None.

Problem. This book consists of a series of essays and discussions by individual geography scholars on the history, distribution, and other characteristics of the world's population. One function of geography is to inventory natural resources and to weigh the assets and liabilities of different places around the world. Geographers seek to learn why people live as they do and to determine why man's numbers are great in some areas and small in others.

The book is divided into five major parts. Part one deals with the world population in general. Part two covers giant population aggregates, and includes essays on urban population clusters in the United States, the populations of the USSR and China, and population growth and distribution in Japan, South Asia, and Western Europe. Part three describes population characteristics of lands of high population density. This section includes essays on the Lower Nile Valley, West Africa, Southeastern South America, and Java, Indonesia. The fourth part analyzes lands of low population density and includes essays on the population characteristics of Northern North America, the Dry Lands, and the Humid Tropics. The final section outlines future prospects for the world's population and focuses on the problem of food.

Findings. The world's population, approximately 3.5 billion in 1969, increases about 2 percent annually. At this rate, the world's population will double by the year 2000. Hand in hand with the problem of increasing population is the problem of food production. Never have future prospects for food supplies been so grim. With the exception of North America, Europe, and Japan, the food production rate is significantly lower than the population growth rate. The so-called underdeveloped countries, which have not made significant technological advances, are in the most serious predicament because their populations are expanding the most rapidly, creating a reduction in per capita food production.

As the number of the earth's inhabitants continues to increase, we may create conditions that will make human existence almost intolerable. It remains to be seen whether the inevitable decline in rate of growth will come about through a tremendous upsurge in the death rate or through a drastic fall in the birth rate. Over the long haul, these two choices represent the only solution. The former will mean unprecedented human misery; the latter, unprecedented human wisdom. (MP)

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42. DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS FOR QUEBEC AND ITS REGIONS: 1966-1986

(a) Jacques Henripin and Jacques Légaré. (b) Completed and published under the title, "Evolution démographique du Québec et de ses régions 1966-1986," University of Laval Press, CP 2447, Quebec 2, Canada, 1969, 128 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Not reported. (d) None.

Problem. This volume establishes new demographic perspectives of the Province of Quebec, Canada, for the period 1966-1986 in light of recent variations in birth and migration. A previous study by Henripin and Yves Martin, entitled "La Population du Quebec et de ses régions 1961-1981," was published in 1964. Although the general format of the present work is the same as its predecessor, different methods for determining mortality, fertility, and migration characteristics have been used in this study. The researchers have still retained the twelve territorial divisions adopted in the original work. (SD)

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43. BRAZIL: A PRODIGY OF GROWTH

(a) Rubens Vaz da Costa and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Population Bulletin, Vol. XXV, No. 4, by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, September, 1969, 27 pp. $.50 per copy. Subscriptions available at $3.00 annually for six issues. (c) Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze recent population trends and concommitant problems of development in Brazil. Rubens Vaz da Costa sets forth the problems created by Brazil's population growth in a summary fashion. The editors of the Population Bulletin then describe the subject in more detail.

Brazil has the highest rate of population growth of any country with over 50 million people. The yearly growth rate went from 2.4 percent in the 1940's to 3.1 percent during the 1950's. The 1970 census is

expected to reveal an even higher growth rate in the 1960's. At these rates, Brazil will double its population to over 180 million in less than a quarter century. By the year 2010, Brazil will have more people than the United States, assuming the U. S. population continues to grow at the current annual rate of one percent.

All indications are that the causes of this rapid rate of growth will prevail during the 1970's and beyond. Mortality rates have declined continually, particularly infant mortality rates.

In the years ahead, this rapid population growth will produce staggering problems in employment, education, and economic development. Of the 1.2 million persons who now annually enter the labor force, about 860,000 are illiterate or have less than four years of schooling. Brazil's efforts to wipe out illiteracy have met with considerable success. Literacy rates for persons aged 15 and older increased from 35 percent in 1920 to 61 percent in 1960. Yet because of the rapid population growth, the actual number of illiterates aged 15 and over increased from 11.4 million in 1920 to 15.8 million in 1960.

Rapid population growth in Brazil has been accompanied by swift urbanization. While the urban population has increased swiftly, the percentage of city dwellers gainfully employed in secondary and tertiary occupations has declined. Urban activities employed 32 percent of the total population in 1950 and only 27 percent in 1960. The problem is compounded by the fact that as agricultural modernization is taking place it may be displacing more workers than can find employment in cities.

Because agriculture and manufacturing have been unable to supply adequate employment opportunities for the growing labor force, service activities have been called on to absorb the new workers. Employment in the service sector is expected to increase from 26 percent of the total labor force in 1950 to 45 percent in 1976. The implications of a very high rate of population growth have become clear to the Brazilian government. This realization has been instrumental in promoting a tentative change from an expansionist population philosophy to a more realistic policy which recognizes the need for a demographic slow-down. Although the new policy stated in the government's "Strategical Planning and Development Program" is cautious, it represents a valuable step forward. Actual programs are now needed to implement this policy. (MP)

44. WORLD VIEW AND PSYCHOLOGICAL RESPONSE TO HIGH POPULATION DENSITY

(a) James L. Peacock and Frank E. Manning. (b) A doctoral dissertation, in process. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Department of Anthropology, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To achieve a conceptual and operational understanding of how world view--the comprehensive symbol system of beliefs and values of ultimate meaning--influences psychological response to high population density. The research will be carried out in an area in which population density is 2,373 per square mile, one of the highest in the world. The roles of both social structure and cosmic symbolism will be examined as to their effects on the psychological facets of daily existence in a dense environment. (SIE)

45. A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS FOR NEW YORK STATE

(a) Raymond G. Paolino and Donald Bisesti. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Bulletin No. 25, by the Bureau of Business Research, Division of Economic Research and Statistics, Department of Commerce, State of New York, 112 State St., Albany, N. Y. 12207, May, 1969, 39 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of New York, Department of Commerce, Division of Economic Research and Statistics, Bureau of Business Research. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography contains a detailed listing of all known projections of population, labor force, employment, income and industrial output for New York State, its areas, and its counties, that have been published since January, 1965, by private and public organizations. Projection series covering multistate areas are included only if data for areas of New York State are shown separately. The projections are grouped according to type, then by the geographical units covered in the projections. Each entry contains the following information: title; geographic area; time period covered; detail in which the projections appear; basic assumptions underlying the projections;

comparison with other similar projections for the same area; identification of other related projection series; and plans for revising the projections. The bibliography also includes a geographic index and appendices listing communities for which projections have been made and organizations publishing economic and demographic projections for New York State and areas. The researchers propose to update and revise the listings periodically as new projections are made. (SD)

- LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

46. MANPOWER CHALLENGE OF THE 1970'S: INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) Stanley H. Ruttenberg and Jocelyn Gutchess. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. 2 the Policy Studies in Employment and Welfare series, by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, 1970, 126 pp. $1.95 per copy. LC 75-108579. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and analyze the Manpower program of the Johnson Administration. Stanley Ruttenberg was Manpower Administrator during the Johnson Administration. This book discusses the legislative framework and history of our various manpower programs, and the extent to which the recent Manpower program has improved employment opportunities for the disadvantaged.

Findings. The various laws dealing with manpower training contradict each other. The Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) requires planning of manpower programs through a system of state and local advisory committees. On the other hand, the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) requires planning through a Comprehensive Work and Training Program tied to a community action agency. Another contradiction is in degree of citizen participation. The EOA has its "maximum feasible participation" requirement. However, the MDTA requires that skill centers established by the Vocational Education System be administered by states, thus eliminating the "poor" from participating in the administration of the skill centers. Different acts have different client group entrance requirements. The 36-year old Wagner-Peyser Act requires the Employment Service to serve all applicants, while the more recent manpower legislation distinctly limits the client group to be served by the Employment Service.

There is no clear pattern for manpower planning. Three different mechanisms now exist: (1) The Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS); the Comprehensive Work and Training Program system (CWTP); and most recently, the Model Cities Act. None of these is totally responsive to either local needs or national goals.

CAMPS is essentially a state system for MDTA. It sets up metropolitan area committees to plan manpower programs. But overlapping jurisdictions, size, and distance problems, and especially the lack of political power to make agency administrators follow the guidelines of the CAMPS committee has generally frustrated the area planning concept. CAMPS has succeeded, however, in coordinating information among agencies despite its programmatic failure.

The CWTP authorized by the 1967 amendment to the Economic Opportunity Act, is an attempt to make the manpower programs more responsive to local needs. The CWTP designates a local planning agent, normally the local Community Action Agency, to formulate manpower programs for a federally designated community planning area. Presently, community planning areas tend to be entire metropolitan areas, not city or county jurisdictions. So, like CAMPS, CWTP suffers from an inability to command political accountability. Inadequate authority, incomplete program coverage, and unclear geographic parameters severely hamper its effectiveness.

In contrast to CAMPS and the CWTP, the Model Cities planning mechanism embraces many social and rehabilitation programs, of which manpower is only one part. The Model Cities system is tied to the city government, thereby avoiding the pitfalls of CAMPS and the CWTP, and it involves the poor. But it completely ignores the states and the problem of how state controlled resources can be brought together in a city to achieve local needs.

Local manpower programs have no consistent pattern of operation. Often, several delivery systems within a single locality compete with each other for limited manpower resources, for clients within the target group, and for jobs or training slots to serve their clients.

The Manpower Administration was recently reorganized to coordinate communications and eliminate the previous autonomy and lack of direction of the agencies and bureaus within the Administration. This reorganization can go a long way toward correcting some of the defects that have stood in the way of a truly comprehensive manpower program. (MP)

47. TOWARDS AN INDUSTRIAL GERONTOLOGY

(a) Harold L. Sheppard (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Schenkman Publishing Co., 1 Story St., Harold Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 1970, 165 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 79-76266. (c) National Council on the Aging and W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, with partial support from U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Training and Employment Service. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the scope, present knowledge, and areas of future research in the new field of industrial gerontology. Industrial gerontology is the study of the employment and retirement problems of middle-aged and older workers, applying knowledge from such disciplines as industrial sociology, psychology, medicine, industrial relations, and adult education. It deals specifically with aptitude testing, job counseling, vocational training, and placement of older workers; job assignment, retention, and redesign; the transition from employment to retirement; and retirement preparation, criteria, and income.

This book is a collection of papers based on the proceedings of a seminar concerned with this subject, held in 1968. These papers cover the following topics: (1) toward an industrial gerontology; (2) industrial gerontology in the employment service; (3) retraining and job redesign; (4) economic aspects of gerontology; (5) older workers in pursuit of new careers; (6) discovery method in training older workers; (7) achievement motivation and the older worker; (8) major problems of industrial gerontology; (9) research needs from the viewpoint of a state employment service; (10) age discrimination; (11) methodological problems in industrial aging research; (12) the second career--variant of a sociological concept; (13) applied research and attitudinal change; and (14) a technique for measuring functional criteria in placement and retirement practices.

Findings. The available information in the field of aging casts much doubt on the validity of broad generalizations about the relative merits of younger and older workers. But there is indication that there are vocationally significant differences between older and younger workers and these differences are mostly in favor of the older workers. Since present knowledge is still based to a great extent on the 1956 Seven Cities Study by the U. S. Department of Labor, a pressing need exists for more current research in the field. Among the questions for which only very limited answers have been found are: What are the factors in the work situation which cause difficulties to older persons? What long-term health hazards exist in the work situation? To what extent can older workers be retrained? What are the determining factors in promotion in relation to older persons? What is the basis of discrimination against older workers in employment policy? What happens to those who give up their accustomed jobs because they can no longer cope with them? What are the present attitudes of industry toward the older worker? (SD)

48. ETHNIC SURVEY OF HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES

(a) Judith Layzer. (b) Completed and published in booklet form by Office of Contract Compliance, Office of the Mayor, Office of Administration, 250 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007, February, 1970. Price not indicated. (c) City of New York, Office of Administration, Office of the Mayor, Office of Contract Compliance. (d) None.

Problem. To determine: (1) the extent of minority group employment, by job category and level, in voluntary hospitals in New York City; (2) the extent of built-in procedures which encourage job development and upgrading; (3) the nature of in-hospital training and its effectiveness in clearing job bottlenecks; and (4) what new job structures should be formed to allow maximum career development.

Method. A form submitted to each hospital asked the administrator to define each hospital position in terms of major job grouping and level of skill required. A two-dimensional grid was used, with level of skill on the "y" axis and major job groupings on the "x" axis. Job groupings include areas such as nursing, laboratory and research, administration and information processing, and

housekeeping. There are five skill levels: aide, technical assistant, technician, professional, and managers and supervisors. Within each cell in the grid, employees are subdivided by sex and minority status--black, Spanish-surnamed Americáns, and "other" minorities, such as foreign nationals from non-Caucasian countries.

The material was analyzed to determine the extent of job mobility, especially for the black and Spanish-American employee. For this purpose, a model was employed for analyzing job flow along a career route. In this model, two jobs are linked vertically to each other with entry to the higher one based almost entirely on promotion from the lower. There is a minimum difference in educational qualifications between adjacent job levels and there should be a sufficient number of job openings at both levels. If this model applies, minority representation at both levels should be the same.

Findings. There were few indications of overt discrimination. In most hospitals surveyed, minority employees filled close to 70 percent of the aide positions. At the professional level the minority proportion varied. Most hospitals had 12 to 20 percent in supervisory and management positions.

When the above model of job flow was applied to the case of professional and supervisory nurses, the results were uneven. Several hospitals had "perfect" job flow with a nearly equal proportion of minorities at both levels; others showed lower minority proportions at the higher level.

Other findings were not as easily subjected to numerical analysis. Between the entry level aide and the professional levels, hospitals varied both in their willingness to identify intermediate levels and in their readiness to utilize them in a significant way. Indeed, many hospitals surveyed entirely lacked intermediate job levels in certain career lines. In view of these findings, recommendations were made for job restructuring including a mandate for a minimum of one job level for each additional two years of academic training beyond the high school level. (JL)

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49. NEW CAREERS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) Leslie R. White. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute for Local Self Government, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley, Calif. 94705, 1969, 66 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Institute for Local Self Government, with partial support from U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Work Training Programs. (d) None.

Problem. To apply the federal New Careers concept to the local level. A New Careers program for local governments that would adjust the tasks of entry-level jobs so that they could be filled by nonprofessional personnel is suggested. The range of programs relates to the broader personnel systems functioning within the framework of rules and regulations applicable to local government.

The manual includes methods of job analysis, suggested selection and applicable recruitment techniques, examples of modern job descriptions, suggested curricula for community colleges, suggested operationally-oriented career ladders, suggested methodology for conducting a Minority Employee Skills Survey, and guidelines for New Careers programs. All examples in this manual are based upon experiences of local government agencies.

Findings. New Careers is one of a number of programs designed to create employment opportunities for the disadvantaged, through the restructuring of existing and the addition of new personnel systems. The cost of hiring and training the disadvantaged may be much less than the cost of maintaining the disadvantaged on welfare and related social programs, or not providing services because professionals and highly skilled technicians cannot be obtained for existing job vacancies. The creation of subprofessional employment opportunities in the human services area of government is one means of achieving the goals of New Careers. Often these subprofessional positions, which require little if any training and education, must be created from scratch.

Other New Careers means are also suggested. Existing jobs may be restructured. Each job is broken down into its component tasks which are then regrouped to form new classes on the basis of the skill level required for performance of the tasks.

Existing employees may be upgraded. Many jobs in local government have minimal educational and experience requirements that can, or already do, attract a large proportion of disadvantaged persons. Many persons

employed in such jobs possess higher levels of calculation and experience than the jobs require or have the potential to move into more significant and productive positions. Examples might include food service, laundry, groundskeeping, or other housekeeping-related services.

Minimum qualifications may be revised. In some instances, qualifications may demand a higher level of education or experience than the job requires. Minimum qualifications of all entry-level classes should be reevaluated to ascertain their relevancy to the job.

Finally, pre-job training programs may be instituted. These programs would be conducted for persons not yet employed in order for them to qualify for existing or newly developed employment entry classes. (MP)

50. PUBLIC CIVIL RIGHTS AGENCIES AND FAIR EMPLOYMENT

(a) Frances Reissman Cousens. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 163 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-28472. (c) Wayne State University, Institute of Labor & Industrial Relations, under sponsorship of the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate employment patterns and opportunities for Negroes and other nonwhites in a number of selected industries and in areas served by public fair employment or civil rights agencies. This is done in the context of a realization of the changing Negro-white relationship, wherein the demands for change on the part of Negroes in the areas of employment, housing, and education are meeting increased resistance and hostility from whites.

The book is divided into four sections. The first discusses the activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, which was the first federal agency created by congressional action to deal with employment discrimination. The political and organizational problems of establishing and operating the Commission are discussed and an analysis is made of its overall effectiveness.

The second section reviews the structure and methodology of the Wayne State University Study, a pilot project in which the major focus was on data collection and experimentation with various techniques for achieving greater receptivity to hiring and upgrading minority group individuals. This is the primary study upon which this book is based. In this section, the following topics are discussed: (1) the need for a broad approach to fight discrimination; (2) problems in organizing the study; (3) the field work; (4) gathering and processing of the findings; and (5) limitations of the study and its effectiveness.

An analysis of employment patterns by industry is undertaken in the third section and is based upon the findings of the Wayne State Study which are presented and examined in detail. These findings cover such areas as: (1) racial and occupational distribution of the work force; (2) patterns and sources of recruitment; (3) promotion policies; (4) contacts with and attitudes toward fair employment type agencies; (5) the construction industry; (6) personnel testing and its consequences for nonwhites; and (7) policies and practices affecting minority group employment.

In the final section, geographic comparisons of employment patterns are made by examining the same industry in two different locations. Such comparative analysis makes it possible to determine whether industry-wide patterns or local characteristics are the dominant factor in employment patterns.

Findings. Some of the more significant conclusions reached in this study are these: (1) Public civil rights agencies can help to change existing patterns of discrimination in employment by using the methodology developed by the Wayne State project, especially as a means for systematic data collection. (2) The statistical data revealed generally poor patterns of employment utilization of Negroes and other nonwhites, substantiating the contention that widespread discrimination still exists. (3) Fair employment legislation is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for creating equality of opportunity--an objective which can be accomplished only by the addition of the following ingredients: a contract with the government and rigidly enforced provisions of nondiscrimination; a top company official imbued with the injustice of inequality; and organized awareness and resistance on the part of the Negro community. (4) Public civil rights agencies have been largely ineffectual in aiding significant numbers of nonwhites to

move into nontraditional and better paying jobs. (5) It is most realistic to expect that civil rights agencies in the future should serve as catalysts for achieving civil rights objectives in their respective communities. (AL)

51. UNEMPLOYMENT AND INCOME SECURITY

(a) Harold C. Taylor. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 1101 17th. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, July, 1969, 27 pp. Single copies available without charge; $.25 for each additional copy. (c) W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, Committee on Unemployment Insurance Objectives. (d) For related research, see 16:1-52.

Problem. To determine whether the original objectives and principles of the federal-state system of unemployment insurance in the U. S., initiated in the 1930's, are still valid for the 1970's. If not, what should the basic program aims be, and how should they be redefined in the light of the major economic and social problems of our time?

Findings. The unemployment insurance program of the 1930's was intended to provide short-term income support to temporarily unemployed workers, who were usually employed on a regular basis. Long-term and chronic unemployment were considered beyond the scope and financial capacity of any realistic program for that time. Rather, they are matters to be resolved through work relief and general economic recovery. The validity of that approach to short-term layoff continues to apply at the present time, and in this respect income maintenance on a social insurance basis should remain a predominant function of the program. However, long-term, chronic, and hard-core unemployment remain essentially outside the range of unemployment insurance. It is suggested that the latter problem, as well as skills obsolescence due to changing technology, intensive counseling, retraining and relocation, be included in an enlarged program to serve these needs. As an alternate, a new program aimed at helping long-term unemployed workers could be devised as a supplement to unemployment insurance. Primary objectives suggested to assist the individual worker are: (1) to provide cash support in periods of involuntary unemployment; (2) to provide, through adequate wage-loss replacement, the time needed to relocate; and (3) to help workers achieve vocational readjustment due to dislocation from usual employment. Secondary objectives suggested as a guide to the program's primary objectives are: (1) to improve manpower utilization by encouraging rapid resumption of employment, but where necessary to help improve vocational skills; (2) to counter deflationary effects of unemployment on national and local economies; (3) to pool the social costs of unemployment among employers in some relation to their layoff experience; (4) to help stabilize labor demand by encouraging employers to even out employment patterns through the year; and (5) to maintain a skilled work force for employers faced with brief interruptions of production. The present report limits itself to a restatement of the objectives of unemployment insurance without dealing extensively with each. Specific proposals for reshaping the program are indicated; but these should not be enacted until more research is conducted, giving access to many viewpoints, including those of workers, employers, government, and the academic community. (BK)

52. SORRY...NO GOVERNMENT TODAY

(a) Robert E. Walsh (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1969, 325 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 79-84798. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the functions, privileges, and responsibilities of the public employee. The growing movement to organize public employees for collective bargaining has vast implications for civil service and taxes. The book focuses particular attention on the relationship of the public labor organization to the civil rights movement, the protection of the public in government negotiating, and the question of whether or not public employees have the right to strike.

A total of 45 articles by 37 labor relations experts summarize the issues involved and recommend steps to ameliorate the climate between public employees and local government. The articles: trace the growth and development of the labor movement and

collective bargaining; describe recent collective bargaining efforts and strikes by public employees; detail the arguments and activities of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, the emerging spokesman for public employees; present the viewpoint of local governmental units and agencies; consider the dilemma of strikes by public employees and the maintenance of public safety; and document and discuss the aggressive labor activities of teachers. Other chapters describe the roles of personnel and financial experts at the bargaining table, discuss the strike issue in general, and debate the issue of compulsory union membership, generally, and specifically as it relates to public employees. (MP)

53. ON THE EVOLUTION OF MANPOWER STATISTICS

(a) J. E. Morton. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Studies in Employment and Unemployment series, by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007, December, 1969, 113 pp. Single copies available without charge; $.50 for each additional copy. (c) W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the requirements of a statistical information system for meeting the needs of manpower policy in the 1970's and 1980's. This study traces the evolution of manpower statistics from preindustrial Europe to the present, with emphasis on United States development. In light of this, it then discusses recent innovations, the current situation, and future directions and problems in manpower analysis and forecasting.

Findings. On the whole, there is currently a vast amount of manpower information being collected. However, three gaps, involving job vacancy statistics, realistic and wide-based data on manpower quality, and local-level data, still exist. The lack of information in these areas is due mostly to the high cost and difficulty in gathering these types of data. The main focus in manpower research is now directed toward finding better ways of coordinating the present information rather than toward expanding the amount of data. This shift from past emphasis has resulted from an increase in manpower legislation requiring consolidation of manpower data, increasing heterogeneity of manpower statistical sources, interdisciplinary approaches to manpower problems, introduction of planning, programming, and budgeting systems (PPBS), and various labor market mechanisms. The most important future requirement in the field of manpower analysis is the establishment of efficient statistical information storage and retrieval systems, probably in the form of a national data bank. (SD)

54. BREAKTHROUGH FOR DISADVANTAGED YOUTH

(a) William Mirengoff (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 256 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this book is to: (1) disseminate new ideas for helping seriously disadvantaged people to become workers; (2) record the successes and limitations of innovative methods for youth employment resulting from the Manpower Development Act and Training Act of 1962; and (3) identify successful concepts, procedures, and organizational forms for tackling similar problems in the future.

The writers are concerned with the following eight basic areas of a comprehensive training system in their evaluation of fifty-five experimental and demonstration programs: (1) Edward M. Glazer and Roger Wickland, "Impact on the Community"; (2) John M. Martin, "Recruitment and Community Penetration"; (3) Jesse E. Gordon, "Testing, Counseling, and Supportive Services"; (4) Patricia Cayo Sexton, "Basic Education"; (5) Joseph Seiler, "Prevocational and Vocational Training Programs"; (6) Louis A. Ferman, "Job Placement, Creation, and Development"; (7) Charles Grosser, "Using the Nonprofessional"; and (8) James A. Jones, "Research." In each section, the purpose of the E & D programs is examined--is the major objective "experimentation" or "service."

Findings. Most of the authors conclude that the main thrust of the programs was "service" cloaked in the term "experimentation." Though MDTA was intended to focus on both objectives, the urgency to provide special services soon overwhelmed the importance of experimental research.

This emphasis was inescapable, due to the social ferment, the newness of publicly supported manpower development activity, the unmet needs of large segments of the population, and the backgrounds of the directors of E & D projects. These E & D projects were nonetheless exploratory, flexible, and innovative in nature, attempting new approaches without the usual restraints found in established agencies. It is the breakthrough in old patterns that these reports address themselves to. They emphasize the breakthrough, accomplished by MDTA programs, in bringing the poor and unskilled to the center of the American economy. They show how long-established institutions began to redirect their efforts to better serve the disadvantaged. Perhaps the most significant contribution of the E & D program has been to emphasize that programs can and should be built around the needs of individuals, rather than exclusively around the needs of the job market.

Individual chapters of this report, listed above, are also available from the U. S. Government Printing Office. (BK)

55. THE MISSION OF MANPOWER POLICY

(a) E. Wight Bakke. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007, April, 1969, 126 pp. Single copies available without charge; $.50 for each additional copy. (c) W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. Presupposing that an objective of the federal government, under the label of "manpower policy," is to increase the employability of the most disadvantaged among our citizens by direct service, the author's purpose is to raise the question of whether this objective is a sound and sufficient basis for the development of manpower policy now and in the future. This approach focuses attention on the following questions: (1) Does the present *de facto* meaning of manpower policy, which is implicit in what is now being attempted and done in the so-called "manpower programs," exhaust the potential operational meaning of that policy? (2) Is there a more comprehensive and basic meaning which can govern the current and future development of programs, a development which is oriented toward the nation's total manpower problem, of which that concerning the disadvantaged is only a part, albeit an important part? (3) Is concentration on the meaning of manpower policy implicit in the present programs, inhibiting the realization of that more comprehensive and basic concept of manpower policy which could give direction to government action? (4) Is it possible that efforts directed toward a more comprehensive objective would produce even greater possibilities than present efforts for the employability and employment, not only of the disadvantaged, but of all citizens?

In answering these questions, the author first looks at the *de facto* mission of American manpower policy by focusing on the disadvantaged as a target group; the mission of the Office of Economic Opportunity; the proportions of manpower appropriations for the disadvantaged; new developments in manpower practice; and the emphasis on the supply of labor. Secondly, the author reviews the scope of manpower policy in England, the Netherlands, and Sweden and compares the policies in these countries with that in the United States in terms of both the present emphases and how the various policies evolved. Following this is a review of the consequences of postwar American manpower policy.

In the final two sections, the author attempts to clarify and bring into focus a concept of the mission of a positive employment (manpower) policy which (1) is comprehensive enough to be consistent with its potential for promoting the economic strength and growth of the nation and the economic and social welfare of its citizens, and (2) is definitive enough to provide reliable and practicable guidelines for the determination of the operating organization and functions of a governmental employment agency. In attempting to determine the mission of such an employment policy, the author considers the following five questions: (1) What target group or groups should be served and how? (2) What basic human values are to be served? (3) To what societal problems can manpower programs contribute complete or partial solutions? (4) What is the necessary and appropriate operational field for manpower policy? (5) What specific functions in the cultivation of that field are essentially and appropriately assigned primarily to manpower authorities? (AL)

56. LABOR LAW AND PRACTICE IN ARGENTINA

(a) Robert C. Hayes, Norene A. Halvonik, and Harriet Micocci. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as BLS Report No. 344, by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 65 pp. $.65 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Foreign Labor and Trade, Division of Foreign Labor Conditions. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a general review of labor law and practice in Argentina based on U. S. Foreign Service Reports, publications of the Government of Argentina, and reports of international organizations. This report is one of a series of 49 available reports dealing with labor in specific foreign countries, intended for use as background information. It consists of four main sections: Part I--The Country and Its Workers; Part II--Government and Labor; Part III--Labor and Management; and Part IV--Conditions of Employment. Chapters deal specifically with these topics: geographical, political, and economic factors; cultural factors; social factors; manpower resources; government; legislation affecting labor; labor and management organizations; industrial relations; employment practices; hours of work and premiums; wages and supplemental payments; health, safety, and workmen's compensation; and social insurance and employee cooperatives. Appendices containing a list of selected labor laws, major labor organizations, International Labor Organization conventions ratified by Argentina, and a selected bibliography are also included in the report. (SD)

57. SUMMARY OF JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS IN DETROIT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

(a) Donald A. Sommerfeld. (b) A doctoral dissertation completed and published under the above title by Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104, 1969, 102 pp. + 43 pp. of appendices. Price not indicated. (c) University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, with support from U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Recognizing that the problem of unemployment in the inner-city area can be solved only by special efforts to bring job opportunities and job training programs to bear on the special needs of the hard-core unemployed, this research sought to measure and evaluate the effectiveness of such programs in Detroit.

Method. Four Detroit training programs were studied: (1) The McNamara Skills Center, (2) The Northern Systems Company Training Center, (3) The Concentrated Employment Program Orientation and Operation Mainstream (CEPO-Mainstream), and (4) The Direct On-the-Job Training Program. A random sample of two hundred males, consisting of 50 males taking part in each training program between December, 1967 and May, 1968, were interviewed. By means of interviews, data were gathered concerning: demographic characteristics, labor market experiences before and after training, trainee ratings of training experiences, and the trainee's views on urban disturbances. A reliability check on stated labor market experiences, both before and after training, was made with area employers.

Findings. Three of the four programs focused on the disadvantaged or hard-core unemployed male. However, the On-the-Job Training (OJT) Program enrolled more highly qualified (less disadvantaged) trainees than the other three programs. Various aspects of training, such as program length, waste of time, helpfulness of counselors, instruction, relevance of training to jobs available, placement efforts, and overall program effectiveness were rated by the trainees. Ratings over all these variables place the CEPO-Mainstream at a high level. The Northern Systems and McNamara Skills Center programs alternated in the middle level. The OJT program was not highly rated by most of its trainees. The areas of training program output measured in this study were employment rate, monthly earnings, job status (skill level), and job stability (turnover). The Direct OJT program had an output of 95% employed. Each of the other three programs, containing mostly hard-core unemployed or disadvantaged trainees, had 70% to 80% employed.

Though each of the four programs was based on a unique program model, each provided satisfactory results, leading to the conclusion that there is no single, best way to create and operate a job training program. Some major recommendations can be made: (1) Encourage cooperation between

administrators from different programs and provide more trainee-centered follow-up. (2) Strengthen those areas in each of the four programs to improve quality of training, placement, and inclusion of more counseling for disadvantaged. (3) Use "feeder" or orientation techniques at end of each training phase to place more trainees into regular or OJT employment. Provide supportive services during and after training. (4) Provide systematic study for manpower program on a nationwide basis; develop an "employability index" to avoid labeling as "disadvantaged," people of wide variation in employability. (BK)

58. THE LOCATION OF EMPLOYMENT IN URBAN AREAS

(a) Edwin S. Mills. (b) In process. (c) Johns Hopkins University, Department of Political Economy, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the existing patterns and trends in the location of urban employment. This theoretical study proposes to provide insight into the effects of further decentralization of jobs on: (1) the efficiency of the regional transportation system and the kinds of plans and investment programs appropriate for the future transportation needs of the region; (2) efforts to renew the central business districts of large cities; and (3) central city poverty groups, who find their chances for employment threatened by the shift of industries to the suburbs.

Method. (1) Tabulate recent Census data on industry employment; (2) examine information available in industrial directories; (3) review employment information generated by recent transportation studies; and (4) study the accumulated industrial employment information for spatial patterns within urban areas and, simultaneously, construct a model which will replicate emerging employment distributions and can be tested statistically with the previously collected data. (SIE)

59. MANPOWER

In 1969, the U. S. Department of Labor's Manpower Administration initiated publication of its official monthly publication, Manpower. The editor is Ellis Rottman. Numbering about 32 pages, each issue carries a variety of articles concerning manpower research, education, training programs, policies, and administration, including efforts to aid the disadvantaged and hiring of the physically and mentally retarded.

Subscriptions are available from Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at $7.50 per year; $9.50 per year in countries other than the U. S., Canada, and Mexico. (AL and JS)

60. THE MINORITY GROUP WORKER

This annotated bibliography, consisting of books and articles mainly of the 1960's, deals with four general categories of material: (1) employment, labor unions and economic status; (2) Afro-American history and intellectual thought; (3) institutional life and "black ghettoes;" and (4) the impact of civil rights, and strategies for racial equality. Its purpose is to present to the general reader a balanced selection of 31 easily accessible references dealing with race relations, and the experiences of black Americans as workers.

Category (1) covers items such as the early struggles of the Pullman porters to form a union; analyses of the convergence of skin color and history to create the extremely complex employment problem; studies of racial attitudes, past and present, of individual unions of the AFL and CIO; a history of union organization in the South; the efficacy of public policy for initiating changes; analyses of low rates of participation by black youth in apprenticeship programs; discrimination and insensitive school and employment counselors.

Category (2) includes historical material of the American Negro from African origins to the present time. Category (3) includes studies concerned with the (Haryou) Harlem project, with career and job opportunities for black college students, with changes in religious life of the Negro in the United States, with reshaping of the black family through changing social conditions, and with reassessment of the "melting pot" concept. It also deals with child-rearing practices among low-income families and the role of the black male and the institutions affecting his life. It includes references to the Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and a collection

of essays dealing with problems and socio-economic status of black Americans by a group of well-known scholars.

In Category (4), the emphasis is on "political modernization," the nation's moral arousal, and the expanding forces of the black electorate. The impact of the Communist Party on opinion-formation and an overview of the activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is provided, as well as an analysis of the disparity of their goals. A Negro-liberal-labor coalition is seen as an essential prerequisite to sweeping social change and economic reform through massive federal spending. A domestic Marshall Plan is also suggested as the only real solution to economic problems of black Americans.

This bibliography, compiled by Spencer H. Lewis in September, 1969, is available from the Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. 61801. Price not indicated. (BK)

● THE FAMILY

61. EXTENDED FAMILISM AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION

(a) Robert F. Winch and Scott Greer. (b) In process. (c) Northwestern University, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. The purposes of this project are to: (1) predict and explain extended familism, which is the degree of involvement of nuclear families in their networks of kinsmen; (2) relate extended familism to community participation through organizations and politics; and (3) explore the results of participation to determine the degree of social and personal integration. The researchers also hope to specify the conditions that generate or extinguish extended familism, as well as its consequences for other areas of social life.

Method. The researchers are conducting a secondary analysis on data already available to find predictors of extended familism. From this they will attempt to induce a more adequate and complete theory upon which to base a long-range program of research. (SIE)

● MIGRATION

62. SOME PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE CENTRAL PLATEAU OF BRAZIL

(a) E. A. Wilkening. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as LTC No. 60, by the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, 310 King Hall, Madison, Wisc. 53706, January, 1969, 9 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Wisconsin, Land Tenure Center, under sponsorship of the Agency for International Development. (d) None.

Problem. This paper examines the impact of Brasilia on the development of the Central Plateau, in which Brasilia is located. The decision to locate Brasilia in the Central Plateau is having major economic, social, and political effects on all of Central Brazil, of which the Central Plateau is a major part. Brasilia has altered greatly the process of settlement and adaptation in the Central Plateau. Particular attention is focused on the municipio of Itumbiara as an example of development in the Central Plateau.

Findings. The Central Plateau is a region in which the appropriate technology has not yet been developed. The potential of the region for agricultural production may be realized only with the proper technology and the guidance of settlement to the areas best suited for agriculture. But along with the technology there must be planning for institutions and public services to insure a stable and healthy population. Transportation, communication, educational, and health services are needed to attract financially and technically capable people to the region. Some areas should not be settled but should remain in public ownership and control. If settlement does occur in these areas, the radio and airplane may have to be used to provide schooling and medical services, as Australia and other sparsely settled countries have done.

The settlement and development of the Central Plateau of Brazil requires a combination of government and private resources, long-range planning, and people with the characteristics and skills suited to the prevailing conditions. Absentee owners must contribute their share to the development of roads and other facilities in the region. Planning for the region should

begin with a study of characteristics of the region and of the types of people who are attracted to it. Policy decisions should then be made as to how much the Central Plateau should contribute to efficient agricultural production or to the relief of population pressures from other regions. The way in which these roles are combined will affect the nature of the program for development of the region. (EAW)

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63. SOME ADDITIONAL FEATURES OF INTRAURBAN MOBILITY: A SAINT CLOUD STUDY

(a) Franz Peters and others. (b) In process. A report is to be published in the book, Saint Cloud: A Middletown Study, by University of Minnesota Press, Fall, 1970. (c) Saint John's University, Government Department, Micro-City Study Project Office, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) 15:2-59; 16:2-214, 215, 216, and 217.

Problem. To assess the scope of intraurban mobility in Saint Cloud, Minnesota, during the period 1960-68; the characteristics of the movers; and the reasons for moving. The researchers also attempted to determine to what extent, if any, intraurban mobility in a micro-city (10,000-50,000 population) differs from what is already known about intraurban mobility in a macro-city (i.e., Chicago, Detroit, Boston). This study is part of a multifaceted, interdisciplinary investigation of the problems of cities with 10,000 to 50,000 population, initiated in 1968 and entitled the Micro-City Study Project. Cities of this size have been generally neglected in urban research due to the focus on the critical problems of larger metropolitan areas. For details on topics covered in other subprojects, see 16:2-214.

Previous Research. Preliminary studies had been made of Austin and Saint Cloud, Minnesota, by Peters and T. Doyle during the fall of 1969. Using available demographic data from city records, studies, and directories, the researchers tried to write a computer program with 17 variables to assess the mobility within these cities. They divided each city into subregions and applied the matrix methods of interregional analysis. The results of the programming were inconclusive due to a lack of complete sets of data.

Method. In this current study, the researchers found a valuable aid in voter change-of-address forms. Based on a random sample of those voters who changed their address during the 1960-1968 period in Saint Cloud, they conducted a telephone survey of the movers to determine their characteristics and reasons for moving.

Findings. The study found that about 16 percent of the total population of registered voters were mobile within Saint Cloud during the 1960-1968 period. Most of the movers (90 percent) moved within a two-mile radius of their old address. In addition, the study showed that 64.4 percent of those who moved during the 1960-1968 period in Saint Cloud, moved closer to work. This is contrary to the conclusion reached by J. W. Simmons that the journey to work tends to increase with each move ("Changing Residence in the City: A Review of Intraurban Mobility," Geographic Review, 58 (1968), p. 647). In terms of reasons for moving, it was found that 53 percent of the movers during this period in Saint Cloud, made their move to improve their housing facilities or to meet their space requirements. This finding tends to corroborate the observations of H. L. Ross ("Reasons for Moving to and from a Central City Area," Social Forces, 40 (1962), p. 263). (FP)

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64. CHANGES IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS OF FAMILIES IN LOW-INCOME, HIGH-MIGRATION RURAL AREAS

(a) J. L. Charlton. (b) In process. (c) University of Arkansas, Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. The general aim of this study is to determine the changes and effects of changes in socioeconomic status on families in low-income, high-migration rural areas of Arkansas. The researcher will evaluate the effect of migration on socioeconomic adjustment of households left in these areas and will ascertain the location, occupation, and family status of members who have moved elsewhere.

Method. Data will be obtained from the census of manufactures, agriculture, and population; reports of schools, churches, and hospitals; and a survey of all families'

records within each sample segment. The analysis will involve: (1) overall comparisons of families, farm tenure, and land distribution at the beginning and end of the period 1956-1968; (2) identification of main changes in socioeconomic status during this period; and (3) measurement and comparison of differential statuses among the families at the present time. (SIE)

- URBANIZATION

65. IS DISPERSAL THE ANSWER TO URBAN OVERGROWTH?

(a) Jerome P. Pickard. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Vol. 29, No. 1 of Urban Land, by Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, January, 1970, 12 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the position of encouraging "new towns" and regional decentralization as methods for relieving pressures on overburdened metropolitan complexes. This study consists of three sections: Part I--Projections of Total Population of the United States, 1970-2000; Part II--Future Geographic Patterns of U. S. Population Growth, 1970-2000; and Part III--Massive Growth of Metropolises and Future Urban Growth Alternatives.

Findings. In regions of urban concentration new communities are critically needed to combat urban sprawl; protect land, water, and air resources; and provide a more orderly way for large-scale population growth. These new communities should be established in outlying regions of the United States and in the orbit of smaller metropolitan areas, in order to achieve compatibility between urban development and natural environment. The researcher recommends government partnership with private enterprise in the formation of priorities, preferences, and goals relating to the character and quality of life in urban society. Included in this study is a possible model for the geographic distribution of 30 million population growth in new communities over the next 30 years. (ULI)

66. URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN EUROPE: ITALY AND GREECE

(a) E. A. Gutkind. (b) Completed and published under the above title, in the International History of City Development series, Vol. IV, by The Free Press, 866 Third Ave., N. Y. 10022, 1969, 642 pp. $17.00 per copy. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Institute for Environmental Studies, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation and the Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This series attempts to present a worldwide survey of the origin and growth of urban civilization. Since cities have always been generators of new ideas, as well as the seismographs on which the impact of these ideas can be read, the series seeks to describe and analyze the continued interplay of forces on cities in all parts of the world. Most of the major countries are represented, except those not willing to cooperate with the project. The three volumes published previously were: Vol. I: Urban Development in Central Europe; Vol. II: Urban Development in the Alpine and Scandinavian Countries; and Vol. III: Urban Development in Southern Europe--Spain and Portugal.

This fourth volume devotes about two-thirds of its space to Italy and the rest to Greece. Consistent with the general format of this series, the urban development of Italy has been surveyed from antiquity to the middle of the 19th century. A separate volume is planned for the more recent period, during which a general decrease of individuality has occurred in cities on an international scale. A description of Greek cities is limited to antiquity; a study of post-antiquity being reserved for a later volume. Each section is divided into two parts. The first presents a general survey of the land and the physical, political, economic, social and cultural history. The second portion of each is devoted to a City Survey. For Italy, six towns of antiquity and sixty-five of the Christian Era are presented. The text is profusely illustrated with maps, plans, drawings, and recent photographs, showing both detailed and aerial views.

For Ancient Greece, the City Survey is grouped in terms of geographic units, such as Crete, the Argolis, Attica, Peloponnesus,

The Islands, Asia Minor and Beyond, and Southern Italy, Sicily, and North Africa. Volume IV contains a fourteen-page bibliography and 483 illustrations. (BK)

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67. URBAN CANADA

(a) James Simmons and Robert Simmons. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Copp Clark, 517 Wellington St. W., Toronto 2B, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 167 pp. $3.25 per copy. (c) Not reported. (d) None.

Problem. This illustrated book refutes traditional rural images of Canada by emphasizing the phenomenon of an "urban Canada" and indicating factors that account for the country's high degree of urbanization. It compares Canadian urban areas in terms of size, age, setting, and ethnic background and discusses the following topics: (1) the historical development of urban areas; (2) economic development, specialization, and interrelatedness; (3) planning and administration; and (4) patterns of land use and functional and demographic distribution within the city. The researchers also evaluate the changes in the forces controlling Canada's urban structure and discuss the possible future effects of such forces. (SD)

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68. CONFRONTING THE PROBLEM OF LOW-INCOME SETTLEMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Charles P. Boyce. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Urban and Regional Research, The University of Iowa, 102 Church St., Iowa City, Iowa 52240, n. d., 34 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the scale and character of the problem of low-income settlement in Latin America and to review the special implications of a supportive approach toward its solution. In such an approach, urban resources are made available in a form that relates in a direct, understandable manner to the functional, or environmental, requirements of low-income settlers at special stages of their process of acculturation.

Despite the vast differences in size, rates of population growth and urbanization, and level of economic achievement, all of the Latin American countries are experiencing the phenomenon of people moving from the countryside into urban areas faster than they can be accommodated. Out of this fact arises the author's focus of concern about the current growth of urban slum and squatter settlements at rates which appear to range between twelve and twenty percent per annum. The impetus for this movement seems to be the far greater access to employment, to education, and to differing life styles provided by the city.

Following a detailed look at the nature of the low-income settlement process, including an enumeration of the manner in which many in-migrants proceed to consolidate their position within an urban area, the author examines government-produced housing as one of the orthodox responses to improvement of the environmental conditions of low-income settlement groups. More contemporary responses in the form of the government "sponsorship" approach typified by many of the guided programs of self-help are also examined. One of the difficulties of this latter approach stems from governmental bureaucratic measures which greatly impede progress in fulfilling objectives.

A third type of response to the improvement of environmental conditions in low-income settlements relates to the development of support mechanisms. Such mechanisms must make available the following urban resources: (1) a physical environment adaptive to the requirements of the in-migrants during initial job-hunting and subsequent home-building stages; (2) job opportunities and job training facilities that work outward from the low-income settlement areas and that work to lift families from one economic stage to the next; (3) credit mechanisms that involve collective rather than individual responsibility; and (4) group access to local political and administrative processes that can make available the whole bundle of rights, privileges, and services required by every urban group.

In discussing the special implications of the supportive approach just described, the author indicates first that there is a great need to strengthen local government by bringing it into full partnership in a national development effort. The author sees this as important to the planning process carried on at all levels of government, especially as it affects cooperation between planning agencies at the various levels of government. He emphasizes that the key element of such a cooperative process is that only that degree of control is exerted downward which assures conformity to broad economic

and social objectives. With the establishment of a progressive local planning approach, the capability of monitoring and responding to the developmental process employed by low-income settlers would encourage the adoption of measures to upgrade their environmental conditions.

Closely related to the environmental improvement of low-income settlements is the concomitant need to institute job development and training measures that complement approaches taken by various government sectors to encourage the growth of economic base activities. Also to be encouraged is the development of credit mechanisms to provide opportunities and incentives for low-income people to save as well as borrow at reasonable interest rates. A final point discussed by the author is the question of the overwhelming need for land by low-income families, especially as it relates to the explosive issue of land tenure and possible alternatives to the existing system. (AL)

69. RURAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(a) Gene F. Summers, John P. Clark, and others. (b) A long-term project in process. Completion expected by May, 1972. The following publications have been issued since the last Digest report or are about to be published: (1) G. F. Summers and K. Veatch, Tomorrow's People Today, New York: Prentice-Hall, pending; (2) G. F. Summers, J. P. Clark, and L. H. Seiler, "The Renewal of Community Sociology," Rural Sociology, pending; (3) G. F. Summers, L. H. Seiler, and G. E. Wiley, "A Note on the Validation of Reputational Leadership by the Multitrait-Multimethod Matrix," Sociological Methodology, Spring, 1970; (4) G. F. Summers, R. L. Hough, D. P. Johnson, and K. Veatch, "Ascetic Protestantism and Political Preference in a Rural Area," Review of Religious Research, Fall, 1970; (5) Richard L. Hough, G. F. Summers, and James O'Meara, "Parental Influence, Youth Contra-Culture and Rural Adolescent Attitudes Toward Minority Groups," Rural Sociology, Vol. 34, September, 1969. Several doctoral dissertations, master's theses, and papers have also resulted from the study. A final report will be published upon completion of the entire project. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Departments of Sociology and Agricultural Economics, and Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) 14:1-70; 17:1-52.

Problem. To study the response of individuals and certain community agencies to the forces accompanying rapid industrialization. This project is examining relationships among and changes in work orientation, occupational choice, feelings of alienation, community well-being, related attitudes and values, and the development of social services and their operational integration.

Method. The study is based on a "before-after control group" design and involves periodic interviews with adults, students, and agency personnel; examination of agency records; and continuous field observation in both a rural area where industrialization is occurring (Hennepin, Illinois) and a control area (Iroquois County, Illinois). (GFS)

70. THE URBANIZATION OF SAURASHTRA, INDIA

(a) Howard Spodeck. (b) In process. (c) University of Chicago, Departments of Geography and History, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This is an historical study of the changing patterns of urban-rural relations in a developing country. Data will be sought on three principal cities in Saurashtra, India, covering the period 1820-1960. A variety of statistical and descriptive materials will be collected on transport networks, trade flows, and migration patterns over time, to permit an examination of the degree and pattern of change of the contributions and demands of the city on the hinterland and of hinterland on city. (BSC)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

71. THE CIRCLE OF DISCRIMINATION

(a) Herman D. Bloch. (b) Completed and published under the above title by New York University Press, 32 Washington

Pl., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 274 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 69-18277. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This book attempts to identify and analyze the "circle of discrimination" that has led to the black man's economic subordination. Using New York as an exemplification of this "circle," Bloch traces discrimination toward the black man from the Colonial era to the present day. He emphasizes the role of employment, especially policies of trade unions, and compares the methods of trade unionists with those of businessmen in keeping the black man out of the mainstream of the American economy.

Bloch identifies four elements in the "circle of discrimination": (1) the Afro-American's subordination to the white man; (2) his social subordination, limiting his economic or employment opportunities; (3) his restricted social mobility, even when he has been able to elevate his economic status; and (4) his noncompetitive employment status because of social discrimination. These four elements are inextricably interwoven and together they constitute the problem of black economic subordination. However, each factor is examined separately for the purposes of clarity.

Findings. The subjugation of the Afro-American began in the Colonial era in response to the need for an institutionalized source of labor. The peculiar property relationship between the black man and the white man gave rise to the attitude that the black man, as transplanted slave labor, had to be kept in check through subordination. This subordination gradually created a proscribed way of life for the Afro-American. Later it was reflected in the white man's image of the colored American, enforcing a continued belief in the black man's racial inferiority.

Once the Afro-American was assigned a low social and economic status, he had to conform to this ascribed status in society. In a class-oriented society this meant society's lowest stratum. In turn, this assigned low socioeconomic status bred continued racial subordination, even where a favorable change in the colored American's economic position was followed by an imperceptible alteration of his social status.

Between 1625 and 1965, the Afro-American in New York tried to break out of the circle of discrimination by employing various measures that had been helpful to other minority groups in striving upward for social and economic status. However, such devices as education, benevolent societies, and employment clearinghouses altered the Afro-American's status very little. The relative status of the Afro-American is little different from that held by the "old immigration" during its period of assimilation in the 19th century.

Previous generations of white immigrants in the 19th and 20th centuries reacted similarly to the Afro-American of today. Overcrowded housing conditions and low income brought riots and crime. However, the passage of time permitted accommodations and elimination of these conditions for the immigrant, whereas, some 300 years after the Afro-American's introduction to New York, many of these sordid conditions persist for him. (MP)

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72. THE MODERNIZATION OF PUERTO RICO

(a) Henry Wells. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass. 01238, 1969, 440 pp. $9.95 per copy. LC 79-75435. (c) University of Pennsylvania, under sponsorship of the Social Science Research Council and the Edwin and Agnes Lore Fund. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the author examines the process of modernization in Puerto Rico in the context of a view that is gaining acceptance--one that is less inclined than previously to posit an ineluctable and unidirectional course of change for societies as they progress from traditionalism to modernity. Recent evidence from one undeveloped society after another indicates that the machinery of supposedly cumulative modernization is not working well and in some instances has broken down, with the prospect of disintegration and collapse looming larger than the possibility of progress toward modernity. The fact that this process is occurring with new variability seems to make it abundantly clear, according to the author, that the interrelationships among economic, social, cultural, and political variables in all societies are still very imperfectly understood. Thus, it would not seem valid to attempt to explain such a complex phenomenon as social change by single-factor analysis. However, the skepticism about the inevitability of change from traditionalism to modernity need not lead to the conclusion that the process never occurs,

or that no differences are discernible in the capacity of in-between societies to modernize themselves.

Puerto Rico is a case in point, an example of a society that is undergoing rapid modernization in many aspects. As recently as 1940, it was a stagnant, agricultural society, preponderantly traditional in culture, with a high rate of poverty and disease. Since 1941, and more particularly since the end of World War II, the island has become involved in a process of dynamic growth and change, as measured by numerous social and economic indices. Because modernizing trends have been continuing as long and as dynamically as they have, the author feels that it is sufficiently unusual a phenomenon to warrant study and explanation. Thus, his ultimate purpose is to trace out these developments toward modernity in Puerto Rican affairs and to explain how and why they have occurred.

The focus of the author's inquiry is on the politics of modernization in Puerto Rico, since the contemporary drive toward modernity had its origins in the political sector of that country's society. After the modernization process had been set in motion by political leaders who were elected to public office in 1940, these leaders and their administrators constantly encouraged and promoted further development. However, the author believes it is not enough merely to describe the politics of modernization; it is also necessary to explain why the political leaders acted as they did and why they were as successful as they became in attaining their objectives. To arrive at such explanations, close attention is paid by the author to the value pattern of Puerto Rican society and particularly to those values that have a bearing on political behavior. Recognition is made of the heterogeneity of value orientations existing in an in-between society such as Puerto Rico and the resulting necessity to sort out the different mixtures of traditional and modern values so that meaningful political analysis can be made. The author also discusses the values of the political elite as they affect the process of modernization, especially the values of important political actors such as Luís Muñoz Marín, who has been the dominant figure within the elite.

Conceptually, in looking at the process of modernization, the author first examines Puerto Rico's traditional value system and some of the institutions that were influential in the shaping and sharing of those values. In the second part, he takes account of the changes that began to occur in Puerto Rican values and institutions after the country was brought into direct contact with the dynamic, proselytizing modern culture of the United States. Parts three and four deal with the modernizing role of a small segment of the politically elite, which from the beginning has consisted mainly of Luís Muñoz Marín and his entourage. Economic and social reforms are described along with the efforts made to modernize Puerto Rico's administrative and governmental structures. In the last section, the author explores the connection between the political leadership of the Muñoz era and the political stability of that period. With respect to Muñoz, it seems apparent that the overall effectiveness of his leadership can be understood chiefly in terms of a commitment on his part to both modern ends and traditional means of action. The author concludes his study with a review of trends that have emerged in Puerto Rican affairs since Muñoz's retirement from the governorship, and especially what these trends seem to indicate concerning present value configurations in politics and the future of the modernization process. (AL)

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73. FACTORIAL ECOLOGY OF METROPOLITAN TORONTO, 1951-1961

(a) Robert A. Murdie. (b) Completed and published under the title, Factorial Ecology of Metropolitan Toronto, 1951-1961: An Essay on the Social Geography of the City, as Research Paper No. 116, by the Department of Geography, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 212 pp. $9.00 per copy. (c) University of Chicago, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. This project has two objectives: (1) to identify underlying dimensions of socioeconomic structure and change in metropolitan Toronto; and (2) to determine how these relate to a descriptive model of ecological structure and change, and to findings in other North American and European cities.

Method. The research was carried out at two levels of analysis--central city-suburban and census tract--with focus on formal characteristics of social space.

Findings. Factorial ecology shows that the social space of metropolitan Toronto is

composed of series of independent dimensions that overlay the city's physical space in regular ways. (SD)

74. MODEL NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENT OBSERVER STUDY NO. 1

(a) J. B. Teeple. (b) In process. (c) Training Corporation of America, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To reconcile disparate goals of planners and agencies with those of residents in order to bring about effective means for social changes. The project complements planning process and institutional change studies that are aimed at assisting in the development and evaluation of the model cities program.

Method. Selected neighborhoods in three cities are being studied and evaluated on the basis of observations of persons living in the areas. Differences in viewpoint of planners and residents are being interpreted with regard to indicators of life styles and social organization for the model neighborhood. (SIE)

75. THE SPATIAL DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATION: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR URBAN SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY

(a) John A. Jakle. (b) Completed and published under the above title as Exchange Bibliography No. 118, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, March, 1970, 50 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography reviews literature directed at the study of human spatial behavior in an urban context. The bibliography relates primarily to American cities, although a few foreign references that are general or relate specifically to the United States are included. Additionally, the bibliography focuses on the literature produced since World War II. The contents include references to general theory and methodology; human ecology; social area analysis and factorial ecology; spatial demography; items concerned with migration and geographic mobility; spatial diffusion; territoriality, distance, and spatial interaction; concepts of neighboring and neighborhood; various aspects of perception of place and space; and reciprocal travel behavior. (MP)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

76. VIOLENCE IN THE CITY

(a) Blair Justice. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Texas Christian University Press, Fort Worth, Tex. 76129, 1969, 289 pp. $8.00 per copy. LC 73-86501. (c) Rice University, Center for Research in Social Change and Economic Development, Advanced Research Projects Agency, with partial support from U. S. Department of Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. (d) 16:4-81.

Problem. This research is concerned with the subject of race as it relates to unrest, tension, and violence, and the effects of violence in the Negro community. The researcher identifies the factors of racial unrest in Houston and other cities by the public image of the city, the expectations and attitudes of the ghetto, and the demographic distribution and social organization of the city.

Method. The researcher surveyed attitudes of the Negro community of Houston by means of a "natural dialogue" of informal, open-ended conversations with people (see Digest entry 16:4-81). He made "before and after" studies of riots and near-riots in Houston in order to show what happens in a community as a consequence of violence. The case histories obtained by the researcher show the relation of an individual's background to his reactions to conditions and events. The researcher compares the attitudes of the black community, when taken as a whole, to the frustrated alienation of the "rebel without a cause," the philosophies of the black revolutionaries, and the psychology of the black protesters. The problems of the law enforcement agencies in the community and the difficulties of bargaining with a power system whose power is widely dispersed are closely linked to the causes of violence in the cities which have grown large too quickly.

Findings. The researcher concludes that communication can and must be established between the black community and the elusive

power structure. City Hall should educate people concerning its powers and services and should make responsible representatives available to the people. In addition, it is necessary to provide the Negro with education of a sort that can overcome the effects of years of poor schooling or no schooling and most important, with jobs and job training. (RGS)

77. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE THEORIES OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ALIENATION

(a) Edward Chaszar. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Staff Discussion Paper 401, by the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. 20006, June, 1969, 65 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The George Washington University, Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology. (d) None.

Problem. To inquire into the theories of social and political alienation in order to determine whether science and technology appear as causal factors in alienation as perceived by social and political scientists. The researcher surveys the changing concept of alienation as it has been defined by philosophers from Plato and the Schoolmen through Hegel and Marx and by such modern writers as Emile Durkheim, Robert Merton, and Lewis Feuer, who consider political alienation as it exists in a technological society.

Findings. After comparing in detail the various theories of political alienation the researcher suggests that "it is not science and technology which 'alienate' people from the political system, rather, it is politics that 'alienate' people from science and technology." Questions concerning the usefulness of the concept of alienation lead to the proposition that alienation is a matter of perspective and has no precise meaning. Therefore, the search for the social meaning of science and technology may have to take a new direction. (It should be noted that this Discussion Paper is intended to serve as a basis of informal exchange of ideas and does not necessarily represent the final opinions of the author.) (RGS)

78. PROGRESS REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA NARCOTIC ADDICTION STUDY

(a) Theodore Caplow, Paul F. Lazarsfeld, and George Nash. (b) Completed and published under the title, "Progress Report of the Ninth Through the Twenty-Third Month of the Columbia Narcotic Addiction Study" by the Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10027, December, 1969, 24 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Columbia University, Bureau of Applied Social Research, under contract with the State of New York, Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This is a report of research completed during the second year of a three-year study on narcotic addiction. The entire three-year study is attempting to determine what types of narcotics addicts go to various types of treatment centers and what happens to the addicts after treatment. The first year of the study was devoted to planning and original data collection. The second year has been devoted to additional data collection in new areas, a follow-up of the people originally interviewed, preparation of the materials for analysis, and the beginning of analysis and write-up of the final report. The third year of the study will be principally devoted to writing the final report.

Method. Addicts who were interviewed in treatment centers during the summer of 1968 were contacted again in order to determine how they have fared on the outside. The study hoped to determine their reasons for staying away from drugs or becoming re-addicted, and how they perceived the services they have received since discharge. New samples of residents at two treatment centers were studied. These centers had undergone changes in leadership and it was desired to learn what changes in treatment had occurred under the new leadership.

Two groups of ex-addicts were interviewed from which several tentative hypotheses about de-addiction were formed.

Additional interviews were conducted with methadone maintenance patients in a Harlem hospital. Both short-term and long-term patients were interviewed and compared. Many of the patients, particularly short-term ones, had personal problems that made

interviewing difficult. The interviewers attempted to determine the effects and side effects of methadone and the social functioning of the respondents. Methadone maintenance patients were compared to other addicts.

Finally, a group of teenagers in high drug-use neighborhoods were interviewed. Black, Puerto Rican, and white teenagers were interviewed in different neighborhoods. These teens were compared with those interviewed previously in treatment centers.

A variety of themes recurred in the second phase of the study. These are being written as preliminary reports and some will be selected for inclusion in the final report. They include: "A Pilot Study of De-Addiction," "Overdoses from Heroin," "The Ecology of Drug Use," and "Patterns and Correlates of Criminality."

Findings. The final results of the study will show what types of people are currently becoming addicted, how they differ from non-addicts who live in high drug-use areas, and the process of addiction. From the long-term users, patterns of addiction will be determined such as previous abstention, criminality, and secondary drug use. Study of the ex-addicts and follow-up of those who have left treatment facilities will reveal some of the dynamics of re-addiction and remission of drugs. (MP)

79. CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF POLITICAL INSTABILITY

(a) Alvin L. Jacobson. (b) In process. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute for Research in Social Science. (d) None.

Problem. This study has two general aims: (1) to examine and test three distinct theoretical models relating demographic variables to political instability, and (2) to combine previously defined blocks of variables into a more general theory of political instability, and then to test it. The three major demographic variables being tested for their relationship with political instability in the first phase of the project are population density, population growth rates, and changes in age-structure rates. The second phase of the study consists of interrelating the findings of studies already conducted on psychological, structural, social-psychological variables with the results of the first phase of this study, to derive a broad theoretical framework for dealing with political instability.

Method. The data for both phases of the project will be obtained from secondary source materials. Data on population growth rates, age composition, and percent of adolescents enrolled in institutions of higher learning are fairly reliable and comprehensive enough to permit a time series analysis. The test of the two demographic models will be conducted using both a cross-sectional and a panel design. The second phase of the study will rely directly on published material dealing with those variables. The research design for the test of a general theory in the second phase will, of necessity, be cross-sectional due to the difficulties of obtaining time series data for a large enough group of societies on various factors such as national morale and relative deprivation.

Data for the dependent variable, political instability, have already been collected and published for 114 polities, with information for several more soon to be available. At least two, and possibly three, subtypes of instability will be distinguished in the study. Consistent with previous research, a distinction will be made between organized politically unstable events (purges, coup d'etats, subversive activities) and unorganized activities (riots, demonstrations). A further distinction may be introduced within the organized category between conspiracy events (purges, coups, small-scale subversion) and internal war events (guerrilla warfare, large-scale subversion). (ALJ)

80. LONG-TERM ECOLOGICAL PATTERNS OF DRUG ADDICTION

(a) Lois B. DeFleur. (b) In process. (c) Washington State University, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. To locate spatial concentrations of drug abuse in an urban environment and note ways in which these patterns have changed in recent decades (1935-1965). This project will attempt to uncover clusters of social, economic, and cultural variable which are associated with high and low rates of addiction in specific areas of the city, and which appear to be related to patterns of change in these rates.

Method. The investigation will be based upon several kinds of data: (1) over 10,000

cases of patients admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Lexington, Kentucky, between 1935-1965, whose residence is the city of Chicago; (2) samples of arrest data from the Narcotics Division of the Chicago Police Department; (3) information from decennial and special censuses of Chicago; and (4) data on the city from the Chicago Community Inventory. Through the use of graphics, maps, multivariate analyses and other techniques, temporal sequences in the ecology of addiction, and factors related to changing incidence, will be determined. (SIE)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC THEORY

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81. PROSPERITY WITHOUT INFLATION

(a) Arthur M. Okun. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, January, 1970, 152 pp. $4.95 per copy. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the areas of agreement and disagreement among economists in their policy recommendations to the U. S. government concerning the shaping of domestic economic policy and to reappraise the successes and failures of fiscal monetary policy in the 1960's.

The author first examines consensus and controversy among economists, the former enveloping a wide area that results from a common approach to the analysis of problems of choice--from examining the costs, benefits, and alternative ways of achieving a desired effect. For example, economists are likely to oppose restrictions on free trade and restraints on competition. However, the common view of professional economists is often outweighed by the influence of special interest groups, especially in the legislative process. In other areas, solutions that appeal to many professional economists as efficient are rejected by a majority of the public as inequitable. An example is the conflict between public opinion and professional opinion over the negative income tax, the former opinion being largely opposed to the idea, while the latter opinion is generally favorable.

Controversy among professional economists in the macroeconomic sphere generally centers on the relative importance of price stability and full employment. In microeconomic areas, the central issue is whether and how political action can improve economic performance when competition is imperfect, when buyers are poorly informed, when costs (or benefits) are imposed on parties outside a transaction, or when income distribution clashes with our egalitarian social principles. Considering the consequences of controversy, the author feels that there is a continuing challenge to narrow the gap between the judgment of the professional and the law of the land.

In the second section, the author discusses the sustained prosperity in the sixties, the absence of recession for nearly nine years being a dramatic change from the traditional business cycle pattern. The author indicates that the achievement of a durable prosperity reflected the vigorous and consistent application of the tools of fiscal monetary policy. Some of the elements used were new and different, such as the stress on matching actual output with the economy's potential, the focus on growth, the emphasis on preventive measures against recession, and the greater activism of fiscal policy.

The problems of managing prosperity in the sixties are discussed in light of the vast buildup of the Vietnam War, which increased the defense budget. Such an increase created a boom with a recognition by government economists of the need for restraint. However, as was shown by the difficulties in getting Congress to act upon requests for tax increases, the experience during the sixties demonstrates that, because of political obstacles and public misunderstanding of the economics of restraint, the political economist often cannot put to use what he knows.

In looking ahead to the 1970's, the author maintains that the achievement of high employment and essential price stability simultaneously remains the most serious unsolved problem of stabilization policy in the United States and throughout the Western world. The author believes that a strategy of gradual disinflation is the best solution, since it minimizes the required sacrifice of jobs, output, and real incomes. Efforts to

achieve noninflationary prosperity should include the following public and private measures: (1) action by the federal government to tailor its manpower programs and its support of construction and health care to break bottlenecks and lower costs; (2) reform of federal programs in the areas of regulation, international trade, and agriculture; (3) a major effort to enlist the voluntary cooperation of large firms and labor unions with substantial market power; (4) procedural reforms to make the budgetary process more responsive to changes in the economy; and (5) a quantitative, detailed plan by the Federal Reserve to spell out both the quantities of money and credit and the interest rates expected to accompany a desirable path of economic activity. In summary, the author indicates that the agenda for future economic policy points to three categories of problem areas: extending our prosperity; reconciling it with price stability; and channeling its dividends into the areas of highest priority. (AL)

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82. ECONOMIC FORECASTS: ANALYSIS OF FORECASTING BEHAVIOR AND PERFORMANCE

(a) Jacob Mincer (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., 201 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10015, December, 1969, 251 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-12464. (c) The National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze methods of economic forecasting behavior and performance. The researchers, Mincer, Thomas Juster, Victor Zarnowitz, Rosanne Cole, and Stanley Diller, have produced five essays which focus on the following points: (1) methods for assessing the predictive accuracy of forecasts; (2) the degree to which forecasting might be impaired by the existence of errors in data; (3) the nature of the forecasting procedure, itself, especially concerning extrapolation; (4) term structure of interest rates; and (5) the predictive performance of the intentions to buy consumer durables--as shown in periodic consumer anticipation surveys.

Findings. While business forecasters generally underestimate growth prospects, the forecasts are perceptibly better than would be obtained by simple extrapolation of recent movements in the economy. The margin of superiority of business forecasts over trend extrapolation is greatest for forecasts of the immediate future and tends to disappear as the span of the forecast lengthens. (RGS)

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83. ECONOMIC ECOLOGY: BASELINES FOR URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) James L. Green. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of Georgia Press, Athens, Ga. 30602, 1969, 167 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) University of Georgia, College of Business Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To build an economic foundation for understanding and meeting today's urban development needs. The researcher defines economic ecology as "the study of man's adaptation to and creation of an economic environment resulting from those forces that maintain a dynamic society." It is institutional and "system oriented." It illuminates economic movement and provides an insight into human behavior and relationships including the social, economic, political and cultural forces which motivate man and structure his environment.

The study includes some economic history and shows the ecological modification of the market system as it evolved through organization by man. The necessity of work and concepts of freedom of choice and abundance infiltrate the theme of this study as value issues of this period of history. The processes and complexities of growth and stabilization are illustrated in terms of economic flow, productivity, employment, and income. These basic economic relationships and processes encompass the forces and system principles which can create urban economic viability. The researcher considers such topics as urbanization-industrialization dynamics, big and small business, urban adaptation, urban political economy, technology and urban transportation, and housing and development. (HBK)

• ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

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84. SELECTING REGIONAL INFORMATION FOR GOVERNMENT PLANNING AND DECISION-MAKING

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch and Sidney Sonenblum. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A.

Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1970, 198 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 73-105409. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a Subnational Informational Design (SID) that will identify or select information to be incorporated in an information design that will aid those concerned with the development policies and programs for promoting economic development and achieving social objectives. The theme of SID is that the indiscriminate collection and storage of information does not immediately advance knowledge and policy. Without guidelines for using the information provided for them, decision makers tend to ignore not only irrelevant information but also that which is useful. SID is structured to include information about the general environment and about specific programs. It also provides the analysis of the interaction between environment and program information needed for policy and program decisions involving horizon scanning (looking into the future to identify potential stresses and opportunities) and preferred solution selection (selecting the most desirable solution to an existing or potential problem). The general approach outlined in this study for selecting information that will be useful for government planning and decision making, is promising in its potential for application to public issues. However, decisions on what specific information should be included in the information tables require further experimentation before they are implemented. (RGS)

85. DERIVATION OF AN EFFECTIVENESS MEASURE FOR THE EVALUATION OF A REGION

(a) Sigmund P. Zobel. (b) A doctoral dissertation, completed and published under the above title, as Internal Research Project 86-221, by the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y. 14221, June, 1969, 220 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research, with partial support from the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this study is to develop a regional-state evaluation measure and to demonstrate its feasibility by application to two Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The study was motivated by a realization that one important need, particularly for regional management purposes, is for a means of evaluating the "state of health" of a region so that appropriate policy may be made and/or actions taken.

Method. The basic premise made was that a community or region is a complex system which grew, evolved, and in most cases, reached maturity or senescence without benefit of the designs, plans, and blueprints which lead to a physical (hardware) system. Consequently, it was necessary to start with the end result--the operational system, and decompose it into subsystems which, in turn, were decomposed into components. Information on the operational state of a component, it was assumed, could be obtained from appropriate indicator variables. In this way, the structure of a region could be defined and diagnostic source data identified.

This concept resulted in delineation of four subsystems which collectively comprise the regional system: the social structure, the economic structure, the political structure, and the land-use structure. Hypotheses made on the structural components of each subsystem were tested by performing a factor analysis independently for each subsystem. The results essentially confirmed the hypotheses. Effort was next directed at developing an appropriate methodology for evaluating, in turn, the operational state of the components which comprise each subsystem, the state of the subsystem, and, finally, the state of the region.

Consideration was given to three methodological types as generic candidates for the evaluation procedures: factor and matrix operations, profile analysis, and index numbers. The final choice was that of index numbers. Calculating procedures were described in vector and matrix form to generalize them in a format suitable for either computer or desk calculator use.

For each of the data series (state indicators), a norm (base) was selected for the class of regions represented by the sample of 53 SMSA's. Data for the particular region being evaluated were put in the form of a ratio of the regional datum to the base datum. These results were combined by a weighted averaging process to obtain component evaluations; the component evaluations were similarly combined to obtain subsystem evaluations; and the subsystem

results were composited in the same fashion to obtain the regional evaluation.

Weights used in the component evaluations were functions of the importance of each variable to its component, as indicated by the factor analysis. Likewise, weights utilized in obtaining the respective subsystem evaluations were functions of the importance of each component to the subsystem, as indicated by the factor analysis. The factor analysis could not provide explicit guidance for the weights to be used in compositing the subsystem evaluations into the regional evaluation, since each subsystem had been separately analyzed. However, the complexity of each subsystem, in terms of the number of constituent components and the number of variables present in each subsystem, was used as a proxy for a more direct manifestation of the relative importance of each subsystem in the regional system.

The methodology was tested by application to Buffalo and Rochester SMSA data. (SPZ)

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86. INTERINDUSTRY AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE OZARK REGION

(a) Gerald A. Doeksen. (b) In process. Completion expected late 1970. Publications resulting from initial phases of the project are: (1) Gerald A. Doeksen and Charles H. Little, "Effect on Size of the Input-Output Model on the Results of an Impact Analysis," Agricultural Economics Research, Vol. 20, No. 4, October, 1968, pp. 134-138; (2) Gerald A. Doeksen and Charles H. Little, An Analysis of the Structure of Oklahoma's Economy by Districts, Oklahoma Agricultural Experiment Station Technical Bulletin B-666, March, 1969; and (3) Charles H. Little and Gerald A. Doeksen, "Measurement of Leakage Using an Input-Output Model," American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 50, No. 4, November, 1968. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. To estimate economic relationships in Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Ozarks counties, which would help in describing and explaining general economic activity in rural areas and slower-growing economic regions.

Method. The researcher is assembling economic data which include estimates, at the national level, of income, employment, consumer demands, and flows of intermediate goods and services, along with economic statistics which show local variations from national average flows of income and output among industries. From these, he is developing estimates of inter-industry structure, resource supplies, and final product demands and appraising likely economic impact on proposals for improving income distribution and increasing total levels of income and employment. He will also estimate interaction between the farm and urban sectors of the local economy and inquire into the growth potential of the region, as a whole. (SIE)

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87. A NATIONAL-REGIONAL ECONOMETRIC MODEL OF ITALY

(a) Murray Brown. (b) In process. (c) State University of New York, Department of Economics, and Center of Economic Studies and Plans (Rome, Italy). (d) None.

Problem. To develop a regional-national model of the Italian economy in order to analyze regional economic relationships in the context of a national framework. The relationship of regional activities to a national economy has largely been ignored. The model is to focus on the value added, by regional activities, to the total national output and the final demand for regional and national products.

Method. Twenty regions have been defined. Each region's economy is separated into four components: agriculture, nonagriculture, public administration, and housing. Conditional forecasts for one, two, and five years after development of the model are to be attempted. (MB and MP)

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88. ECONOMETRIC MODELS

(a) Karl A. Fox and Eric Thorbecke. (b) In process. (c) Iowa State University, Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. To formulate economic stabilization and growth models involving functional economic areas (FEA), relatively self-contained labor markets and trade areas centered on cities of 30,000 or more people and covering an area of 3,000 to 6,000 square miles. The research encompasses several other major topics: (1) comparative studies of models of the national economies of countries, to

analyze (a) the extent to which particular structures and model specifications are reflective of, and adaptable to, particular groups of relatively homogenous countries; (b) the "efficiency" of given policy instruments in achieving given policy objectives on a cross-sectional basis; (c) the interaction between different country models to explore, for instance, the effectiveness of certain policies in one country on other countries and the resulting feedback to the initiating country; (2) formulation of applied economic growth models emphasizing two, three, or four sectors, such as agriculture, industry, services, and foreign trade; (3) specification of the analogies between economic policy models and the PPBS (Planning, Programming, and Budgeting System) framework and implications of the PPBS approach for development planning. (SIE)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

89. BLACK CAPITALISM: STRATEGY FOR BUSINESS IN THE GHETTO

(a) Theodore L. Cross. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Atheneum Publishers, 122 E. 42 St., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969, 274 pp. + appendices. $8.95 per copy. Available from Warren, Gorham & Lamont, Inc., Customer Service, 89 Beach St., Boston, Mass. 02111. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To outline a strategy to promote business in the ghetto. The researcher points out that only about a dozen black-owned businesses employing ten or more people can be found among New York City's 1,100,000 black citizens. The situation is much the same in all of America's 163 slums. He observes that three ingredients are necessary for men to become rich: (1) Borrowing and using other people's money to multiply the value of an initial stake. (2) Risk capital, "front-end" money, or margin money--the initial stake itself. These are funds or savings which can be committed to an opportunity to own equities or capital. (3) The skill and ability to mobilize risk capital and leverage and combine it with a talent for production or marketing of a product or idea. None of these exists in the present structure of the ghettos. He maintains that the ghettos are isolated from the main economy by a system of tariffs on retail sales, rents, consumer and business credit, and on employment--yet totally dependent on the main economy from which they import everything and to which they export nothing.

Findings. The researcher's program leapfrogs accepted, but superficial, strategies aimed at the ghetto economy, such as equal-opportunity employment, executive recruitment from Negro colleges, and community chest campaigns for the disadvantaged. He supports a federal program of family allowances or guaranteed income as a step toward the abolition of poverty, even though a massive sharing of national wealth could not, by itself, rectify the failure of the ghetto entrepreneur.

The researcher proposes a system of categorical corrective incentives which offers to direct the businessman's efforts away from his own needs and focuses his skills on the needs of the slum economy. His program includes plans for the following: (1) reducing the risk on "soft" commercial bans; (2) liquidity for ghetto-origin installment paper; (3) stimulating deposits in slum-area banks; (4) a ghetto development bank; (5) coaxing savings in the ghetto; (6) ghetto-origin stock placements; (7) core-area service clusters; (8) aid for the poverty-area business franchise holder; (9) encouraging new ghetto businesses with a protected product market; (10) new equities in ghetto ownership; (11) developing black entrepreneurs; and (12) store-front training centers. (HBK)

90. BLACK ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) William F. Haddad and G. Douglas Pugh (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1969, 176 pp. $4.95 per copy, cloth; $1.95, paper. (c) Columbia University, The American Assembly, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the potential of the black man's ability to break out from historical stereotypes into economic, social, and political well-being by way of "Black Capitalism." This involves finding ways of producing black managers, and markets for black business; finding sources of short-term equity capital, and long-term low interest loans; and blending the restricted use of government money with high-risk

venture capital. A major question, on which black enterprise depends, emerged at the 1968 meeting of the New York Urban Coalition: how to utilize white experience without subverting black leadership or control.

The authors also discuss the term "Black Capitalism," the original title for this study. Due to antipathy to the term "Capitalism" by black leaders--a system which has not worked to eliminate poverty in the midst of affluence, but implies only success for the white man and failure for the black--the term "Economic Development" enjoys greater preference. In fact, the latter term fits the concept of a comprehensive plan of economic development for the purpose of providing minority groups with special assistance to establish businesses, to form capital-accumulating instruments, to build a managerial class, and thereby realize social benefits to the ghettos. The book describes some current programs for training black managers and proposes a vigorous program of recruitment by industry, beginning at the high school level. It examines such issues as the bonding of black contractors; the need for commitment by banks and lending institutions; the current cooperative efforts already underway; and processes by which community controlled black enterprise can bring about real integration and greater social benefits in the long run. The authors note that the goal of real economic gains for the black community is closer to attainment, now that black leaders know how to tap and use the sources of political power.

The black economic revolution is portrayed in twelve chapters, by at least as many authors: (1) The Problem; (2) The Social Utility of Black Enterprise; (3) Black Ownership and National Politics; (4) Separatist Economics: A New Social Contract; (5) Compensatory Capitalism; (6) "Black Capitalism" and the Business Community; (7) Where Does the Money Come From? (8) Is Partnership Possible? (9) Black Managers; (10) The Ghediplan for Economic Development; (11) Bonding Minority Contractors; and (12) Inner-City Enterprises: Current Experience. (BK)

91. THE ECONOMY OF CITIES

(a) Jane Jacobs. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Random House, Inc., 457 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 251 pp. + appendices. $5.98 per copy. LC 69-16413. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the question of why some cities grow and others stagnate and decay. The investigator begins with the theory that rural economies, including agricultural work, are built directly upon city economies and city work. Citing the fact that most recent agricultural advances (e.g., chemical fertilizers and large machinery) were first developed in cities, she draws a parallel with the earliest cities, which were founded by hunting societies. Wild animals and plants, she maintains, were first domesticated from wild animals and grass seeds brought into cities to be used as food. They were stored live and allowed to mingle and breed. Thus, by accident, domesticated varieties developed. When the cities no longer provided enough space to feed these domesticated animals, rural agricultural villages were founded, whose only purpose was to supply the food for the cities.

Mrs. Jacobs describes this process with the formula $D + A \rightarrow nD$. The first D stands for a division of labor. In the example above, it would be caring for the animals awaiting slaughter. The A that is added to it is the new activity of choosing and retaining breeding stock. The resulting nD stands for an indeterminate number of new divisions of labor, all the new tasks required in domestic animal husbandry.

The formula $D + A \rightarrow nD$ is basic to the economic process. In a healthy economy, new activities are constantly being added to old divisions of labor which, in turn, produce new divisions of labor. For example, a dressmaker in the 1920's decided that brassieres were necessary. Since none were then available she began manufacturing them, thus creating new divisions of labor. This was originally done in a city but later factories were placed in rural areas.

Mrs. Jacobs outlines five processes that are at work in a growing city economy: (1) the city finds in an older city or cities an expanding market for its initial export work, and it builds up a collection of numerous local businesses to supply producers' goods and services to the initial export work. (2) Some of the local suppliers of producers' goods and services export their own work. The city builds up an additional collection of local businesses to supply producers' goods and services to new export work. As this process repeats itself,

the city earns a growing volume and diversity of imports. (3) Many of the imports the city has been earning are replaced by goods and services produced locally, a process that causes explosive city growth. The city, at the same time, shifts the composition of its imports. Its local economy grows large (and diverse) in proportion to the volume of the city's exports and imports. Owing to the powerful multiplier effect of the replacement process, the local economy contains room for entirely new kinds of goods and services, that is, goods and services formerly neither imported nor locally produced. (4) The city's greatly enlarged and greatly diversified local economy becomes a potential source of numerous and diversified exports, including many consumer goods and services as well as producers' goods and services, and still other exports built upon local goods and services. (5) The city continues to generate new exports and earn imports; replace imports with local production, and so on. If any one process fails, the entire system fails and the city stagnates economically. (HBK)

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92. IMPLICATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Aldo C. Scafeti. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Paper Sp-3341, by the System Development Corporation, 2500 Colorado Ave., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, March, 1969, 42 pp. Price not indicated. (c) System Development Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. To present an initial inventory of key options related to agricultural and industrial development. The researcher, the late Aldo Scafeti, considered the direction of the economy and the sources of capital, and then analyzed data collected in 1964 and related to 1970 projections for Colombia. Developing countries were characterized by comparisons with already industrialized countries, regarding: (1) per capita income; (2) percentage of labor force in agriculture; (3) per capita energy consumption; (4) literacy rate; (5) productivity; and (6) general consumption. The researcher describes broad and basic program alternatives for ameliorating or eliminating problems. The examination and analysis is limited to a consideration of the degree to which the population and its subgroups agree on the desirability of alternatives.

Findings. The examination of Colombian attitudes was focused on the population as a whole at each stage of the analysis. It identified several futures as most desirable to Colombians, in the following rank order: (1) industrial expansion; (2) introduction of new industries; (3) diversification of the economy; (4) agricultural improvement; and (5) the opening of new land. (RGS)

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93. COMMERCIAL POLICY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

(a) V. S. Vartikar. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 168 pp. $15.00 per copy. (c) Waynesburg College. (d) None.

Problem. To identify and analyze the commercial policy of India, since 1947, in relation to other problems.

Two of India's more serious problems are population and agriculture. The population, presently 520 million, is rising at the rate of 2.5 percent per year; agriculture involves 325 million acres of land or about 0.6 acres per person. Overwhelming poverty exists, even after three five-year plans; per capita income is $67.00 per year. Since peasants constitute 80 percent of the population that produces its own food and raw materials, and since the peasants' scale of operation is small and largely untouched by modern methods--India's economic progress depends upon resolving its agrarian problem. Implicit in this problem is the question of how a subsistence economy can move towards economic development under a nonauthoritarian government. To move towards economic development it is essential that conditions favorable to capital formation and improvement of living standards be created. The main obstacle to capital formation, however, is the lack of sufficient wage goods to maintain high rates of employment, since the main wage goods, food and cotton, have to come from the peasantry. Though the goal of self-sufficiency in agriculture has been repeatedly proclaimed by the government for more than 20 years, the status of the food farmer is so low in the scale of society and planning, that no foreseeable progress can be expected unless this attitude is changed. The author emphasizes the need for India to evolve and implement proper policies with respect to population growth and agricultural productivity, and points

out that exhortations, controls, rationing, state trading, nationalization of industries, high taxes, and building a few factories do not of themselves constitute planning. Shortcomings in India's commercial policies are attributed to lack of planning, which, in the author's view, should consist of evolving policies that would create high material incentive for the majority of the people to make decisions they would otherwise not make. More emphasis is called for in considering long-range effects of import-export controls to meet the balance-of-payments problem, and in promoting effective use of the price mechanism, as compared to the excessive promotion of exports used in the past. (BK)

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94. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

(a) N. G. Pillai, Joyce Ling, Jacques Martin, Dolly McElroy, and Marcell Beriault. (b) Completed and published as two separate documents by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856: (1) Regional Development and Economic Growth: The Problem Background, Exchange Bibliography No. 115, February, 1970, 19 pp. $2.00 per copy. (2) Regional Development and Economic Growth: Theory Analysis and Techniques, Exchange Bibliography No. 116, February, 1970, 44 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Canadian Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Planning Division. (d) None.

Problem. These unannotated, international bibliographies of selected references to studies on regional development and economic growth, are by-products of the Planning Division's research on regional development, and are revised versions of a previous bibliography prepared by the Atlantic Development Board, Ottawa, Ontario, in March, 1968. The revised bibliographies include references to books and pamphlets, journal articles, official documents and reports of national governments and international organizations, and unpublished materials such as dissertations and theses. (MP)

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95. THE PROCESS OF MODERNIZATION

(a) John Brode. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138, 1969, 378 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 69-13765. (c) Harvard University, Center for International Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This is an annotated, international bibliography concerned with the sociological aspects of economic development or modernization. More than 2,500 books and articles, in several foreign languages, are included. The bibliography stresses the process, rather than the state, of modernization, itself. The author has selected references which emphasize the transition within the individual, from the "traditional" values and attitudes of the village and farm to the "modern" mode of thinking and behavioral characteristics of the city. Selections include references to general theories of social change, cultural change, industrialization, urbanization, rural modernization, and community development. (MP)

- AGRICULTURE

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96. KEEPING UP WITH CHANGE IN RURAL SOCIETY

(a) E. J. Niederfrank (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Federal Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250, January, 1970, 34 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Federal Extension Service. (d) None.

Problem. This is a collection of selected papers, presented at the 1969 Annual Agriculture Outlook Conference, plus some related studies. They attempt to summarize current trends in agriculture and rural community life in the United States, with some implications for the future.

Agriculture in the United States is now partly a highly commercialized, technological business and partly a mass of small-scale commercial farms and rural residences. Both parts are developing new relationships with nonfarm, generally urban-centered, economic development. Farming is valued more as a business than as "a good way of life." However, rural counties vary greatly in population trends and economic growth. These trends in rural economic development are examined in three separate papers: "Population and Economic Growth in the 1960's," by W. Clark Edwards and Calvin L. Beale;

"Related Urban Trends and Future Growth," part of a report by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, entitled Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth; and "The Dynamics of Commercial Agriculture," by M. L. Upchurch.

The economics and technological changes in agriculture have had a tremendous impact on agricultural institutions and rural community living. Rural America is melding with urban America into one interrelated socioeconomy of the entire nation. These changes are described in the remaining two papers, "Trends Affecting Rural Institutions," by Brice Ratchford, and "Community Change, People, and Program Development," by E. J. Niederfrank. (MP)

97. CREATING A PROGRESSIVE RURAL STRUCTURE

(a) A. T. Mosher. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10020, 1969, 172 pp. $4.50 per copy, cloth; $2.25, paper. One copy will be sent free to anyone requesting it from an address in Asia, Africa, or Latin America. LC 72-109519. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines, in a generalized and summary fashion, a highly complementary group of organizational elements in agriculture which strongly influence the activities of the farmer. To this group of elements is given the name, Progressive Rural Structure. Such a structure or "organization of the countryside" provides channels through which goods and information can move easily back and forth between each farm and the total society in which it is located. More specifically, in modern agriculture, producing for the market and utilizing production supplies and information from elsewhere in each national economy requires an apparatus for supplying farms with what they need and for carrying their products. This apparatus, a Progressive Rural Structure, has the following elements: (1) market towns containing outlets where farmers can purchase production supplies and equipment and markets where farmers can sell their products; (2) rural roads to expedite and reduce the cost of the flow of commodities, information, and all sorts of rural services; (3) local verification trials that determine the best farm practices in the light of local conditions; (4) an extension service through which farmers can learn about and learn how to use new technology; and (5) credit facilities to finance the use of production inputs.

The author indicates that every farm needs access to a Progressive Rural Structure consisting of the above elements if it is to become more productive. Thus, there must be an organization of farming localities, each of which serves all the farmers within it, and of farming districts each serving a number of farming localities. These are discussed in the first two sections of the book.

In succeeding sections, the author focuses on three of the five principal problems of a Progressive Rural Structure: (1) the proportions in which the various elements of the structure ought to be combined; (2) how to vary, geographically, the intensity of programs contributing to a Progressive Rural Structure within a country; and (3) how to fit the kind of planning that is needed to achieve a Progressive Rural Structure into procedures for overall national planning for agricultural growth.

As an aid to creating a Progressive Rural Structure to serve modern agriculture, the author develops eleven general principles which are detailed further in the appendix. (AL)

98. AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES AND MARKETS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

(a) Kurt R. Anschel, Russell H. Brannon, and Eldon D. Smith (eds.). (b) Completed and published, as part of Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 373 pp. $19.50 per copy. LC 68-54998. (c) Agricultural Development Council and University of Kentucky, Center for Developmental Change and Department of Agricultural Economics. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a collection of papers presented originally at a seminar titled "Agricultural Cooperatives and Quasi-Cooperatives in Underdeveloped Countries," April 26-30, at the University of Kentucky. The contributors--economists, sociologists, and anthropologists--examine the present and potential role of agricultural cooperatives in promoting agricultural market

reform and accelerating rural development. The opening chapters define cooperatives, outline their origins, and establish a conceptual framework for analyzing them. The body of the book focuses on the problems of agricultural marketing in selected countries and regions of the underdeveloped world. Case histories of Chile, East Asia, Taiwan, Japan, Tropical Africa, Algeria, and Nigeria present a diverse set of conclusions and recommendations. Eldon C. Smith, an economist, develops an overall view of the findings in terms of adapting cooperatives to market structures and conditions in developing areas.

Findings. One fundamental issue emerges from the collection of papers. It concerns the degree of imperfection in the market due to uncertainty. Smith, in his summary chapter, concludes that the possible limitational factors to market performance are quite varied. In Taiwan, for example, a primary problem is the lack of communicative links among sources of credit, sources of inputs, and sources of new technology necessary to increase productivity. Imperfection due to uncertainty is directly related to success or failure of cooperatives.

Many underdeveloped and developing countries have primitive communications systems. Additionally, in subcommercial agriculture doubt exists as to whether the primary problems concerning use of cooperatives are structural in nature. Evidence suggests that cooperatives cannot play a major role in economic development. But evidence also indicates that some type of organizational device is needed to assist in development. The specific device chosen for each developing country must be selected by examining the nature of the problem at hand, and the social, economic, and institutional context of the problem. (MP)

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99. THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINESE AGRICULTURE: 1950-1959

(a) Peter Schran. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1969, 240 pp. $8.50 per copy. LC 69-17364. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the University of California, Berkeley, Center for Chinese Studies; Yale University, Economics Growth Center; and the University of Illinois, University Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the impact of Chinese agrarian policies during the 1950's. The researcher first summarizes the objectives of the Chinese Communists for the 1950's; their basic plan for achieving the greatest possible increase in agricultural and industrial production at the least cost; and the assumptions and estimates which lay behind the expectations for the "great leap forward." He then describes the attempt to induce the development of production by the process of socialist transformation of agriculture. The measurable consequences of this transformation are reviewed in as great detail as the available data permit. In the process of collectivization of agriculture and communization of the countryside, the government tried to change the distribution of the population among peasants, students, and labor force members. The Chinese anticipated that their programs would yield increases in production and productivity; but while total production grew, the average product per unit of work declined.

The researcher discusses the implications of this unforeseen development for peasant income and expenditure; the impact of the socialist transformation of agriculture on the distribution of income among the peasants; and the effects of immediate socialization in combination with much more rapid technical modernization on agricultural production, peasant earnings, and the transfer of surplus.

Findings. The agrarian policies were based on mistaken assumptions, such as the belief that the productivity of labor could be increased greatly, not only by a shift to modern, extensive methods of cultivation in fully socialist forms, but also by a rapid intensification of the traditionally intensive methods of cultivation through collectivization and communization. The Chinese Communists sought to rectify their mistakes by reconstituting many of the precommunal institutions and by increasing the supply of modern means of production to agriculture. However, increases in production have been comparatively slow, and many of the Maoists may not have the patience to accept these changes which seemed inevitable. (RGS)

100. LAND DEVELOPMENT AND COLONIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA: CASE STUDIES OF PERU, BOLIVIA, AND MEXICO

(a) Craig L. Dozier. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 229 pp. ca. $12.50 per copy. LC 69-19326. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the Social Science Research Fund and the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Faculty Research Fund. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a broad view of the land development process in Latin America by focusing on five ongoing projects that represent a cross section of the conditions encountered. Three projects are in the desert coastlands of Peru, each located near a large city; one is across the Andean divide from La Paz, Bolivia; and the last is in the entire basin of the Zerma River in Mexico's populous central coreland. The projects are at different stages of development. Their environments vary widely in climate, rainfall, and topography. Some involve colonization in sparsely used areas, while others involve only improvement of conditions in lands already settled. Some have required a transformation of existing tenure patterns while others have not. In the process of evaluating the progress of each project, the researcher describes physical conditions and accessibility; the relationship of the project and its members to the neighboring region; the selection of colonists; the infrastructure and administration of the project; agricultural and market conditions; project costs; and social factors. The researcher has also included an extensive bibliography of previous research on the subject.

Findings. From his observation of these projects and others, the writer concludes that the factors which determine the success or failure of a project are more closely related to the planning and administration of the project than to the desirability of the project site or even the amount of money allocated to the project. If the project is to become and remain productive and a vital part of the economy as a whole, it must be closely related to the region in which it is located. Although there will be conflicts and added problems, these are preferable to the unnaturalness of an isolated utopia. Those who administer the project must be able and willing to cope with the practical problems which arise, to assume responsibility, and to allow the colonists to make decisions on their own. Finally, the project can succeed only if the colonists truly understand and believe in the objectives of the project and the methods they are being led to adopt. (RGS)

101. RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN CENTRAL AMERICA

(a) Heraclio A. Lombardo. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 830 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10020, 1969, 71 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Organization of American States, Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, under sponsorship of Agricultural Development Council, Inc., American Universities Research Program. (d) None.

Problem. List, classify, and appraise current research on agricultural development in Central America for the benefit of policy makers, researchers, and students. A brief description of the region and its agriculture is included along with a discussion of problems limiting the region's agricultural development and suggestions for further research. Appendices include an inventory of recent research, institutions, organizations, and agencies conducting research, as well as bibliographies. (RGS)

102. AFTOSA: A HISTORICAL SURVEY OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE AND INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

(a) Manuel A. Machado, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the State University of New York Press, Thurlow Terrace, Albany, N. Y. 12201, 1969, 182 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-11317. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To show how the presence of fièbre aftosa, or foot-and-mouth disease, has affected inter-American relations. The researcher describes the history of the epidemics since the first appearance of the disease in this hemisphere in the nineteenth century. Since aftosa does not recognize political boundaries, failure to control the disease has been the result of lack of international cooperation and reluctance to apply the known methods of control. The researcher discusses how the United States'

policy of forbidding importation of meat from aftosa-stricken countries, because it has been perceived as a pretext for protecting its own domestic cattle industry, has harmed U. S.-Argentine relations. The researcher emphasizes that such policies must remain in effect until all the countries of the hemisphere are involved in a cooperative campaign to control the disease. In the 1940's the United States and Mexico united in such an effort and were highly successful. This campaign could serve as a model for further efforts. The appendices include the texts of treaties between the United States and Mexico and the United States and Argentina concerning the importation of beef. (RGS)

103. THE IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL CHANGE ON A LOCAL ECONOMY IN THE GREAT PLAINS

(a) Melvin D. Skold and Arthur J. Greer, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Colorado State University Experiment Station Technical Bulletin 106. Available from Publication Distribution Office, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. 80521, 1969, 24 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Colorado State University, Colorado State University Experiment Station, in cooperation with U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Natural Resources Economics Division and the Kansas Experimental Station. (d) None.

Problem. To estimate the impact of specified changes in the agricultural sector of an agriculturally based economy on the level of economic activity in the region's economy. A nine-county area in Northwestern Kansas and East Central Colorado is the region of study. Specifically, the impact of the Great Plains Conservation Program and groundwater irrigation development are analyzed.

Method. The estimating procedures use a recursive linear programming model and an 11-sector interindustry input-output model. Regional income multipliers are derived.

Findings. The impact of resource development programs on local communities can be anticipated, at least in part, by the nature of the program. If the program is one that primarily acts to develop physical resources of the area and would provide no direct stimulus to employment, the program's impact may be extremely limited. The value of this technique of regional analysis lies with the potential for: (1) applying it to other regions to analyze resource development programs; and (2) extrapolation of the results to make inferences about an entire program. (MDS)

● MANUFACTURING

104. LOCATIONAL PATTERNS OF AMERICAN-OWNED INDUSTRY IN SOUTHERN ONTARIO

(a) Anthony Blackbourn. (b) Completed under the above title as an unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1968. (c) University of Toronto. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the evolution of the present pattern of location of American-owned branch plants, and the relationship between industrial structure, American ownership, and location. The researcher made a questionnaire survey to identify factors influencing the location of American-owned plants, and used case studies to determine the role of American-owned companies in the development of the Canadian automobile industry.

Findings. American-owned branch banks established before 1930 were built in areas along the Canadian-American border, while more recently established plants concentrated in Toronto. Although American-owned plants form only a small percentage of the manufacturing plants in Ontario, they seem to act as location leaders in many industries. (RGS)

● TRADE

105. AN ARAB COMMON MARKET: A STUDY IN INTER-ARAB TRADE RELATIONS, 1920-1967

(a) Alfred G. Musrey. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, April, 1969, 286 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 69-14573. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To place the recent Arab common market undertaking in its proper perspective by considering the developments in

inter-Arab trade relations, and to evaluate the difficulties and benefits associated with an attempt at Arab economic integration. This study reveals that the common market undertaking was primarily an attempt to arrest the Arab political and economic disintegration which had begun with the decline of the Ottoman Empire. While the customs union between most of the Arab countries, which was part of the Ottoman Empire, existed as late as 1914 and created a semblance of unity, the process of disintegration had extended so long that Pan-Arabic movements were not sufficient to overcome forces of political and economic nationalism. The researcher traces, from 1920 through 1963, the deterioration in the inter-Arab trade relations of the Fertile Crescent countries, the Arabian Peninsula countries, and Egypt and the Sudan. The text includes extensive coverage of inter-Arab bilateral and multilateral trade and payments agreements and translations of the texts of the Arab League Trade Convention, Arab Economic Unity Agreement, and Arab Common Market Resolution. (RGS)

● CONSTRUCTION

106. DEVELOPING NEW COMMUNITIES

(a) David A. Crane and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, December, 1968, 222 pp. $1.75 per copy. (c) David A. Crane, Architect; and Keyes, Lethbridge, and Condon, Architects, Associated Architects and Planners; under contract with District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency, National Capital Planning Commission, and the Government of the District of Columbia. (d) None.

Problem. This report explores the applicability of technological innovations in the development of Fort Lincoln New Town in Washington, D. C., which present the potential for a comprehensive and innovative approach to the design of a new community. A large, undeveloped site, extensive public and private facilities, and a program of social commitment offer unique opportunities to exploit the use of technologies at a new scale. The report examines the practical application of technological innovations, both specifically in the construction industry, and generally in the development process, itself. Given that the present building industry in the United States is generally characterized by complex fragmentation, the report emphasizes that reorganization of the development process becomes a necessary complement to the application of technological innovations, especially in terms of relating building systems to interior mechanical and exterior service systems.

In recommending the use of new technologies at Fort Lincoln New Town, the report sets general priorities among social, physical, and economic objectives, stressing that no one project objective can be maximized to the exclusion of others. While the traditional objective for technological innovation has been economy, at Fort Lincoln the major objective in the use of technologies is the improvement of environmental quality. The second major objective is to derive a new framework for the implementation of technological innovations in terms of a reorganization of the development process. Other objectives include cost savings and quality improvement; demonstrations of experimental systems, components, and hardware; architectural continuity and the relating of the open space and public facilities network to housing and commercial centers; and local participation in economic and political aspects of technological applications.

The report discusses the role of Fort Lincoln as an urban proving ground, demonstrating in a variety of ways the applicability of technological innovations. It is emphasized that this is of critical importance, especially since the magnitude of the project offers a unique basis for testing and experimentation. Such an experimental approach in other projects is usually discouraged because of the traditional way of doing things in terms of the relationship between politicians, unions, local public agencies, architects, contractors, and builders.

Organizationally, the report is divided into five sections. The first section identifies the major assumptions and parameters of the study. The second examines available industrialized building systems in light of constraints inherent in the Fort Lincoln New Town development program and the present industry. In the third section, innovative precedents are identified in the exterior

service systems and interior mechanical systems. Stressed throughout this section is the fact that bureaucratic receptivity to change is a critical factor in realizing incipient improvements or economics. The organization of the development process as the vital enabling factor in the successful implementation of technological innovations is discussed in the fourth section. A reorganization of traditional responsibilities is proposed which will facilitate the design, engineering, and installation of new systems and components, while maintaining a firm control on the design of the large- and small-scale environment. Finally, in the last section, the evaluations of the earlier sections are brought together in order to identify the opportunities for technological innovation at Fort Lincoln. Recommendations are made at varying levels of specificity, from general policy recommendations to specific product recommendations. (AL)

IV. Social Services

- SOCIAL PLANNING

107. TOWARD MASTER SOCIAL INDICATORS

(a) Ely M. Brandes, Eric Bredo, O. W. Markley, Arnold Mitchell, Robert Roelofs, and Anthony J. Wiener. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Memorandum EPRC 6747-2, by the Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, Calif. 94025, February, 1969, 52 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Stanford Research Institute, Educational Policy Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. (d) None.

Problem. To suggest a system of classification and to indicate how in the distant future analytical models of society might be devised. A master indicator reflects conditions in an area of human concern, as distinct from a subarea. Thus, a measure of "the quality of life" in urban centers would be a master indicator reflecting the net effect of numerous subindicators, such as health, safety, and housing.

The researchers have sketched a heuristic model for categorizing indicator concepts. The model suggests how low-level indicators can be aggregated into master indicators within a schema composed of two main elements, one relating to the individual and the other to the social system. The researchers suggest that this model can be used in program evaluation and to indicate progress from the individual and societal perspectives. Also, by yielding information at different levels of quality and abstraction, it can help in the setting of current priorities.

The researchers discuss the interrelationships of goals, indicators, and attainment of a goal. Goals which are expressed as abstractions, such as "freedom," generally achieve a high degree of concensus, but the means of reaching these goals may represent the preferences of only a limited interest group. In order to avoid tacit omission of alternative or intangible lesser goals, it is necessary to seek out some indicators that deal with problems of existing institutions (like unemployment), and others that measure concerns nearer the horizon of possibilities (like the degree to which work is a creative and fulfilling process for people). Such indicators can help to show both where the pressing problems lie and how rapidly the nation is moving towards longer-range objectives. Indicators to measure progress toward social goals can best be measured in terms of levels of attainment. The concept of levels of attainment is based on the idea that human needs of widespread, if not universal, acceptance can be identified. It is also assumed that there is a set of societal goals consisting of goals of maintenance and preservation, goals dealing with the diffusion of benefits, and goals of achievement or excellence. The researchers show that values are an integral part of any indicator system and can also be hierarchically ordered.

As an initial step in putting into operation schema such as the heuristic model, an attempt was made to specify attainment levels and indicators for the social system and the individual. The draft Social Report (see Digest entry 16:3-103, "Toward a Social Report") was used as a starting point since it contained data in seven major "indicator areas." The problem was to array these data in such a fashion that they would yield some kind of social account, that is, an analytical framework that enables one to assess the change in attainment toward each of a set of social goals as a consequence of a particular program.

By assigning a monetary equivalent to the change in attainment of each of the goals, one is then able to compute the total value of the benefits of the program. To implement such a system of social accounting one must, for example, be able to say level x of discrimination is $100 worse (or $1,000,000 worse) than level y. However, the researchers found that the available data do not provide sufficient detail for these crucial kinds of assessments. Although no quality of life or quality of society assessments can, apparently, be synthesized from the data available in the draft Social Report, the effort provided insights toward defining the criteria that a comprehensive social indicator system should meet.

A more fundamental approach to making operational a national social data system consists of a series of loose but systematically linked data collection efforts. The ultimate aim of such an approach is to devise a mathematical simulation of the entire social accounts system. The researchers describe how a comprehensive social data system might be implemented and present the advantages they see in such a system. It is open to new inputs and emergent changes at all stages of development; it can allow for the synthesis of subjective and objective data; and it can utilize deductive guidance from existing goals, policy, and theory, as well as inductive generation of new policy-relevant relationships. (RGS)

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108. DIRECTION FOR URBAN PROGRESS: AN INTERIM REPORT OF THE SELECT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL DISORDERS AND URBAN PROBLEMS

(a) James H. Wallwork and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the New Jersey State Legislature, Trenton, N. J. 08625, 1969, 36 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of New Jersey, State Legislature, Select Legislative Committee on Civil Disorders and Urban Problems. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the findings of the Governor's Commission on Civil Disorder and to make specific recommendations for legislative action. The Committee's studies included the following categories: (1) education; (2) health; (3) welfare; (4) police, law enforcement, and the community; (5) employment; (6) housing; (7) general; and (8) the private sector.

Findings. Education, health care, housing, and other services in the inner city are entirely inadequate and new programs need to be initiated to cope with the problems of the inner city. The recommendations of the Committee include the following proposals: (1) Vocational training and work-study programs, teacher aides, enrichment programs for disadvantaged children, and teacher-training courses in the colleges and universities all could be important factors in upgrading the schools. (2) In addition to improving the standards of health care and using the services of medical technicians to provide a more widespread availability of health care, the Committee recommended that a greater emphasis be placed on family-planning centers. (3) Welfare costs should be shifted to the state and federal governments and greater incentive formulas should be developed. (4) To improve both community-police relations and the general standards of law enforcement, recruitment and training of law officers should be improved. (5) Tax incentives and cost-matching programs should be offered to businesses to aid them in job-training programs. (6) Programs must be developed to build housing units at prices people can afford and at minimum cost to taxpayers. (7) Voluntary agencies and groups should be used to deal with urban problems. (RGS)

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109. POVERTY, PLANNING, AND POLITICS IN THE NEW BOSTON: THE ORIGINS OF ABCD

(a) Stephan Thernstrom. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Basic Books, Inc., 404 Park Ave. S., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 199 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-54136. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency. (d) None.

Problem. This book studies the early history of a community organization in Boston called Action for Boston Community Development (ABCD). This agency is an outgrowth of two experimental ventures in the early 1960's: the Ford Foundation's "Urban Gray Areas" Program and the pilot projects of the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime. These projects made a first attempt to apply scientific methods of planning to the solution of urban social problems and were the basis for the War on Poverty in 1964 and the Model Cities Program in 1968.

The book attempts to demonstrate the limitations of scientific social planning by experts. The author believes that the root problems of the modern metropolis are not technical but political, and that expertise is largely irrelevant to their solution.

Findings. ABCD was formed as an incorporated private agency with strong ties to public agencies. Its formation coincided with the preparation of a vast city-wide urban renewal program. ABCD was to plan for the human side of renewal and facilitate community organization in order to promote citizen participation in the urban renewal process. A third aim of ABCD was to reorganize the delivery of social services by various city-wide public agencies. Reform of the Boston school system was to be emphasized. Eventually, goals shifted away from an emphasis on urban renewal to an orientation on a program to develop a totally healthy and viable community.

ABCD has had little success either in achieving its original or subsequent aims. Although ABCD had excellent scientific and technical resources, it had very few political resources. The lack of political power forced ABCD to adopt a strategy of winning the commitment of the top power structure. ABCD's technical personnel felt that exposure to its rational planning procedures would eventually reshape Boston's political institutions along more rational lines. ABCD was never able to state how community-wide change would follow from its programs. The author suggests that basic institutional change takes place only when some fundamental force disturbs the existing equilibrium in a city. This fundamental force most usually is either financial or political power. ABCD had neither of these. Although it emphasized participation by the poor, mere participation did not guarantee the fulfillment of objectives. Participation by the poor only facilitates the aim that the poor will be affected in some way by the program. But it does not ensure that the poor will be affected beneficially. (MP)

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110. SOCIAL POLICIES FOR CANADA, PART I

(a) B. M. Alexander. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Special Project Committee, The Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, January, 1969, 78 pp. Price not indicated. Part II to be available soon. (c) The Canadian Welfare Council, Special Project Committee, under partial sponsorship of the Department of National Health, Welfare Grants Division. (d) None.

Problem. In preparation of this statement, the Canadian Welfare Council had three principal purposes in view: (1) to formulate goals for various aspects of Canada's social policies; (2) to offer guidelines and recommendations for the achievement of these goals; and (3) to interpret the philosophy and rationale on which the recommendations are based.

The committee made 38 recommendations under the general categories of social rights, social security, social services, and international development and aid. In general, the committee concluded that all Canadians should have the right to a guaranteed annual income and to adequate housing. Moreover, health services should be available to all on an equal basis, as should family planning and social welfare services, as needed. These goals were seen as applying as much to international commitments as to domestic programs, since both humanitarian and practical considerations demand that Canada give strong support to international development and aid, based on the needs of emerging countries and Canada's capacity to help. The committee emphasized that the social aspects of such aid should be strengthened. No specific priorities were determined for implementing the recommendations, but the committee urged that balance be achieved among various program developments and approaches. (JDA)

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111. THE PLANNING AND DELIVERY OF SOCIAL SERVICES

(a) Lawrence A. Williams (ed.), John W. Dyckman, Donald W. Leif, Jack Meltzer, Martin Rein, and Paul Ylvisaker. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Department of Urban Studies, National League of Cities, The City Bldg., 1612 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, April, 1969, 90 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National League of Cities, Department of Urban Studies, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Center for Community Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This volume is a summation of a conference held earlier to examine the past and future roles of social services and to explore new avenues for the planning and delivery of social services in urban areas. Since social services have emerged as a key element in many federal aid programs, communities seeking aid need to know what administrative mechanisms are most useful, what services are most needed, and what priorities should be established.

Findings. Accepted without serious question at the conference was the idea that the federal government and ghetto residents must reconsider the objectives of social services. The conference yielded no single best approach to the delivery of social services or to clarification of goals and priorities, but rather pointed out the problems that contribute to the failure of social services to meet the hopes of both those who provide and those who use them. The imperfections in organizations that supply services were noted. According to one participant, need has been poorly projected and distorted, while demand has been mislabeled. Another listed five major objections to public agencies' handling of social programs: (1) the bureaucracies take too much money for management; (2) present programs take on the cast of "colonialism" with markets of users and service empires; (3) users of services become dependent upon them; (4) standards have little relevance to desired performance or to the desires and tastes of clients; and (5) programs go on too long, and eventually may do more harm than good. Other problems discussed included the professional philosophy which has shifted over the last thirty years to provide changing goals for social services, and the apparent lack of coordination in the administration of social services. The titles of conference papers appearing in the report are: "The Process of Social Service Planning," by Paul Ylvisaker; "Conflicting Goals in Social Policy," and "Social Services and Economic Independence," by Martin Rein; and "The Organization of Metropolitan Social Planning," by John W. Dyckman. (JDA)

112. PLANNING FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Institute of Planners, 917 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20005, 1969, 51 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) American Institute of Planners, Council of State Governments, International City Managers' Association, National Association of Counties, National Governors' Conference, National League of Cities, National Service to Regional Councils, and U. S. Conference of Mayors, under sponsorship of American Institute of Planners. (d) None.

Problem. This publication contains ten papers presented during the American Institute of Planners' Fifth Biennial Government Relations and Planning Policy Conference held in January, 1969, in Washington, D. C. The purpose of this conference was to discuss the social aspects of current national issues of importance to future urban development and the planning profession. The papers dealt with these topics: (1) planning and participation; (2) planning for social change; (3) toward a more balanced urban development: an agenda for intergovernmental action; (4) a national policy on the movement of people and goods; (5) what's needed in the model cities program--a dimension for social change; (6) federal existentialism, planning, and social change; (7) the role of local government and planning in social change; (8) economic development and social change; (9) the validity of planning institutions and the planning establishment; and (10) elements of a national urban policy--selective action for social change. Each paper is followed by a summary of the panel discussion held after presentation of the paper. (SD)

113. PLANNING PROGRAMS FOR THE REDUCTION OF POVERTY

(a) William G. Grigsby, Morton S. Baratz, and Homer S. Favor. (b) In process. Completion expected during 1970. (c) University of Pennsylvania, Institute for Environmental Studies, and Morgan State College, Urban Studies Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze and evaluate the degree to which anti-poverty programs in Baltimore are achieving a set of measurable goals, and to determine how and to what extent attainment of these goals can be increased through a change in program direction.

Method. The research focuses on development and housing programs. Data for the study come from the following sources: (1) screening survey of 9,000 Baltimore households throughout the city of Baltimore; (2) follow-up, in-depth interviews with 1,000 of these households, primarily those with low incomes; (3) interviews with approximately 100 major employers; (4) interviews with approximately 100 investor-owners of inner-city real estate; (5) detailed inspection of 750 residential structures; (6) interviews with public and private leaders in the city; and (7) available published and unpublished data on existing programs.

Findings. Findings appear to indicate that major shifts in both housing and employment programs are necessary if progress in fighting poverty is to be accelerated. (WGG)

- HOUSING

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114. RACIAL POLICIES AND PRACTICES OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS

(a) Rose Helper. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455, 1969, 387 pp. $9.50 per copy. LC 73-81398. (c) University of Chicago, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how real estate men regard their business practices toward minority groups and what ideological principles underly their policies.

Method. The primary data were obtained from a series of interviews conducted in 1955-1956 with 121 real estate brokers located in three different sections of Chicago, and from a less extensive survey made in 1964-1965. These data were supplemented with data from other cities. The researcher examined factors affecting brokers' practices, such as the real estate board, the community, the lending agency, and particular sources of pecuniary gain present in certain real estate transactions.

The researcher uses excerpts from the interviews and from documents of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers (NAREB) and textbooks on real estate in order to present individual beliefs and practices in comparison with the ideology professed by the group.

Findings. The main findings of the study indicate that most respondents deal with Negroes in sales and/or management but will not sell or rent to them in a wholly white area, and some respondents treat Negroes differently from their white tenants in screening procedures, amount of rent, and some other respects. The community is the source of the strongest external influence exerted on the racial policies of the majority of the respondents. The exclusion policy of most respondents seems to be based on the belief that unrestricted selling or renting is unethical because it runs counter to white people's wishes, hurts them financially, and creates a dangerous situation for the family.

From the follow-up study made of broker's racial practices in 1964, the researcher found that restrictive practices are still the rule among real estate brokers in Chicago and other cities; and that real estate boards are not only still insisting upon such practices, but have also taken on the task of fighting fair housing (open occupancy) legislation. The researcher concludes that it is within the framework of the real estate institution that real estate policies and practices with reference to Negroes take place and are maintained, and that distinctly personal attitudes are of lesser consequence. The appendices include the interview schedule and the criteria for judging respondents' attitudes toward Negroes. (RGS)

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115. TOWARD A NEW HOUSING POLICY: THE LEGACY OF THE SIXTIES

(a) Morton J. Schussheim. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as CED Supplementary Paper Number 29, by the Committee for Economic Development, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 64 pp. $1.50 per copy. LC 70-88027. (c) Committee for Economic Development, Subcommittee on Problems of Urban Poverty. (d) None.

Problem. To review the record of federal housing problems during the 1960's. The researcher assesses the housing record of the Kennedy-Johnson era in terms of the grounds on which economists generally justify public intervention in the area of housing. These are: (1) the failure of current participants in the private market

to assign as high a value to certain things, such as wilderness preserves and clean water, as society does; (2) the responsibility of the central government to maintain stable growth of the economy and reasonable stability of the major sectors within it; (3) an inequality in income, opportunity, or power that calls for redistribution or redress; and (4) the need for institutional changes to enable the private market, social organizations, or public agencies to perform socially useful functions more efficiently and effectively. The researcher has evaluated the programs enacted during the period, the record of housing production and rehabilitation, plans for lowering development and land costs, and steps toward equal opportunity and housing. He uses the assembled data to determine to what extent the programs succeeded in their aims and why and to what extent they fell short of their goals. It is evident that urban redevelopment is helpful where used appropriately, but is incapable by itself of ridding cities of their slums or rebuilding their tax bases.

Findings. The researcher concludes that despite the shortcomings of the programs, by the end of the Kennedy-Johnson era a more realistic and consistent set of housing policies was emerging which used the government's money to induce larger efforts by profit-motivated companies to alleviate the housing crisis. Since there has been relatively little reaction on a national scale against the actions of Congress in cutting appropriations for housing programs, it appears that Americans are not convinced about the priority of these programs. It is not likely or perhaps even advisable that the 1970's produce the quantity of legislation on housing that was produced in the previous decade. However, if the social inventions and institutional machinery put in place since 1961 are implemented, the gap between promise and fulfillment could be closed. (RGS)

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116. ROSEBUD INDIAN RESERVATION: REPORT ON THE TRANSITIONAL HOUSING EXPERIMENT

(a) Richard Pates. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 42 pp. $.50 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council, under partial sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, the U. S. Department of Labor, and the Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To devise, test, and evaluate a system to provide adequate housing for very poor families in a rural area. The program combined housing, job training, employment, family involvement, and community development in the design, development, and construction of the "transitional house." This was a two-bedroom, 620 square-foot house designed for families taking their first step up from poverty and primitive living conditions. A more specific aim was to determine the feasibility of attaining homeownership for Indian families with incomes below $3,000 per year.

Method. Three hundred and seventy-five families on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, generally earning less than $1,500 per year, were selected. The houses were built on their land or on land provided by the Rosebud Sioux Tribe as a permanent assignment. A construction system was employed which utilized plant prefabrication, onsite assembly, and family involvement, so the total cost of building each house was $4,304, of which each family agreed to pay ten dollars down and five dollars per month for five years to gain title to their house. Trainees were recruited from the Reservation so that ninety percent of the total personnel was Indian.

Project research generated a large body of experimental information which was evaluated to determine whether adequate housing could be provided at a reasonable cost to the very poor; whether they would be stimulated to meet regular payments; whether local unskilled labor could be sufficiently trained to provide most of the personnel, including administrative personnel, necessary for the project; and whether homeownership would inspire family involvement to revive individual responsibility, create a sense of achievement, and promote dramatic community improvement.

Findings. The findings, which are tabulated in the appendices, indicate that for the most part the project succeeded in its aims. For instance, the incidence of tuberculosis and respiratory diseases declined so drastically that the researcher postulated that

the savings to the Public Health Service might compensate for the cost of the housing. Children who had been forced to live in boarding schools were able to return home, and the school attendance and grades of children in the transitional houses improved. Absenteeism from work during the construction was lower than had been expected, and the willingness and ability of the families to keep up the payments on the houses was higher than had been predicted. (RGS)

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117. THE RIGHT TO HOUSING

(a) Michael Wheeler (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Vol. 6 in the Environmental Series, by Harvest House Ltd., 1364 Greene Ave., Montreal 6, Quebec, Canada, 1969, 349 pp. $4.50 per copy. (c) Canadian Welfare Council. (d) None.

Problem. This book has been compiled from the papers and proceedings of the first "Canadian Conference on Housing" held in Toronto in October, 1968, under the sponsorship of the Canadian Welfare Council. Besides presenting five background papers by D. V. Donnison, A. Rose, W. M. Illing, M. Lipman, and H. N. Colburn, the editor has included the panel discussions, accounts of the deliberations, reports of the policy workshops, and the twenty-one recommendations of the Conference. (SD)

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118. STUDY OF NEW URBAN GROWTH WITH EMPHASIS ON THE PHYSICAL FACILITY NEEDS OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES

(a) Robert D. Katz, Michael J. Plautz, David G. Saile, and Penny Gold. (b) In process. Completion expected in 1970. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Architecture, under sponsorship of the Wieboldt Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To develop feasible plans for meeting the housing needs of low-income families in a period of rapid urban growth. Because physical design is seen as only one component of the task, university faculty and students from the social sciences are becoming active participants, and links with various nonuniversity resources are being explored and tested. To help store, organize, and interrelate the broad range of data, the researchers are using a computer program.

In the area of design and production, the researchers are making a land-usage comparison of selected housing sites in the United States, a site-selection and evaluation checklist, and a documentation of prototype design alternatives for low-income families on suburban sites. In their effort to determine the housing and other physical facility needs, the researchers are also studying the feasibility of ownership by low-income families, evaluating the existing industrialized housing modules, and exploring the legal potentials and limits of a nonprofit housing sponsor. (RDK)

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119. "IN-CITIES" EXPERIMENTAL HOUSING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(a) C. P. Bedford, Jr. and others. (b) In process. Publications which have resulted from the project to date are: (1) Innovations in Housing Design and Construction Techniques as Applied to Low-Cost Housing--A Collateral Literature Survey--In-Cities Experimental Housing Research and Development Project (PB 184 164), April, 1969, 202 pp. $3.00 per copy; and (2) In-Cities Experimental Housing Research and Development Project--Phase I Composite Report: Volume I--User Needs (PB 184 121), Volume II--Constraints (PB 184 122), Volume III--Technology (PB 184 123), and Volume IV--City Data (PB 184 124), March, 1969. $3.00 per volume. Available from U. S. Department of Commerce, Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151. (c) Henry J. Kaiser Company, Kaiser Engineers, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a better understanding of constraints, such as building and zoning codes, labor agreements, financing procedures, administrative regulations, and hesitancy of the community to accept new concepts in housing, which inhibit the introduction of innovations into production of housing for the nation's lower-income urban families. These innovations include new technological concepts, new methods of financing, land use, and production methods.

Phase I of the project consisted of forming the conceptual framework of the experimental plan. Phase II comprised the development and execution of the experimental program. Preliminary designs for twelve subexperiments and detailed designs for six subexperiments have been prepared, and one subexperiment is in process. This subexperiment, in Miami, involves construction on smaller, scattered sites. Most of these projects will be concentrated in model cities. Participating cities will build a relatively large volume of low-cost housing applying advanced techniques of organization, administration, design, and research. Kaiser engineers, performing organization of the Phase II project, will conduct the comprehensive in-city housing experiment. (SIE)

● EDUCATION

120. THE QUALITY OF INEQUALITY: URBAN AND SUBURBAN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(a) Charles U. Daly (ed.) and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Center for Policy Study, University of Chicago, 5801 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1968, 160 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Chicago, Center for Policy Study. (d) None.

Problem. This report begins with the thesis that the majority of slum schools are comparative failures next to suburban schools, when measured by almost any criteria--teaching, curricula, facilities. It points out the discrepancy by citing adjacent Illinois school districts with per pupil expenditures of $1,084 and $382, respectively. The purpose of the study was to determine if such inequities are constitutional and, if they are not, what to do about them.

Method. The University of Chicago's Center for Policy Study examined the problem during one of a series of conferences dealing with urban life. This book grew out of a meeting with the same title, which, in turn, rose from a dissertation prepared by Arthur Wise in the University of Chicago's Department of Education.

Findings. Philip B. Kurland, Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, predicts that sooner or later the Supreme Court will affirm the proposition that a state is obligated by the Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to afford equal educational opportunity to all of its public school students. The logic of such a conclusion is based on premises set by three kinds of earlier Supreme Court decisions: school desegregation cases, reapportionment decisions, and those decisions related to indigent defendants and the administration of criminal justice. In the desegregation cases, the Court established the importance of public education as a matter of constitutional law and stated that differences in skin color cannot justify racially segregated public educational facilities. The reapportionment decisions, meanwhile, established that accidents of geography and the arbitrary boundary lines of local government can afford no basis for discrimination among citizens of a state. Moreover, wealth was deemed irrelevant to social justice in Griffin v. Illinois when the Supreme Court held that an indigent defendant cannot be denied the same opportunity for appeal from an adverse judgment that is available to others simply because he cannot afford the price of a transcript of the trial proceedings. This case was later used as a basis for establishing the rule that the Equal Protection Clause required a state to provide counsel on appeal to those who could not afford to hire their own. Thus, Kurland believes that the case for equal education opportunity is "inexorable," since the Court has failed to uphold discrimination based on race, place of residence, or wealth. In spite of this, he does not see this as a practical answer to the problem of inequality in schools for three reasons: (1) The logic of the argument demands the elimination of local government authority to choose the ways in which it will assess, collect, and expend its tax funds. This could conceivably be extended to eliminate local control of such things as police and fire protection. Indeed, Kurland says, such logic may lead to the demand that egalitarianism in government services is possible only by national control. (2) The proposed constitutional doctrine of equal educational opportunity is not addressed to the issues that give rise to the demand for the rule. The rule might be most easily complied with by reducing all the school systems within the state to the status of the lowest common denominator. The worst schools would improve at the expense of the best. (3) The Supreme Court is the wrong forum for providing a solution since the decision would be difficult to enforce.

Otto A. Davis, Professor in the Graduate School of Industrial Administration, Carnegie-Mellon University, discusses economic issues related to choices of educational policy, while Morris Janowitz, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Sociology and Director of the Center for Social Organization Studies, The University of Chicago, presents a section on "Alternative Models of Change for Inner-City Schools." Other sections are written by Arthur Mann, Arthur E. Wise, Julian H. Levi, Robert B. McKay, and Joseph J. Schwab. (JDA)

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121. COMMUNITY COLLEGE INVOLVEMENT WITH PUBLIC SERVICE ASPECTS OF THE URBAN PROBLEM

(a) Various. (b) Two recent publications have been issued under a continuing project, "Municipalities as a Model for New Careers and Redirection of Vocational-Technical Education": (1) Les White (ed.), Some Who Dared; Community College Involvement with Public Service Aspects of the Urban Problem in California, June, 1969, 106 pp. Price not indicated; (2) Les White, Randy H. Hamilton, and Patricia McCormick, Community College Programs for Public Service Occupations, October, 1969, 160 pp. $3.00 per copy. Available from Institute for Local Self Government, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley, Calif. 94705. (c) Institute for Local Self Government, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research, Career Opportunities Branch. (d) None.

Problem. To channel the educational resources of community colleges in the United States toward filling the present and prospective manpower shortages in local governments. Projections indicate that within five years, state and local government manpower requirements will rise 50 percent above the 1965 level, while the overall labor force will expand only 22 percent in the same period. In addition to this quantitative demand, there is a great need to upgrade the quality of present government employees. It is also in the public sector that the greatest career opportunities exist for the disadvantaged, if for no other reason than the growth of that sector. Because of its technical-vocational nature and localized scope, the community college is ideally suited to preparing people for public service occupations.

Some Who Dared consists of six articles describing how several California community colleges have assisted in preparing people with disadvantaged backgrounds for careers in public service. Community College Programs for Public Service Occupations is an attempt to provide cohesive and empirically sound standards for curriculum planning oriented toward the public service, which may be universally applied. The curriculum guidelines presented were designed by operating professionals, based on actual job specifications, and were reviewed by educators before being finalized. The researchers emphasize that their approach is not experimental, but is based on the realities of the work situation for maximum employment potential. In the first chapter of Community College Programs for Public Service Occupations, the problems and resources involved in educating for the public service are discussed. Chapter Two deals with the tactics to be employed in implementing the programs described. Details of these programs and occupations are outlined in the third chapter under the following occupational categories: inspection services; civil engineering-government option; accounting-government option; library services; recreation; planning; and government supervision and management. (SD)

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122. INDUSTRY AND COMMUNITY LEADERS IN EDUCATION: THE STATE ADVISORY COUNCILS ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

(a) Samuel M. Burt. (b) Completed and published by the W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, 300 S. Westnedge Ave., Kalamazoo, Mich. 49007, October, 1969, 54 pp. No charge for single copies; additional copies, $.50 each. (c) W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how a state advisory council can: (1) function as an arm of the state board of vocational education; (2) maintain its independent status; and (3) provide, and be provided with, leadership to conduct its work in collaboration with the state board of vocational education and other groups concerned with

vocational-technical education, training, manpower development, manpower utilization, and economic growth. Over 100,000 businessmen and industry leaders are serving on some 20,000 advisory committees established by secondary and post-secondary schools to assist in the development of vocational and technical education programs. Practically every state has issued guidelines or regulations concerning the establishment and responsibilities of these committees, but there is rarely any requirement for staffing these committees or for the coordination of their work into a statewide system. The researcher discusses the provisions of P. L. 90-576 (the 1968 Amendments to the Vocational Education Act of 1963) as they relate to these advisory councils.

In this report the researcher analyzes the function of the advisory councils; describes the method by which the councils should evaluate existing programs and how they should publish and distribute their findings; and discusses the consultative services of the advisory councils in preparing state plans for vocational education.

He emphasizes that laws which mandate cooperative relationships between two or more independent organizations whose memberships consist of volunteers, can achieve the desired results only to the extent that the professional staff of these organizations and the volunteer members desire and are willing to develop cooperative relationships. In suggesting criteria for the composition of the advisory councils, the researcher notes that in at least one state the presidents of the vocational youth groups were appointed official members of the advisory council. The researcher also describes in detail the organizational structure, administration, and relationships of the state advisory councils. The appendices include: (1) a checklist of specific activities and services provided by local industry-education advisory committees, in the areas of student recruitment selection and placement, the instructional program, teacher assistance, student recognition, and public relations; (2) the text of provisions of P. L. 90-576 dealing with state advisory councils; (3) the text of provisions of P. L. 90-576 dealing with industry-education cooperation and private sector participation in vocational technical education; and (4) the text of the act, Texas Advisory Council for Technical-Vocational Education, S. B. No. 201. (RGS)

123. THE CHALLENGE OF INCOMPETENCE AND POVERTY

(a) J. McVicker Hunt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1969, 304 pp. $9.50 per copy, cloth; $3.45, paper. LC 69-17363. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a collection of seven papers which represents an evolving progress report on new evidence calling for changes in our conceptions about the origins of intelligence and motivation and the implications for our response to this challenge. It deals with the interrelationship between incompetence and poverty, pointing out that the poverty of one generation becomes the basis of the next generation's incompetence. Those without at least a fairly high level of competence find it harder and harder to earn their way in the marketplace; yet it is the poor who do an inadequate job of providing their children with the abilities and motives needed to cope with schooling.

Findings. The early chapters of the book emphasize the changing theoretical beliefs which provide a rationale for early childhood education. Among the conclusions are these: (1) the belief in fixed intelligence is no longer tenable; (2) development is not completely predetermined; (3) the activity of the brain is like the active information processes programmed into electronic computers to enable them to solve problems; (4) experience that comes before the advent of language is important; and (5) learning need not be motivated by painful stimulation, homeostatic need, or the acquired drives based upon these, for there is a kind of intrinsic motivation to learn.

The later chapters in the book emphasize the investigative characteristics of children from families in poverty and the nature of the circumstances these children face. While compensatory educational programs, such as Project Head Start, are acknowledged to have done some good, the author would prefer to see a preventive rather than remedial approach. He sees parents, themselves, as potentially the best and least expensive teachers of their own children and cites effective results from programs geared to helping parents teach their

children at home. Such an approach might also improve the quality of life of the parents. (JDA)

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124. ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN SPARSELY SETTLED AREAS OF THE WORLD

(a) Everett D. Edington. (b) Completed under the above title for the International Conference on Arid Lands in a Changing World, June, 1969. Available from ERIC Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, New Mexico State University, Box 3AP, University Park Branch, Las Cruces, N. M. 88001, n. d., 15 pp. Price not indicated. (c) New Mexico State University, Educational Resources Information Center, Clearinghouse on Rural Education and Small Schools, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To provide adequate educational programs for the inhabitants of rural areas, who average a two- or three-year lag behind urban dwellers in educational attainment. The main difficulties in providing adequate education in remote areas are lack of finances, scarcity of trained teachers willing to work in rural areas, and transportation problems.

Findings. In the United States, the number of small rural schools is rapidly decreasing, due primarily to consolidation of existing school districts. Educational programs to upgrade the quality of rural schools are being conducted in underdeveloped countries under the sponsorship of UNESCO and other agencies and in the Western United States, Australia, Alaska, and the Arctic regions. Some of these are: agricultural and vocational training programs in the curricula of primary and secondary schools in Africa; the replacement of Indian boarding schools with reservation schools in the American West; vocational and technical facilities with travel on railroad cars or trucks, in Australia; and a teacher training institute which was designed especially for desert conditions in Sudan.

Ministers of education, who have jurisdiction over rural schools in most countries, are beginning to realize the importance of special educational programs designed for rural populations. Those aspects of education which seem to be receiving the greatest emphasis are teacher education, organization and administration, vocational education, and economic and social development. (EDE)

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125. ORGANIZING SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES OF ADMINISTRATION

(a) Donald C. Stone and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Agency for International Development, U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C. 20523, 1969, 235 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Pittsburgh, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, and the International Institute of Administrative Sciences (IIAS), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of State, Agency for International Development. (d) None.

Problem. To bring together information regarding the experience gained thus far in the establishment and operation of schools and institutions of public and development administration. Over 200 such centers in 92 countries are currently involved in the process of modernization. Many of them now have more than a decade of experience. This handbook is designed as a guide for organizing and strengthening programs or schools which grant degrees or conduct research and advisory services in the fields of public, development, municipal, and business administration. It features centers that: (1) serve some or all organs of government; (2) have wide substantive scope, including important policy and administrative elements; (3) emphasize economic and social development; and (4) are interdisciplinary in character and therefore free from domination by a single discipline. The organization and programs of these centers differ widely according to particular needs and conditions in the countries. The researchers state that the handbook's suggestions must be interpreted flexibly, that they are not aimed at standardization. Chapters cover the following areas: roles of schools and institutes of public administration; determination of functions and programs; curriculum development and teaching methods; administration of academic programs; administration of non-degree training; planning and conduct of a research program; conduct of advisory services; formulation of a publications program; library and reference

services; organization, personnel, facilities, and services; budgeting and financial management; and enlisting support for schools and institutes.

Method. In preparing this handbook, selected heads of member institutions of the IIAS submitted, upon request, background materials for various chapters and, in some cases, complete drafts of chapters. Questionnaires to obtain factual data on practices and views on many of the topics were sent to persons representing a broad sample of centers. A consultative group of heads of centers in various parts of the world then advised on the handbook's scope and tentative drafts of chapters. Finally, to elicit suggestions and criticisms, manuscripts were sent to directors of the principal centers, technical assistance agencies, and other authorities. The researchers propose to prepare a revised edition within a year. (SD)

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126. A GUIDE FOR PLANNING COMMUNITY JUNIOR COLLEGE FACILITIES

(a) D. Grant Morrison. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 40 pp. $.75 per copy. (c) Council of Educational Facility Planners, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a comprehensive guide to aid those responsible for planning and making policy decisions concerning community junior colleges. New community and junior colleges are being established at the rate of at least one per week. There are now an estimated 1,000 such institutions in existence, enrolling nearly two million students. The guide is divided into six parts: Unit A provides an introduction to the planning process as it applies to establishing junior college facilities. It covers background information, such as what a junior college is, to how much time is required for total planning and construction. Methods for studying educational needs and translating these needs into programs and services are outlined in Unit B. Units C and D review the elements required in a long-range plan and a short-range plan, respectively. Among the elements discussed are enrollments, programs and services, sites, finances, resource materials, educational specifications, and architectural plans. In Unit E, the functions and role of the planning team are described. Unit F proposes some solutions to planning problems. The topics covered in this section include the inexpensive site, surplus property sites, temporary facilities, impersonalization, relating facility planning to the purpose of the college, and securing funds and assistance. (SD)

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127. PEDAGOGUES AND POWER: TEACHER GROUPS IN SCHOOL POLITICS

(a) Alan Rosenthal. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Syracuse University Press, Box 8, University Station, Syracuse, N. Y. 13210, 1969, 191 pp. $7.50 per copy, cloth; $3.50, paper. LC 69-14275. (c) Syracuse University, Metropolitan Studies Program of the Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, under sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. (d) None.

Problem. This study, one of several in the Education in Large Cities Series, deals with the role of teacher organizations in making educational policy. The purpose is to examine some of the most important political characteristics of contemporary teacher groups in terms of how and why teacher participation and power develop in large cities.

While there are many forces today reshaping the educational scene, some may well exhaust themselves at the same time that others will continue to persist. Among the latter, the author believes that the teachers' movement holds promise of having great and enduring impact. However, he believes it is still too early to tell whether teacher groups generally will work to accomplish major reform or rather serve to defend the status quo. While more recent developments are referred to, the study concentrates on certain factors that account for the emergence, primarily during the period from 1961 through 1965, of teacher organizations as potent members of the educational community.

The author focuses on teacher organizations in five cities: New York, Boston, San

Francisco, Chicago, and Atlanta. Although his approach is eclectic, the overall strategy is based on concepts derived from the study of interest groups by contemporary political scientists. These concepts posit the importance of four categories of interdependent variables: (1) organizational strength, based largely on a group's internal characteristics; (2) organizational opportunities, shaped mainly by the practices of public school teachers; (3) organizational behavior, determined primarily by strength and opportunities; and (4) organizational influence, related to the combination of factors mentioned above.

The first section of the book serves as a general introduction to the contemporary teachers' movement in the United States. The second considers critical elements of organizational strength by dealing with the struggle for adherents between the two national organizations, and then concentrating on the basis of group membership in two large cities. Also examined are the motivations of teacher group leaders; the dimensions of militancy; and how these dimensions depend on organizational affiliation, educational conditions, and personal and situational factors. A third section of the book examines conflict, accommodation, and maneuver as three patterns of organizational behavior and then explains these patterns in terms of organizational opportunities. The fourth section surveys the distribution of power among mayors, boards of education, school superintendents, and central-headquarters administrators. With the relative powers of educational dominants established, the following section explores the organizational influence of teachers in New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

Findings. However significant the progress of teacher organization influence has been recently, the power of teachers is today less than overwhelming. Two sets of findings have emerged in relation to this. First, there are patterned differences in their organizational influence which vary according to the issue. Second, there are patterned differences by city.

In terms of group behavior and influence, ideology is particularly significant as well as the nature of leadership. It is extremely unlikely, for example, that acquiescent leaderships will steer their groups to positions of power. On the other hand, it is quite likely that militant leaderships will impel their organizations to more militant behavior and thereby increases group power. Such militancy has begun to alter educational power relationships, with the prospect that teacher organizations in growing numbers of communities will participate more decisively than ever before. If the past and present serve as an indication, the years ahead should produce an even greater impact by teacher groups on local governments of public education. (AL)

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128. EDUCATION AND THE URBAN COMMUNITY

(a) Maurie Hillson, Francesco Cordasco, and Francis P. Purcell (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Book Company, 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 506 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This collection of forty-nine readings deals with the crises and conflicts in education that exist in urban areas. Rather than merely describing problems, the selections focus on solutions or suggested directions that would lead to solutions. Many of the selections are by the "hard-nosed practitioners" who have already committed themselves to the daily problems of urban areas. Included, therefore, are readings that deal with the technology necessary to change both curriculum and school organization so that these will be more realistic and relevant in coming to grips with youth and the problems of the inner city.

The selections are divided into seven sections: (1) the city in modern America: the phenomenon of urbanization; (2) the school and the urban ethos: social stratification and educational denial; (3) the school and aspects of the community relationship; (4) school organization: the technology of change and curriculum innovation; (5) the schools and the employment of youth: success and opportunity; (6) federal aid to education: considerations, complexities, and commitments; and (7) some directions and possible remedies. (AL)

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129. IMPROVING QUALITY DURING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

(a) Celine M. Ganel and Hubert C. Lindsay. (b) Completed and published

under the above title by the Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, Inc., P. O. Box 3118, Baton Rouge, La. 70821, February, 1969, 123 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Public Affairs Research Council of Louisiana, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This report deals with the problems and opportunities surrounding integration of public school systems in Louisiana. The study examines some of the differences that have existed in educational opportunities for whites and Negroes in the State; discusses educational problems that have arisen because of such differences; and recommends steps that should be taken to overcome some of these difficulties. The purpose of the study is to help people understand the problems facing the schools and to make recommendations that will aid in solving these problems and contribute toward improvement of the entire elementary and secondary school system in Louisiana.

Findings. In order for public schools to live up to their claim that they educate the children of all the people, the report says they must provide instructional programs that have relevance to the social, economic, and cultural needs of pupils from diverse backgrounds. Teachers must be prepared and capable of relating to all pupils. Supportive programs and staffs must be available to every school to provide the help both teachers and pupils need, while school officials and political and civic leaders must be aware of and responsive to the educational needs of the entire community. Among the 31 specific recommendations in the report are these: (1) local school boards should desegregate pupils and faculties to meet court requirements and deadlines; (2) school systems should upgrade the preparation and performance of teachers, while recruiting and employing teachers who are best qualified regardless of race; (3) curriculum should be evaluated and tailored as much as possible to the needs and abilities of individual students; and (4) steps should be taken immediately to improve inferior facilities, and new schools should be located so they will be equally accessible to all. To expedite the implementation of these improvements, the report recommends that: (1) a study be made to determine the cost of carrying out the recommendations and the revenues available for that purpose from federal, state, and local sources; (2) local school boards, the State Department of Education, and the state colleges and universities should take advantage of all available federal funds to support the improvements; and (3) the Louisiana Legislature and local school systems should take prompt action to provide any additional revenue needed. (JDA)

● HEALTH

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130. HEALTH MANPOWER IN PERU: A CASE STUDY IN PLANNING

(a) Thomas L. Hall. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, 1969, 281 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 68-31641. (c) The Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of State, Agency for International Development. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the demand for health services, the potential for increasing the productivity of the health manpower now available, and the economic feasibility of improving the health services in Peru. While trained manpower has long been recognized as the health sector's most important resource, the development of health services continues to be retarded in many countries as a result of the failure to relate training programs to service requirements. Since in developing countries resources in all sectors are scarce and alternative investments must be considered carefully in order to maximize returns, planning is most necessary. Yet technical and administrative problems, notably the absence of an effective mechanism for the coordination and implementation of policies which affect two or more sectors of the economy, have retarded the development of manpower planning in all fields.

Method. The Peru manpower project encompasses a number of substudies designed to describe and project manpower supply and demand. Attention is focused on the health professions, where the cost of training is greatest and the consequences of inappropriate decisions are most serious. In the Peru study, these include the professions of medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, nursing, and midwifery, and to a lesser extent, social work, sanitary engineering, dietetics, and health education. The efficiency and effectiveness of these professions depend largely on the availability of an adequate supply of auxiliary and technical personnel, including

laboratory and x-ray technicians, auxiliary nursing personnel, and subprofessional sanitary personnel. These were included in the description and projections of manpower supply and demand.

Manpower planning requires a much longer time-scale than most other types of program planning, since for most of the health professions, supply is essentially inelastic over at least a four- or five-year period. For a profession such as medicine, even a ten-year planning period is insufficient. Decisions made in year one can begin to affect supply only by year eight or nine. To minimize the dangers of either over- or under-responding to an imbalance in supply and demand observed in the base year of the planning period, supply and demand projections are made for a twenty-year period. Since the baseline studies were completed in 1964, the target year is 1984, with an intermediate projection to 1970.

The supply of health manpower at some future time is composed of the supply at the starting point, plus increments to supply during the intervening period, minus losses. In this study, the supply of each type was determined in a special census conducted in 1963-64. Future increments are projected on the assumption that the present tendencies in the output of each type of health worker during the planning period will continue. Alternative loss rates based on conservative and optimistic assumptions as to the percentage of health workers remaining professionally active are used.

Demand projections are based on alternative hypotheses of how the health services may develop during the planning period. Attention is focused primarily on the rationalization of manpower distribution and utilization within the public sector so that maximum productivity is attained. Each alternative formulates targets for the volume and mix of services to be delivered in 1984. Supply and demand projections are then compared and the implications for manpower policy examined. (RGS)

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131. FACILITY PATTERNS FOR A REGIONAL HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

(a) George P. Schultz. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 34 in Discussion Paper Series, by Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, October, 1969, 56 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To develop systematic methods for decision making concerning health care facilities. Most people agree that the existing pattern of facilities is not ideal. That is, the way units offering services are grouped, the scale of these facilities, and their locations do not now meet the demand for health care services. There are few health care facilities in low-income urban areas and in rural areas. Since it has been shown that the demand for health care services cannot be satisfied by expanding the number of physicians at the most rapid rate possible, unless the health care system is modified, the productivity of the system must also be increased by making better use of available physicians and other health personnel. Central planning does not seem to be the answer since health care systems in metropolitan regions in the United States are not planned by a single organization and are not likely to be in the near future. The problem is one of reconciling the need for better facility patterns with the need to maintain the autonomy of consumers and facilities.

Method. The author classifies health care as a "market-oriented industry" and attempts to state a normative version of central place theory and apply it to health facility planning. That is, he attempts to draw up a set of rules for determining the scale and location pattern for health care facilities based on a model that assumes transportation routes, resources, and the demand for goods and services to be uniformly distributed. It further assumes that each firm produces a single product and that consumers will purchase goods from the nearest source. The longest distance a consumer must travel to a firm defines the boundary of that firm's service area. Each firm adjusts its location to maximize profits, thereby reaching an equilibrium location pattern.

Findings. Using the central place theory, it is possible to determine the best output and service area size for each order of services provided by health care facilities. This would result in a higher average level of utilization in the region with lower average travel costs per service unit consumed.

To find the optimal facility pattern, four kinds of information are needed for each of several facility types: (1) the scale of output; (2) the cost of providing services; (3) the cost of travel, time, and inconvenience; and (4) benefits received.

In using this model, several difficult problems were bypassed, including: (1) the definition of the best mix of services to be offered; (2) a method for introducing urbanization and localization economies; and (3) fitting the facility pattern to an irregular population distribution. (JDA)

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132. STATE MENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS AND PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

(a) Don P. Cass. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, Lexington, Ky. 40505, May, 1969, 69 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) Council of State Governments, under contract and subcontract, respectively, with the National Institute of Mental Health and the Public Administration Service. (d) None.

Problem. To examine four states in an attempt to isolate and define areas of opportunity and areas of difficulty that have arisen from interaction between mental health programs and personnel administration at the state level of government, and to gain perspective on ways to achieve the objectives of both with least conflict and greatest common advantage.

The study was undertaken in the context of the great expansion of mental health services in recent years. This expansion has been accompanied by an ample measure of confusion over the basic concept of mental illness and its proper boundaries, ways of meeting it, and identification of those best qualified to participate in the programs that deal with it.

Policy makers and program administrators have inherited a tradition of large mental hospitals financed and operated by state governments. There is now the attempt to move from programs emphasizing custody of the mentally ill in institutions removed from public view to new programs that focus on community mental health and social service, with the application of new concepts of administration and treatment. The unpleasant reality of severe shortage of the kinds of trained personnel they have traditionally relied upon has combined with these shifts of emphasis to compel a reexamination of the uses of manpower in their programs.

In attempting to cope with these challenges, administrators have had to work within a framework of law and government which, though responsive, has not always provided the support and flexibility that some desire. Part of this framework is state personnel administration which is undergoing a struggle of its own to adapt to a period of rapid change and to accommodate the many programs operated by state government.

Findings. (1) A model of treatment which allows greater responsibility to nonmedical personnel and which provides for more generalized treatment roles by personnel with a variety of professional backgrounds also permits more flexibility in staffing and thus can ease the manpower shortage. (2) The attraction and appointment of competent and qualified staff members to mental health programs is handicapped by severe manpower shortages in many categories but can be partly overcome by imaginative approaches to recruitment and selection. (3) The difficulty of utilizing and retaining staff already in service can be appreciably aided by programs in training and career development and provision of effective career lines of advancement. (4) The relatively large proportion of state personnel employed in mental health programs dictates that special accommodations must be made by a central personnel agency responsible for monitoring and serving them. (5) Most of the legal bases and structures for personnel administration within the states need some concerted attention in the light of present-day realities of recruiting and retaining personnel. (AL)

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133. A STUDY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH CENTER IN LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

(a) Jesse B. Aronson and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Greenleigh Associates, Inc., 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, May, 1969, 114 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) Greenleigh Associates, Inc., under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education,

and Welfare, Public Health Service and in cooperation with the Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Health Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. The primary purpose of the study was to describe and analyze the development and organization of the Neighborhood Health Center in the Park-Duvalle section of Louisville, Kentucky, and to set forth methods, guidelines, and criteria for the development of effective programs for similar centers. Specifically, the research agency attempted to analyze: (1) significant events and decisions occurring prior to the application to the Office of Economic Opportunity for funding of the Center; (2) how the Center was organized to deliver comprehensive health care; (3) how health service needs, demands, and utilization patterns were identified for residents of the target area; (4) the impact of programs based within or facilitated by the Center on existing health programs and organizations; (5) measures used for coordinating services for persons receiving care at the Center; (6) arrangements for making comprehensive health services needed by people available and accessible to them by removing any existing physical, economic, social, legal, cultural, or other barriers to receiving services; (7) the position of the medical school and professional societies on responsibilities and qualifications of health personnel related to the Center; (8) teaching opportunities provided by the Center and used by the medical schools that also contributed to the improvement of patient services; and (9) the role of neighborhood residents in the development of policies governing the Center's overall operation, including techniques used to obtain this involvement. Since the primary objective of the Center is to provide comprehensive health services for disadvantaged persons in the neighborhood, two questions critical to the study are: (1) Does the Center have a sufficiently positive relationship with the residents of the neighborhood and their organizations to ensure acceptability and effective utilization of all services? (2) Are the Center's services sufficiently integrated with the overall health establishment in Louisville to make possible the provision of comprehensive health care to patients of the Center in a way involving minimum barriers and maximum continuity?

Method. The basic methodology of this study involved the use of structured interviews with members of the Health Center Board of Directors and its committees, Health Center staff members, community leaders, officials, and patients. Other techniques included gathering relevant printed material, such as grant applications and activity records, and observing meetings and training classes.

Findings. The report describes the events and decisions of each stage of the Center's development. It studies the effectiveness of the Center in delivering health services to the poor in that particular neighborhood and focuses on the impact of the project on the health service delivery system, citywide.

The report also delineates factors that must be considered in health center planning: (1) A major premise of the health center program is that a new patient-centered medical care system is needed. Since an existing health institution will have a traditional pattern of relationships, it is suggested that a center with independent status, such as that at Louisville, will encourage the development of citizen support and facilitate relationships with hospitals and medical schools. (2) Center staff members must have a working agreement with hospitals so that they may continue to care for their hospitalized patients. (3) Management control and data collection procedures should be worked out early in the planning stages, and effective links with community agencies should be established as quickly as possible. (4) A good relationship with area residents can be achieved by involving them in every phase of the planning and operation of the center. (5) All residents of the area should be able to use center facilities with some special arrangements made for payment by lower-income groups. (6) A health center is the ideal demonstration facility for developing a new balance between patient care and teaching and research. (7) Funds must be available to sustain the center until it is well organized, but later on income may come from health insurance, Medicare, and Medicaid. At the same time, the cost of services must be brought within a range that can realistically be expected to be funded as a regular community service. (JDA)

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134. CAPITAL EXPENDITURES OF HOSPITALS

(a) Charlotte Muller, Paul Worthington, and Jerome Joffe. (b) In process.

(c) City University of New York, Center for Social Research, Hospital Project, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To explore and develop methods of studying various aspects of capital expenditures by hospitals. The researchers emphasize the importance of capital policy in assuring adequate allocation of resources to meet community health needs and the need for more knowledge of actual practice to aid in effective planning.

Method. Completed projects include: (1) a study of investments by 40 voluntary hospitals in the period 1946-65, using, as a source, the annual financial and service reports to the United Hospital Fund of New York; (2) a study of planned capital formation in nursing homes, based on 54 projects in New York City for construction or renovation of nursing homes from 1964 to 1967; (3) a study of technical and economic factors influencing the capital/labor ratio in 82 proprietory nursing homes; and (4) the equipment capital in 10 New York City hospitals. Projects in progress are studies of the following: (1) the effect of capital/labor ratios on hospital operating costs; (2) the involvement of voluntary sponsors in long-term care in New York City hospitals; and (3) an analysis of the capital/labor ratios in 42 voluntary hospitals in New York City. (SIE)

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135. FIVE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON HEALTH PLANNING

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published as five separate documents by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856: (1) Exchange Bibliography 95, Marvin Strauss, Policy Formulation in Comprehensive Health Planning, October, 1969, 6 pp. $1.50 per copy. (2) Exchange Bibliography 100, Kenneth E. Corey and Howard A. Stafford, Planning for Locational Change in the Delivery of Medical Care, October, 1969, 11 pp. $1.50 per copy. (3) Exchange Bibliography 102, Marvin Strauss and Leah Aronoff, Bibliography of Periodicals for the Health Planner, October, 1969, 9 pp. $1.50 per copy. (4) Exchange Bibliography 117, Marvin Strauss, Bibliography: Community Mental Health Planning, March, 1970, 5 pp. $1.50 per copy. (5) Exchange Bibliography 134, Monica V. Brown and Carol J. Harten, Health Manpower Planning Bibliography, June, 1970, 17 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Cincinnati, Graduate Department of Community Planning. (d) None.

Problem. These bibliographies, prepared at the University of Cincinnati, provide the researcher with references to information concerning various aspects of health planning. With the exception of Exchange Bibliography 102, which deals exclusively with periodicals, each bibliography has selected references to books and journal articles. Nearly all the entries are unannotated. (JS)

● WELFARE

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136. AFDC EMPLOYMENT INCENTIVES: ECONOMIC IMPLICATIONS OF THE NEW INCOME DISREGARD PROVISIONS AND THE PROPOSED NIXON REFORMS

(a) Robert E. Schlenker, Ronald E. Fine, and Gary L. Appel. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Paper 2, by the State of Michigan, Department of Social Services, Lansing, Mich. 48903, January, 1970, 28 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Michigan, Department of Social Services. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze both the newly implemented income disregard provisions of the Social Security Act, which became effective July 1, 1969, and the broad series of reforms for the welfare system proposed by President Nixon. Such steps have been taken because of the major complaint that the AFDC welfare program is partially responsible for the creation of an army of nonworking dependents.

The first four sections of this paper consider the implications of the current income disregard formula and the Nixon proposals for present and potential clients. Questions explored include: (1) How much can a client gain financially from working? (2) How much can she earn and still remain on AFDC? (3) What financial incentive exists for a working nonrecipient to become a recipient? (4) What are the implications of both plans for the success of work training programs such as Work Incentive? The subsequent two sections carry the analysis to a more general level.

The first deals with the total costs of the present income disregard program to the tax payer, irrespective of the source of tax revenue. The second section considers AFDC employment and the income disregard from the point of view of society as a whole.

Findings. The following conclusions summarize the authors' view of the major problems inherent in both the current income disregard program and the Nixon proposals: (1) Although the current income disregard program does provide some financial incentive to work and would better allow the needy the opportunity to supplement their incomes, it also produces a new financial incentive for present AFDC clients to remain on the welfare rolls and for many others not presently on welfare to become AFDC recipients. (2) If the program is limited operationally to exclude a large portion of the poverty population on rather arbitrary grounds, then the fairness of the program is questionable. (3) The Nixon proposals can be viewed as a partial step in the direction of horizontal equity. (4) Any income disregard formula or work incentive raises the earnings range over which families are eligible for income supplementation. Therefore, if a work incentive program success is defined as a reduction in the number of families receiving income supplements, the program will probably be a failure. (5) There are many potentially important effects of income disregard programs on persons other than welfare clients and probable clients. (AL)

137. WELFARE OPTIONS AND WELFARE POLITICS

(a) Gilbert Y. Steiner. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 25 pp. No charge for one to four copies; five to ten copies, $1.00 each; more than ten copies, $.10 each. (c) The Brookings Institution, Governmental Studies Program. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the present system of public assistance to the poor, and to focus on those policy questions in public relief related to its inadequacies, its inconsistencies, and its inequities. How these questions are answered--or avoided--by policy makers will shape the direction of public relief, and will provide negative taxes, family allowances, marginal changes in the present system, or nothing.

The researcher categorizes poor relief into the classes of crude techniques, which limit benefits to those who can satisfy a means test and also explicitly pinpoint their beneficiaries, and subtle techniques, including social security and the federal college housing loan programs, which spread their benefits across a broad spectrum of the population, subsidizing many without need as well as those in need. Most of his report is concerned with crude techniques. The researcher describes the various types of welfare programs--cash payments, food stamps, medical vendor payments (Medicaid), direct surplus food donations; explains how they originated; and discusses problems connected with each. He then considers the problem of federal versus state financing and points out how the cost-sharing plan causes a loss of benefits to needy clients in poor or indifferent states. It furthermore is responsible for declining state control over who gets access to the assistance rolls as federal regulations have increased. In discussing those who receive assistance, the researcher points out that the existence of waiting lists for public housing and food stamps often causes the distribution of assistance to be determined by luck rather than need. The role of welfare case workers has often been confused and its value overrated as some states sought to make additional welfare counseling substitute for support. The facts show that despite the value of the caseworkers, their efforts have little effect in reducing the size of relief roles. The researcher argues against the work incentive programs on the grounds that other poor relief programs, such as the Veterans' Administration public housing and food programs, do not require them, and that they probably will not reduce public costs. The general rule of welfare programs has been that public relief shall not be provided in excess of what a comparable working person can secure. Thus the working poor define the relief ceiling for the welfare poor even if both groups are inadequately sustained. The researcher suggests that one key to the problem of public relief is redirection of crude relief toward subtle relief by assuring full minimum need--defined as not less than a poverty line income--for the working poor as well as for the nonworking poor through a universal income guarantee mechanism accompanied by a high (50 percent) tax rate on earnings above the guarantee.

The new interest in poor relief is widespread and diversified. The politics of relief has

become a complicated business involving the recent emergence of organized groups of relief recipients who speak and act for themselves, congressional supporters of particular programs over others, academic experts, and business leaders. Major relief change is not beyond the pale, but such a change depends on an agreed coalition program supported by the organized groups interested in public relief policy. (RGS)

138. SOCIAL WELFARE STUDIES: CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

(a) Lawrence Podell, Richard Pomeroy, Robert Lejeune, and Harold Yahr. (b) A series of studies completed and published by the Center for the Study of Urban Problems, Graduate Division, Bernard M. Baruch College, The City University of New York, 257 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10010, under the following titles: (1) Harold Yahr, Richard Pomeroy, and Lawrence Podell, Studies in Public Welfare, 4 volumes--(a) Effects of Eligibility Investigations on Welfare Clients, 83 pp.; (b) Effects of Caseworker Turnover on Welfare Clients, 81 pp.; (c) Reactions of Welfare Clients to Social Service, 80 pp., 1968. Price not indicated. (2) Lawrence Podell, Families on Welfare in New York City, 1968, 117 pp. Price not indicated. (3) Richard Pomeroy, Robert Lejeune, and Lawrence Podell, Studies in the Use of Health Services by Families on Welfare, 3 volumes--(a) Utilization by Public Assisted Families, 192 pp.; (b) Utilization of Preventive Health Services, 70 pp.; and (c) Special Population Comparison Between Husbands and Wives and With Other Low-Income Families, 70 pp.; 1969. Price not indicated. (4) Lawrence Podell, Professional Social Workers in Public Social Welfare, n. d., 80 pp. Price not indicated. (c) City University of New York, Bernard M. Baruch College, Graduate Division, Center for the Study of Urban Problems, under sponsorship of the Research Foundation of the City University of New York, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the Ford Foundation. (d) 16:1-121.

Problem. Over the last several years, a team of researchers at City University of New York's Bernard M. Baruch College has conducted studies in public welfare and published the findings.

The purpose of the four-volume Studies in Public Welfare was to explore the relationship of the client to the caseworker, the client's knowledge and use of the services, and the client's attitude toward the welfare agency, in an effort to help increase the efficacy of the current public assistance system. In Reactions of Welfare Clients to Casework Contact the researchers examine the client's relationship to the caseworker and the extent of contact with the caseworker in terms of frequency and duration, the location of such contact, and the number of different caseworkers through whom the client had contact with the public assistance program. Effects of Caseworker Turnover on Welfare Clients does not focus upon the causes of turnover due to attrition, which ranges from twenty-five to forty percent annually, but rather describes the consequences of attrition on the client-worker relationship. The administrative problems connected with the high turnover are the expense of recruiting and training replacements, the necessity of recruiting personnel with no experience, a possible decrease in morale due to the steady influx of new workers, and extra burdens on the administrative workload. The chief concern of the clients is the disruption of relationships which cause problems in casework administration such as decrease in "follow-up" activity and assignment of personnel unfamiliar with the case and in the personal relationships which depend on a continuing one-to-one relationship between the client and the worker. Reactions of Welfare Clients to Social Service analyzes the reported receipt by clients of available social services during the ten-month period prior to the interview and the client's willingness to ask her caseworker for a service if she wanted it. Some of these services are advice and help concerning extra money, children's problems and education, medical-dental care, money management, housing, and employment and job training. The Effects of Eligibility Investigation on Welfare Clients describes the eligibility investigation policies and procedures in the field of public assistance and their effect on the welfare client's perceptions of the caseworker and his attitudes toward the department.

Lawrence Podell's Families on Welfare in New York City is a demographic study concerning age, education, ethnicity, and marital status of families on welfare, based on data procured through interviews with mothers who were on New York's welfare rolls in 1966. (A schedule of the interview and a tabulation of the findings are included in the text.) The survey indicated some findings which are contrary to general belief: that separated husbands are more likely to have a higher status occupation than those in the home; forty percent of the women con-considered eligible for birth control say they do practice some form of birth control; most of the families in which the father is absent came on the welfare rolls before he left; and girls with more schooling are more likely to be unmarried mothers. Families on Welfare was followed by Studies in the Use of Health Services by Families on Welfare, a three-volume work, which: (1) examines the personal, social, and cultural characteristics related to the utilization of health resources by a sample of 2,179 New York City welfare mothers; (2) discusses the use of available resources for prenatal care and for the care of preschool children; and (3) surveys the use of health resources by fathers in publicly-assisted families, and mothers in low-income families which are not publicly-assisted. In these studies, the investigators found the sample of welfare mothers to be essentially negative in assessment of the health of themselves and their children, when compared to their husbands and low-income mothers, as well as to more affluent populations. The low estimate of reported health reflected not only the respondents' assessment of their physical state but was also found to incorporate a substantial anxiety component. Various elements of fear and worry, age, education, and respondents' participation in the larger society were also related to reported health. To some extent, the researchers' results corraborate other studies that find the poor are likely to "somatize" their psychological distress and report it concurrently with their physical illness. However, to conclude that because the poor are more likely to report poor health than the more affluent, and that they should utilize more services, assumes that reported health means the same to both groups and their total utilization can be directly compared. The researchers' analysis suggests that neither assumption is beyond dispute.

Professional Social Workers in Public Social Welfare assesses the school experience of 181 staff members of the New York City Department of Welfare who completed two years of graduate study in schools of social work and returned to the department. The findings pose a number of questions, the answers to which will affect the curricula in social work education. For example, by implication, a question arises as to whether professionally-trained public welfare workers committed to the emerging public service system require other than casework methods skills, and whether a different priority for methods (other than casework) is indicated. Further, respondents, especially younger workers, assigned a high value to field instruction and identify a need for a special course sequence for students returning to public welfare. Finally, the findings indicate that job satisfaction was related to whether respondents felt that they had an opportunity to apply their knowledge in their work. (RGS and JS)

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139. PLANNING FOR JUSTICE IN SOCIAL WELFARE

(a) Barbara J. Rios. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 114, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, February, 1970, 19 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Columbia University, Center on Social Welfare Policy and Law. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography includes those materials having direct value in the study of welfare and legal services to welfare recipients. More specifically, the materials listed cover the history of public assistance programs; problems confronting the poor as a minority group; recommendations for social change; and basic reference works on poverty. Also listed are periodicals, reporting services, and articles in periodicals of specific relevance to public assistance and legal services to the poor. Sources and organizations for obtaining further information are listed and include names and addresses of research centers and abstracting services along with the types of sources most relevant to a specific locality or jurisdiction. (AL)

140. CONFERENCE ON REHABILITATION OF MISDEMEANANTS

The Project Misdemeanant Foundation of Royal Oak, Michigan, is planning a conference for sometime in 1970 in order to exchange information on the use of volunteers to rehabilitate young persons who commit misdemeanors. Royal Oak has pioneered in the use of volunteer citizens, working with a municipal court to rehabilitate young misdemeanants (see Digest report 16: 2-152). Several hundred courts and organizations are now using volunteers. All judges who use volunteers and all organizations who furnish volunteers to courts are to be invited.

For further information, write Keith Leenhouts, Project Misdemeanant Foundation, Inc., 200 Washington Square Plaza, Royal Oak, Mich. 48067. (MP)

- RECREATION

141. THE DEMAND AND SUPPLY OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

(a) Charles J. Cicchetti, Joseph J. Seneca, and Paul Davidson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Bureau of Economic Research, Rutgers, The State University, New Brunswick, N. J. 08903, June, 1969, 301 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Rutgers, The State University, Bureau of Economic Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this study was to develop projections of participation in outdoor recreation on the basis of projections for the significant socioeconomic variables. The study undertook to make a systematic study of recreation participation in relation to available supply, in order to assist policy makers in developing criteria for the allocation of sufficient resources to outdoor recreation. Two primary objectives were: (1) to develop a theoretical supply-demand systems model for simulation and prediction of participation in specified outdoor recreational activities; and (2) to analyze the results of 1960 and 1965 surveys of recreation participation and to test these data in the model.

Method. The major sources of data on participation were two surveys, the 1960-61 National Recreation Survey and the 1965 survey of outdoor recreation participation, both conducted by the Bureau of the Census. In the first survey, about 16,000 persons were asked questions about their background, their economic status, what outdoor recreational activities they participated in, what they would like to do more of, and why they did not participate to the extent they wanted. The 1965 survey was an in-depth survey of summer activities of some 7,200 respondents. The researchers used these data as the basis for an econometric analysis.

Findings. It was found that econometrics could be applied to the supply and demand of outdoor recreation, using such variables as race, sex, age, and type of employment to determine probability of participating in various activities. The study incorporated physical distance, socioeconomic variables, income, and supply indices to develop and estimate an econometric model of the recreation market to predict recreation users' responses to both demand and supply changes on an activity by activity basis. (JDA)

142. SWIMMING POOLS--A GUIDE TO THEIR PLANNING, DESIGN AND OPERATION

(a) M. Alexander Gabrielsen (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Hoffman Publications, Inc., Sunrise Professional Bldg., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33304, June, 1969, 226 pp. + illus. $10.00 per copy. (c) The Council for National Cooperation in Aquatics. (d) None.

Problem. In 1962, the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, appointed by the President, reported that swimming ranked fourth on the list of what Americans do most for outdoor recreation. Moreover, it forecast that swimming would be in first place by 1976. The rapid growth in popularity of the sport has led to the construction of more and more swimming pools. The Office of Economic Opportunity even entered the swimming pool business to finance pools in a number of potentially explosive poverty areas in the hope that this outlet for excess energy would help prevent riots. Swimming pools, however, are governed by many rules and regulations covering design and operation. There has been a need for planners to know how deep a pool should be, what types of

filters are the most efficient, and what costs are involved. The purpose of this book is to help answer some of these questions about public and semi-public pools.

Written with the pool authority, owner, and operator in mind, the book covers such subjects as steps involved in planning a pool, water treatment and filtration, programming, and administration and operation. There are separate chapters on community, school and agency, and competitive pools.

Also included are worksheets for program staff and architects to use in determining the pool design, check lists for pool planning, suggested ordinances and regulations, and an actual feasibility study that secured a new pool for an Illinois town. (JDA)

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143. RECREATION AREA DAY-USE INVESTIGATION TECHNIQUES: PART I A STUDY OF SURVEY METHODOLOGY

(a) Douglas M. Crapo and Michael Chubb. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Technical Report No. 6, by Recreation Research and Planning Unit, Department of Park and Recreation Resources, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823, April, 1969, 124 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Michigan State University, Department of Park and Recreation Resources, Recreation Research and Planning Unit, under partial sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Renewal Administration and the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources indicated in 1968 that it was in great need of reliable quantitative information on state park day-use in order to improve basic data on the number and types of state park users, to provide data for statewide recreation planning, and to provide information for site planning. Since it was decided that there was insufficient information available to design a statewide study that could be relied upon to produce statistically sound results, the problem emerged as one of survey design and testing. The primary objective was to design a suitable, inexpensive, reliable, adaptable statewide day-use and user characteristics survey method which would require little park staff time to administer.

Method. Series of self-administered questionnaires were tested using variables such as questionnaire length, style of question, questionnaire color, and retrieval methods to determine which techniques produce the highest response. The reliability of responses to the self-administered questionnaire was investigated by means of comparisons with data obtained by supervised response to the same questionnaire.

Findings. In order to obtain the best response, it was found that questionnaires should be distributed to park users as they enter the park, with a place near the exits to deposit the completed form. Returns were greatest when a pencil was supplied and the questionnaire was on reasonably heavy card stock, preferably blue or white. While questions should be highly structured, the questionnaire should appear to be short. The amount of material contained in a questionnaire does not seem to affect response as much as the appearance of being brief. Interview accuracy-tests should be made to determine the accuracy of the collected information. (JDA)

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144. RECREATIONAL IMPACT OF FEDERAL MULTI-PURPOSE RESERVOIRS

(a) D. Robinson and W. L. Grecco. (b) In process. One report has been issued: J. S. Matthias, Recreational Impact of Multi-Purpose Reservoirs, Joint Highway Research Project Report No. 20, August, 1967. (c) Purdue University, Joint Highway Research Project, under sponsorship of Indiana State Highway Commission and Bureau of Public Roads. (d) 12:2-102.

Problem. To provide information for planning future highway requirements of recreational travel to federal multi-purpose reservoirs in Indiana. In Phase I of this study, models were constructed to predict the numbers and characteristics of users of multi-purpose reservoirs, the sphere of influence of the reservoirs, the characteristics of the traffic generated, and the effects on land use and land value. Phase II is concerned with validating the prediction models and estimating changes in characteristics and demand over a period of time. (HLM)

● CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

145. STUDIES IN PUBLIC LIBRARY GOVERNMENT, ORGANIZATION, AND SUPPORT

(a) Guy Garrison and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Library Research Center, Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Ill. 61801, September, 1969, 626 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Library Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. The four main objectives of this report were: (1) organize and carry out research and experimentation on governmental, organizational, and financial problems of the American public library; (2) develop working relationships with selected midwestern public libraries which will serve as experimental libraries for certain of these studies; (3) encourage research attention to the public library by providing, for faculty and staff, an opportunity for exposure to public library problems; and (4) work toward a coordinated regional library research program involving other midwestern library schools and state library agencies.

This report is made up of six individual reports that were completed by staff members at the Library Research Center.

In Part I, "Financing Public Library Expansion: Case Studies of Three Defeated Bond Issue Referendums," Ruth G. Lindahl and William S. Berner provide detailed background information on the defeated referendums in three Illinois cities. They describe the events that preceded the vote and make some generalizations about planning and conducting successful campaigns.

In Part II, "Suburban Communities and Public Library Service in the Chicago Metropolitan Statistical Area," Ruth Lindahl tests the proposition that certain types of suburban communities will have predictably higher levels of public library service than others. The study is largely statistical, using 159 communities and 42 variables.

In Part III, "Public Opinion in Illinois Regarding Public Library Support and Use," Carol Kronus and James W. Grimm, field interviews with over 2,000 Illinois residents were used as a basis for analyzing patterns of library use, public opinion on library financing, attitudes toward political and ideological issues, and images of the public librarian.

Part IV, "Campaign Conduct and the Outcome of Library Bond Referendums," by William S. Berner, examines nine library bond referendums held in Illinois in 1967 and 1968. He tries to determine what characteristics of the campaigns themselves seem associated with success or failure.

Part V, "Administrative Structure of Public Library Systems and Its Relationship to Level of Service Offered by Member Libraries," by Barbara O. Slanker, is concerned with finding out the relationship between administrative structure and services available to member libraries in nine metropolitan areas in the United States.

Part VI, "Factors Associated with Membership and Non-Membership in Library Systems in Illinois," by Ralph Stenstrom, stratifies Illinois public libraries into groups by size and by time of joining a library system and discusses general characteristics of these groups. (JDA)

146. FACING THE MUSIC IN URBAN EDUCATION

The January, 1970, issue of Music Educators Journal, the official magazine of the Music Educators National Conference, is devoted to a special report on the current state and needs of music education in the city. Assuming that the aim of music education in urban areas is to reach the urban child with aesthetic experiences, this report discusses how this can be achieved in light of the urban culture, school administration, teaching methods, course content, and teacher education. The report stresses the necessity of adapting music instruction to the needs and background of the urban student. Failure to reach the student can often be attributed to a European-oriented, history-saturated, performance-dominated traditionalism. More often than not, music educators do not know enough about rock, pop, jazz, soul, ethnic, and electronic music to build bridges back to the more conventional classics. And they do not know enough to accept these various musics as legitimate communicative forms in their own right. Instructors in inner cities must be aware of value differences among various ethnic,

social, and economic groups. Many Mexican-American boys resist singing high because they want to imitate their fathers. Blacks often view the violin as a white man's instrument.

Innovation is required to engage and hold the student. Some successful programs have involved African drum ensembles, music camps, guitar classes, rock operas, and electronic music courses. A unified approach throughout an entire school system by means of a prescribed curriculum cannot accommodate the needs of the students. Teachers should be allowed to capitalize on such community phenomenon as ethnic pride in capturing their students' attention.

To compile this special report, the Journal staff has spent more than a year collecting information from newspapers, magazines, studies, brochures, and books. This was supplemented by interviews with over 300 teachers, students, parents, and community leaders, as well as solicited articles. Copies of this 164-page issue are available from the Music Educators National Conference, 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, at $1.00 per copy. (SD)

V. Land Use and Transportation

- URBAN DESIGN

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147. CREATING THE HUMAN ENVIRONMENT

(a) Gerald McCue, William R. Ewald, Jr., and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Report of the American Institute of Architects, by University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, June, 1970, 331 pp. $15.00 per copy. (c) Abt Associates, Midwest Research Institute, and American Institute of Architects (AIA), Committee for the Future of the Profession. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the social and physical contexts of American life and project them to the year 2000, and to determine the possibilities and limitations of the architectural profession in terms of the future. The book contains three parts. In Part I, "Reconnaissance of the Future," William R. Ewald, Jr., studies social influences affecting the future of the physical environment. Ewald states that powerful new technologies are conceivable within the next few decades. The timetable for and directions of their potential development will be determined by social inventions. These social innovations must channel the new technologies toward the fulfillment of human purposes. If this is accomplished, technologies will continue to propagate in a society oriented to an increasingly global perspective for achieving a human future environment. Otherwise, man will apathetically drift into the role of breeding humans to tend machines.

Part II, "The Building Industry: Concepts of Change," prepared by the Midwest Research Institute, examines the effects of technical improvements in building materials and innovations in the management of the building industry. Chapters cover the following topics: building industry actors and characteristics today; tomorrow's shifts in structure, characteristics, and markets; financing construction; land and land use; and construction technology--change and implications. The researchers for this section predict: (1) that invention and application of new technologies will be guided primarily by political considerations, secondly by engineering and economic considerations, and thirdly by design criteria derived from socio-psychological requirements; (2) that wider application of good design will be restricted less and less by union work practices, building codes, and zoning regulations as the housing and urban crises increasingly demand change; (3) that there is little prospect of an anti-technology reaction in terms of a retreat from the present increasing commitment to cybernetics and mass data processing; (4) that the trend in design will be away from one-of-a-kind design solutions to mass application in the context of comprehensive policies of environmental planning and control; (5) that the direction of change in the building industry will be towards integration of now separate functions; and (6) that revitalization of urban areas can take place only by government action.

In Part III, "Future of the Profession," Gerald McCue outlines necessary changes in the American Institute of Architects, in educational institutions, and in preparing the individual professional to enable architecture to play a leading role in creating the human environment. This report of the AIA Committee on the Future of the Profession

concludes that architecture will become a far more diffuse profession, involving itself in a wide range of fields from environmental control to governmental policy. It recommends that present standards of professional certification be waived to allow those working in tangential fields full participation in the profession and that a professional society be formed to include all professional architects, both certified and uncertified. (SD)

148. AIDS FOR ARCHITECTS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Design Systems, Inc., 6 St. James Ave., Boston, Mass. 02116, 1970, 29 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Design Systems, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This booklet describes the function, application, and components of an Interactive Computer Graphics System for Architects. AIDS (Architectural Interactive Design Systems) integrates a wide range of computer programs that will enable architects to perform many design and decision-making functions through present computer technology. Fourteen computer programs are described and illustrated here.

The first prototype AIDS system was scheduled to be installed in March, 1970, in a Boston architectural office. (ET)

149. GARDEN BLOCKS FOR URBAN AMERICA

(a) Louise Bush-Brown. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Charles Scribner's Sons, Publishers, 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969, 126 pp., illustrated. $10.00 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the author describes the Garden Block Program, initiated in Philadelphia in 1953 by the Neighborhood Garden Association. The group initiating the program consisted of directors of several settlement houses and community centers, two administrators of a large public housing project, the principal of an elementary school, and a number of citizens. Their objective was to stimulate residents of poorer black neighborhoods to organize garden projects. The program began by organizing Garden Groups around each settlement house represented, and by planting flower-boxes in a few selected blocks. Suburban garden clubs were also invited to participate. To overcome lack of knowledge and the difficulties of growing plants under city conditions, a teaching guide was published. In addition, garden clubs responded by sponsoring various projects. Sponsorship involved providing plants and organizing pilot garden groups at settlement houses. Each Garden Block was to be sponsored for two years, at which time it would become independently responsible for maintaining the project.

The work of the Neighborhood Garden Association began with seven Garden Blocks in 1953 and expanded to over 500 in 1968. The author reports a new spirit in people formerly apathetic to their surroundings; the organization of 4-H Clubs and other youth projects; and the fostering of an awareness of their responsibilities as citizens. (BK)

150. ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

(a) Richard P. Dober. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 450 W. 33rd St., New York, N. Y. 10001, 1969, 288 pp. $18.50 per copy. LC 79-81351. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book attempts to lay the groundwork for an interdisciplinary approach to creating a viable and new human environment. The approach, defined as environmental design, is seen as an art larger than architecture, more comprehensive than planning, and more sensitive than engineering. It is conceived of as a pragmatic art, one that preempts traditional concerns.

The concern for environmental design arises, believes the author, because of a growing universal sense of dissatisfaction about an impersonal environment that seems to be beyond control and constructive guidance. Signs of this impersonal environment are the poisoned air, polluted water, unworkable and dangerous transport systems, erosion of public amenity and public services, and turbulence in the institutions which have traditionally provided relief and redress. The author feels that there is nothing inevitable about these conditions and that the environment can be designed and does

not have to be left to adventitious circumstance. How this might be done, by whom, and whether such designs are inimical to the normal processes of representative government are seen as consequential issues but ones settled by transferring the rights and resources to plan, to design, and to construct the elements that comprise the environment to the smallest unit of government available to effect this one common objective: to make human habitation as varied, enjoyable, stimulating, healthy, and rewarding as possible.

With the environmental problems of today, survival itself is at stake. In this context, the ideal contribution of environmental design is to help perfect a process, not a product. Then the identification of needs can rightfully evoke achievement and utility, which the arbitrariness of taste and fashion so easily blurs.

The practice of environmental design is seen as intimately connected with man's ability to function, to bring visual order to his surroundings, and to enhance and embellish the territory he occupies. Accordingly, the titles of the subsections of this book --"Human Habitation," "Design Structure," and "A Sense of Place"--parallel each of these three themes. In discussing principles and concepts in each section, the weight of examples and explication is biased towards the urban situation.

The first part, "Human Habitation," covers such subjects as landscape and open space; greenbelts; the row house and community design; renewal, restoration, and design; and shaping and sculpting the landscape. The emphasis is on an analysis of the ways in which clients and the professionals who serve them can use everyday elements in the environment to find new solutions to old problems.

"Design Structure," the second part, examines the myriad influences affecting the elements that go into making up the overall design of macro- and microenvironments. The emphasis is on ways of achieving visual order--as well as on the symbolic and functional importance of that order. In addition, the historic legacy is considered with regard to its pertinence to current theory and practice.

In the third section, "A Sense of Place," an appeal to the senses is made. Here, the rejection of the monotonous and mechanical is encouraged in favor of more animated and varied environments. In this way, a heightened awareness of the relationship between natural conditions and man-made artifacts can be most pleasingly achieved. (AL)

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151. FACTORS AND FORCES INFLUENTIAL TO ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) William C. Miller. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 124, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, April, 1970, 22 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Architecture. (d) None.

Problem. To provide an overview of some of the new developments influencing architectural design. A growing awareness on the part of architects to new considerations (not traditionally considered the concern of architecture) related directly to the development of design solutions is causing a change in the profession of architecture and the education of architects. The effective integration of these developments in fields related directly to their profession will allow architects to respond more effectively in their design solutions.

This unannotated bibliography includes references to material in these areas: (1) historical and theoretical background to architectural design; (2) the varying methods applicable to the design process; (3) the relation of the understanding of human behavior to the formulation of architectural solutions; and (4) the learning, thinking, creating, and understanding processes related to architecture. The last three sections are synopses of the available material in each area, and are more directed to the particulars of architectural design. (RGS)

● URBAN RENEWAL

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152. RELOCATING FAMILIES: THE NEW HAVEN EXPERIENCE 1956-1966

(a) Alvin A. Mermin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, 2600 Virginia Ave., Washington, D. C. 20037, 1970, 138 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Association of

Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Division of Program Policy and Research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the problems encountered and the methods used to combat them in relocating families displaced by urban renewal. The writer was director of relocation in New Haven for ten years and traces the progress of the project between September, 1956, and December, 1967, when some 22,000 persons, about fifteen percent of New Haven's population, was relocated. He describes the intricate relationships of the relocation agency with the clients, landlords, movers, other governmental agencies, neighbors, and the law. Many of the displaced families presented special difficulties because of their large families, bad debts, unemployment, out-of-wedlock children, illness, and similar problems. At the time the project was begun, fair housing laws were not in effect, and the only tool to fight discrimination was persuasion. A number of specific incidents are related in order to demonstrate the necessity of avoiding generalizations and to illustrate specific problems of obtaining funds, wrangling with illogical regulations, requirements and overlapping agencies, shortages of housing, political opposition, and public apathy. He discusses problems of landlords in addition to problems with landlords.

On the basis of his experience, the writer made the following recommendations for future relocation projects: (1) The relocation administration should be in close communication with city hall; (2) special housing resources should be provided to serve large families and low-income families who need help in making the transition from slum to standard housing; (3) relocation directors should participate in long-range planning for urban renewal; (4) staff should be very carefully selected; (5) the relocation administration should recognize that relocation is a short-term program and is not responsible for the supervision of the personal living habits of its clients; and (6) relocation officials must recognize responsibilities to the larger community as well as to their clients. (RGS)

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153. NINE CITIES--THE ANATOMY OF DOWNTOWN RENEWAL

(a) Leo Adde. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Urban Land Institute, Department RL, 1200 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 264 pp. $9.50 per copy, hardbound; $5.00 per copy, paper; for Urban Land Institute members, $7.50 and $4.00 per copy, respectively; in quantities of 10 or more, $4.00 and $3.50 per copy. (c) Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To describe how nine American cities--Philadelphia; St. Louis; Detroit; Denver; Dallas; Newark; Peoria, Illinois; Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and Midland, Texas--set out to combat blight and apathy to save their downtown areas from stagnation and decay. The successes and failures experienced by each of the cities are outlined as Adde reports problems such as those faced by Philadelphia during the creation of its new central city development, Penn Center. The researcher also describes Dallas' struggle with a post-war population boom, the morass of urban problems faced by Detroit and Newark, and the renewal of St. Louis, Denver, and Peoria. The smaller urban centers of Midland, Texas and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, are set in contrast as one city energetically attacks decay while time has apparently run out on the other's atrophied Main Street retail district. (ULI)

● LAND USE

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154. LAND: RECREATION & LEISURE

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1970, 97 pp. $5.00 per copy to non-members; $3.50 to ULI members. LC 78-123466. (c) Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. Recognizing the greatly increased demand by Americans for recreation facilities, the Urban Land Institute held a three-day Land Use Symposium to analyze the new and rapidly expanding recreation industry in relation to land development. This publication has been abstracted from the proceedings of that symposium.

The Symposium stressed the need for providing a high quality environment within leisure-oriented development projects. Ski resorts, island resorts, golf course developments, retirement communities, the growing convention market, and how to finance such projects, are among the topics discussed. The effects of these projects on the communities in which they are located, as well as the financial aspects, are described. The geographic areas represented in the report include Colorado, the Carolinas, the Bahamas, and Puerto Rico. An annotated bibliography is appended. (ULI)

155. CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OPEN SPACE LAND PRELIMINARY REPORT

(a) John T. Knox and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the California State Legislature. Available from the California Office of State Printing, Sacramento, Calif. 95800, March, 1969, 122 pp. Price not indicated. (c) California State Legislature, California Joint Committee on Open Space Land. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the California Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act) and Article XXVIII in order to recommend necessary changes. In 1965, when the Land Conservation Act (Williamson Act) was passed, all property in California was required to be assessed on the basis of its full cash value. One effect of that universal assessment standard was to impute speculative values to land, particularly in the vicinity of urban development. As property taxes approached and sometimes exceeded net profits from agricultural land, the owners were compelled to discontinue farming. The resulting pattern was frequently one of premature land use conversion, discontiguous development, and urban sprawl.

One purpose of the Land Conservation Act was to eliminate these pressures by offering landowners an alternative to compulsory land speculation. The legislature authorized counties to enter into contractual arrangements with owners of qualified land in order to so restrict the use of the land that potential purchasers would not be willing to pay prices reflecting nonagricultural uses and values. The act would cause land to be assessed on the basis of its agricultural values and would keep land in agricultural use.

In 1966, Article XXVIII was ratified, granting the legislature the power to depart from market value assessment on open space land. In 1967, the legislature used this authority to use Williamson Act Contracts as the yardstick for measuring land use restrictions which warranted a new standard of valuation.

This report includes (1) the text and an analysis of the recommendations of the Committee, designed to streamline and extend the act; (2) an analysis of open space assessment in California; (3) a survey of California counties to determine the effect of the California Land Conservation; and (4) a description of open space programs in other states. (RGS)

156. THE CASE FOR OPEN SPACE

(a) J. Richard McElyea, Ira Michael Heyman, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by People for Open Space, 126 Post St., Rm. 607, San Francisco, Calif. 94108, January, 1969, 17 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Development Research Associates, and Livingston and Blayney, under contract with People for Open Space, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study means of preserving open space in the San Francisco Bay Area. The report identifies two important benefits that would accrue from open space preservation: (1) The high quality of the Bay Area physical environment would be retained; and (2) costs for necessary services would be lower because urban development would be concentrated in a more efficient and economical manner.

Findings. A major open space system can only be created on a regional level because open space does not exist with regard to city or county boundaries. The report considers four strategies for preserving open space: (1) voluntary contracts between owners and county government to keep lands in agricultural use for specified periods, with the lands taxed only on their agricultural value; (2) public purchase of all open space lands; (3) public purchase of some open space lands, and zoning to keep

other open space in productive use, but nevertheless as open land; and (4) zoning all lands needed for open space use, with compensation to owners whose lands lost value as a result. No single alternative is completely workable. A combination of techniques and financial sources will be needed, rather than a single choice of one of the four.

It is estimated that savings of $300 million in the cost of municipal services would result from a regional open space program. An additional $835 million for gas, electric, and telephone utilities would be saved over a 30-year period. Moreover, an open space program would not reduce assessed values on a regional basis. Land used for open space would increase the values of other built up and raw land, thus quickly restoring any temporary reduction in the tax base resulting from use restrictions or public ownership.

One primary goal of regional planning ought to be provision of open space within easy reach of the poor who have neither the time nor the money for long travel. In order to implement such a regional open space program, governmental reorganization is needed. One possibility is for the state legislature to create a limited-function regional government. Besides establishment of an open space system, the powers of such a government would include regional planning, pollution control, and transportation. An alternative arrangement would be the creation of a regional special purpose district or commission for open space. Whichever type is chosen, however, an open space agency must have the power to acquire or condemn land when necessary and to zone the undeveloped lands of the Bay Area. (MP)

• TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

157. LELAND HAZARD ON TRANSPORTATION

(a) Leland Hazard. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Transportation Research Institute, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, 1969, 129 pp. $10.00 per copy. (c) Carnegie-Mellon University, Transportation Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. This book, a compilation of essays written by Leland Hazard over a period of years and for varied audiences, places transportation ideas in an historical and cultural perspective, and describes the effect for good and evil of various transportation modes and facilities on the civilized tendencies of individuals, cities, and societies. In these essays, laced with references to historical and literary events and people, the writer points out how such human characteristics as mental and physical inertia, love of power, unrestrained self-reproduction, and general short-sightedness have contributed to the strangulation of the cities, caused by the American automobile and overpopulation. He also offers concrete and apparently economically and technologically feasible suggestions for moving people conveniently, rapidly, and even aesthetically. These are based on rapid transit systems, perhaps operated by computers, and the principle of separation. He would separate facilities and times for moving goods, from those for moving people (i.e., delivering goods only at night); he would separate space for transportation facilities from space for working, playing, and enjoying life. The Expo Express at the Montreal World's Fair and the Yonge Street Subway in Toronto are examples of successful mass transit systems which the writer describes as possible solutions to some of the problems of urban congestion in Pittsburgh and other cities. (RGS)

158. TRANSPORTATION ECONOMICS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 285, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 131 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. This collection of eleven papers discusses a broad array of transportation problems. Included are the economics of the diesel fuel tax, the economics of urban transportation, a transit cost allocation formula, the influence of highway network structure on economic development, and concepts of engineering systems analysis for transportation planning.

Michael G. Ferreri uses the operating costs of the Metropolitan Dade County Transit Authority to develop a cost allocation formula that could be applied to any bus operation. Cost items are allocated among four

major expense elements: vehicle costs, vehicle miles, peak vehicle needs, and passenger revenue. Various formulas are devised, tested, and evaluated using combinations of the allocations. He concludes that for long-range planning projections, a simplified cost formula that uses only vehicle hours and vehicle miles is more than adequate. For short-range improvements and fiscal planning, however, a more accurate allocation formula such as the four-variable method is more appropriate.

Gerald Kraft, in his paper, discusses the current transportation problem and suggests three basic tools appropriate for solving the problem: (1) changes in the physical transportation system, e.g., in vehicles or roadways; (2) changes in organization of existing technologies to improve the service presently offered; and (3) changes in the location and organization of economic activity. The author suggests various research needs that require full investigation before economic principles can be applied to our urban transportation problems.

Tillo E. Kuhn and Norman D. Lea present an engineering-systems analysis conducted as part of the Dahomey Land Transportation Study in West Africa. The objective is to accomplish future desirable transportation tasks at minimum true costs to society. According to the authors, there is complete integration between transportation planning per se, and socioeconomic developments, to the target year 1990.

Isaac Shafran and Frederick J. Wegmann propose a procedure to consider additional information in the evaluation of alternative transportation systems. Their objective is to increase the economic growth of the Appalachian region. They conclude that public investments in growth points, attraction of industry, and transportation improvements can achieve this objective by increasing the locational advantage of growth points relative to major metropolitan centers.

Thomas R. Swartz discusses the proposed three-cent per gallon tax differential for diesel vehicles. The tax is designed to eliminate the apparent tax advantage to diesel vehicles created by the greater fuel economy of the diesel engine. The author raises several questions which he says must be considered before the advisability of a diesel fuel tax differential is proven.

A paper by Joel N. Bloom and others describes a methodology used in the development of an interim master plan for transportation in Pennsylvania through the year 1975. A computerized resource allocation model for evaluation and selection of projects is the most important feature of their methodology.

Paul F. Wendt and Michael A. Goldberg describe the Bay Area Simulation Study or BASS model which attempts to forecast future growth of the San Francisco Bay Area. The key determinant of estimated future land use and development in the BASS model is travel time from employment places to alternative places of residence.

Buildings erected adjacent to rest areas to house permanent advertising displays for firms catering to interstate motorists is the subject of a paper by William F. Griswold. Griswold concludes that motorists can get any information they need while traveling without these buildings and that advertisers can get their message to motorists without them.

Walter H. Bottiny and Beatrice T. Goley discuss the need for quick, inexpensive tools with which to determine future transportation requirements in urbanized areas. They formulate theoretical relationships between changes in automobile availability and changes in certain population, employment, and income factors.

Included is an abridgment of a paper by Owen H. Sauerlender which discusses his work on an input-output model whose technological coefficients are sensitive to change in transportation costs and factory prices of commodities.

Finally, a paper by Paul Davidson and others examines economic benefits that accrue from the scenic enhancement of highways. They conclude that there is a significant relationship between scenic highways and reduction of injuries. (HRB)

159. TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNITY VALUES

(a) Stephen Montgomery (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Special Report No. 105, by the Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 178 pp. $7.00 per copy, hardbound; $6.00, paper. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. This publication reports the findings and recommendations of a conference concerning transportation and community

values, sponsored by the Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Transportation, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration. The current difficulties surrounding the construction of transportation facilities are increased by the intensity of racial conflicts, housing shortages, and other urban problems, and cannot be separated from them. The conference recognized that introduction of a major transportation improvement into the urban environment disrupts the community--its patterns and established relationships. An analysis of the effects of this disruption and suggestions for means of minimizing the disruption and obtaining community support for programs, were the major objectives of the conference.

Findings. Some of the recommendations included in the report were: expanded construction and renewal of housing to ease the relocation problems that have impeded transportation and other public improvements; adequate and equitable compensation for those required to relocate as a result of the construction of transportation facilities; the use of land bought for building and transportation facilities to generate additional benefits for the communities such as employment opportunities; and provision of excess land for parks and playgrounds.

The report also includes case studies of the Watts-Century Freeway and Chicago's Crosstown Expressway and considers: (1) the effects that the expressway has on the communities through and around which it passes, and (2) the degree to which the expressway fulfills existing and future traffic demands, and the initial cost of the expressway. (HRB)

160. ACTIVITY-ACCESSIBILITY MODELS OF TRIP GENERATION

(a) T. Z. Nakkash. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Joint Highway Project Report No. 10, by the Joint Highway Research Project, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 17907, July, 1969. Pages and price not indicated. (c) Purdue University, Joint Highway Research Project, under sponsorship of Indiana State Highway Commission and Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the trip generation process, with the specific purpose of evaluating the effect of activity-accessibility variables on trip generation. A second aspect of accessibility was studied by stratifying the zones of the study area by location.

Method. Utilizing data from the 1964 surveys for a comprehensive transportation study in Indianapolis, Indiana, four sets of trip generation regression equations were developed for each of thirteen trip purposes. One of the developed sets was a recalibration of the Indianapolis Regional Transportation and Development Study (IRTADS) trip generation equations. The independent variables were limited to demographic, socioeconomic, and land-use variables. A second set was developed in which relative accessibility variables were included among the independent variables. Two more sets were developed, each corresponding to one of the former two sets but calibrated with data stratified according to the zone's location in the central or noncentral area.

Findings. The developed models were compared as to their statistical strength. Consideration of the factor of location always improved the statistical strength of the trip generation models. Including relative accessibility variables improved the statistical strength of trip attraction models more than that of trip production models. Stratification alone improved the models more than including relative accessibility variables only.

1985 forecasts of the demographic, socioeconomic, and land-use variables, together with estimates of travel time on the proposed future network, were inputs to the four sets of developed models to forecast trip productions and attractions. Comparison of these forecasts indicated that stratified models forecasted, on the average, more trips for zones of the noncentral area and fewer for zones of the central area compared to forecasts made by unstratified models.

The results of this work recommend that future relative accessibility of zones of the study area be considered in estimating future trips. The process would be iterative and would be terminated when equilibrium is reached between the forecasted demand for transportation (future trips) and planned for supply of transportation (future network). (HM)

161. A CASE STUDY OF TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF INNER-CITY RESIDENTS

(a) Bernard J. O'Connor. (b) In process. (c) Purdue University, School of Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of General Electric Company. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the extent to which transportation affects the inner-city resident's ability to obtain and keep a job.

Method. The study will follow these procedures: (1) choose one or several industrial plants with programs for training educationally disadvantaged workers; (2) obtain these workers' residency locations from company records; (3) discover their present means of travel from home to work and the availability of existing transit service over this route; (4) determine the relationship, if any, between the transportation available and the worker's ability to hold his job status; and (5) propose the transit system necessary to accommodate work trips for inner-city residents. (HLM)

162. TRANSPORTATION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF SELECTED REFERENCES 1945-1969

(a) Om P. Tangri. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Reports Nos. 5 and 6, by the Center for Transportation Studies, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, 1970, Vol. 1--286 pp., Vol. 2--276 pp. $2.00 per volume. (c) University of Manitoba, Center for Transportation Studies, under sponsorship of the Canadian Department of Transport and the Canadian Transport Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography is intended to facilitate research in the area of transportation, especially in Canada. It is an enlarged and extensively revised version of a previous edition by the same author published in 1968. While most of the approximately 3,200 entries were published within the time span of 1945-1969, some older works of special importance are included.

Each entry is numbered. Sixty-four terms, or "descriptors," such as "industrial organization," "communications," and "airports," are included in the table of contents. The table of contents directs the reader to the specific page where a descriptor is listed with all the numbers that correspond to it. Each entry is followed by its corresponding descriptors and by a bracketed number indicating the general type of publication. The index and table of contents are included in both volumes for convenience. (RGS)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

163. MOTORISTS' NEEDS AND SERVICES ON INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS

(a) Martin A. Warshaw. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 64, by the Highway Research Board, Publication Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 88 pp. $3.60 per copy. (c) Cutler-Hammer Airborne Instruments Laboratory, under contract to Highway Research Board. (d) 13:1-96.

Problem. To report the findings of a nationwide survey of services available to the interstate highway driver, and the services he needs or wants. In collecting and analyzing the data, three service types were considered: (1) emergency services that the motorist needs because of accidents, breakdowns, and other unexpected circumstances; (2) normal services such as gasoline, food, and lodging; and (3) desirable, but nonessential services, such as rest areas, adequate information, and a choice among service types, brand names, and prices.

Findings. The researchers found that the motorist considers official highway signing to be his chief annoyance and recommends considerable improvement here as well as improvement in such motorist services as twenty-four hour gasoline service. Both emergency and normal services are reasonably adequate in interstate highways in densely populated high ADT (average daily traffic) areas, but are occasionally insufficient, especially at night, in rural areas. Recommendations by the researchers include: (1) the use of short take-off and landing type aircraft for police patrol; (2) better use of ground facilities; (3) use of the helicopter for emergency ambulance service; and (4) the use of the "Good

Samaritan" instincts of other motorists as a communication channel. (HRB)

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164. COMMUNITY VALUES AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACTS

(a) Arthur G. Christensen, Alvin N. Jackson, Leonard E. Wheat, Raymond H. Ellis, Richard D. Worall, V. Setty Pandakur, G. R. Brown, Merwin Shurberg, and F. John Devaney. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 277, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 41 pp. $.80 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the problems of relocating people and businesses displaced by expressway development. Each of the five reports discusses a different aspect of the impact of expressway development on individuals and the community. The first examines the role of the relocation staff and the problems of successful relocation, which often depend upon solving personal problems, financial and social, in addition to finding replacement property. The second report is a comparison of manufacturing growth rates in two groups of cities in an attempt to determine whether relatively fast low-cost motor transportation attracts industry. In the third report, the researchers conclude that by analyzing two data sets--activity patterns of the household, and the set of distinction points the household defines as important--they can define residential linkages and quantitatively estimate the community or social consequences of transportation projects. The fourth report suggests that it is possible to measure the environment of quality-accessibility conflict by survey, and that people are more consciously aware of problems of accessibility than those of environmental quality. The last report is a discussion of the measurement of the present and future impact of Interstate 495 on land use, traffic, and the local economy. (HRB)

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165. A STUDY OF RURAL ROADSIDE-INTERVIEW SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

(a) M. D. Harmelink. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as D. H. O. Report No. RR.42, by the Research Branch, Department of Highways, Downsview, Ontario, Canada, February, 1969, 75 pp. Copies of this report and a list of other reports available upon request from the above address. (c) Province of Ontario, Department of Highways, Research Branch. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate four roadside-interview sampling techniques used in rural origin-destination (O-D) studies: (1) unidirectional interviewing; (2) bidirectional interviewing at alternate half-hour intervals in each direction, (3) bidirectional interviewing at alternate hour intervals in each direction; and (4) proportional bidirectional interviewing in which interviewers are assigned to each direction in proportion to the directional traffic volumes.

Method. This report is based on complete origin-destination data collected for a seven-day week in June, July, and September at a rural location in southern Ontario. The same number of interviewers was assumed in the testing of each method. Two series of tests were conducted: the first compared individual daily, factored, sampled O-D trip movements for each interviewing method with actual O-D trip movements for the same day; the other compared the same sampled data with actual O-D trip movements averaged over the five weekdays.

Findings. Unidirectional interviewing, in all cases, produced poorer trip estimates than bidirectional interviewing. During the first series of tests, bidirectional methods formed trip estimates generally as accurate as, but at times significantly better than, those obtained through unidirectional methods. In the second series averaging the five weekdays, bidirectional methods reduced the margin of error only slightly more than unidirectional interviewing. This lessening in advantage for the bidirectional methods is attributed to daily variations in error caused by the variability of trip movements from day to day, which are not taken into account in the averaging process. The researcher recommends the use of proportional bidirectional interviewing in rural O-D studies because of its flexibility, accuracy, and safety characteristics. (SD)

166. EVALUATION OF NUMERICAL SURFACE TECHNIQUES APPLIED TO HIGHWAY LOCATION ANALYSIS

(a) A. K. Turner and R. D. Miles. (b) Completed June, 1969. Five reports have been issued by the Joint Highway Research Project, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind. 47907: (1) A. K. Turner, "Computer-Assisted Procedures to Generate and Evaluate Regional Highway Alternatives," Joint Highway Research Project Report No. 32, December, 1968; (2) A. K. Turner, "The GCARS System Fortran IV Users' Manual and Programmers' Manual, Part A, Part B, Part C," Joint Highway Research Project Nos. 25, 26, 27, September, 1969; (3) A. K. Turner, "The GCARS II System," Joint Highway Research Project No. 28, September, 1969; (4) A. K. Turner and R. D. Miles, "Computer-Aided Regional Highway Location Studies," Joint Highway Research Project No. 12, May, 1969, and (5) A. K. Turner and R. D. Miles, "Terrain Analysis by Computer," Joint Highway Research Project No. 31, November, 1967. (c) Purdue University, Joint Highway Research Project, under sponsorship of Indiana State Highway Commission and U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To define and develop improved procedures to assist the location engineer in rapidly generating and objectively assessing a large number of corridors for proposed transportation systems. The principal aims of the study were to investigate and evaluate numerical surface analysis procedures and to apply them, in conjunction with minimum path analysis procedures, to the analysis of alternative regional highway corridor locations. A Generalized Computer-Aided Route Selection (GCARS) System was developed and tested.

The GCARS System processes suitable measures of each location factor selected by the engineer or design team to produce value surfaces which are converted to utility surfaces. Utility surfaces may be combined and weighted in various proportions to produce multiple factor utility surfaces. Utility networks are proportions to produce multiple factor utility surfaces. Utility networks are constructed on these surfaces and repeated minimum path analysis generates a series of alternatives between any origin and destination. The sensitivity of the alternatives to the various factors and combinations can be determined.

Findings. It is concluded that the GCARS System can assist location engineers in the analysis of a large number of alternatives where earthwork costs, pavement construction cost, right-of-way acquisition cost and service benefits are factors that are used to form utility surfaces. (HLM)

167. PROGRAM BUDGETING

(a) Kenneth E. Cook, Martin C. McGuire, Carl S. Rappaport, Lester P. Lamm, and M. E. Hermanson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Highway Research Record No. 288, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 25 pp. $1.20 per copy. (c) Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To describe program budgeting and its application to transportation systems. This collection of five reports discusses how program budgeting elements have been instituted in the past, and some possible developments that can be expected in the future. In his description of the essential elements of program budgeting, Kenneth Cook shows how it is directed toward planning and management control rather than fiscal control. Martin McGuire elaborates on the use of program budgeting as a technique for resource allocation and as an attempt to interpret intangible and often vague goals into tangible resources. Carl S. Rappaport reviews the history of the planning-programming-budget (PPB) system and outlines some of the difficulties in applying the Department of Defense model of PPB to civilian agencies. In his paper, Lester P. Lamm describes the procedure of applying programming budgeting to a highway activity. Finally, M. E. Hermanson discusses the considerations that directly affect the degree of success that state governments and highway departments can expect from this management technique. He indicates that effective programming budgeting must: (1) relate more directly to organization structure than to previous fiscal budgeting processes; and (2) be assigned to a single or limited number

of units rather than to a variety of dispersed operating sections. (HRB)

168. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS FOR HIGHWAYS

(a) Robley Winfrey. (b) Completed and published under the above title by International Textbook, Scranton, Pa. 18515, 1969, 923 pp. $17.50 per copy. LC 69-16620. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To present theory, procedures, and applied data concerning highway transportation for practicing engineers, economists, and analysts. The author sees the need for such a work as this arising from the compelling position of highways in the general transportation picture as a result of their universal aspects and many facets, the $200 billion accumulation of highway needs, the limits on construction funds, and the widespread concern of practically every citizen for highways.

A more specific purpose of the book is to help create a better understanding and application of economic analysis as a decision-making tool in highway transportation.

Beginning with a general overview of highways in the motor vehicle age, the author goes on to relate highways to engineering economy, the identification and measurement of benefits and costs, methods of economic analysis, and the service life of physical property. He then discusses various aspects of vehicles, traffic, highway management, highway needs, finance and taxation, and construction programming and scheduling. Practical problems are added at the end of chapters and extensive tables of motor vehicle running cost and compound interest are included in the appendix. (AL)

169. GEOMETRIC DESIGN STANDARDS FOR HIGHWAYS OTHER THAN FREEWAYS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Association of State Highway Officials, 341 National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20004, 1969, 15 pp. $.25 per copy. (c) American Association of State Highway Officials, Committee on Planning and Design Policies. (d) None.

Problem. To determine safety standards for geometric design of highways regardless of the system of which they are a part. Geometric highway design deals with the dimensions of highway features such as alignment, grades, widths, sight distance, clearances, and slopes, as distinguished from structural design, which deals with such features as thickness, composition of materials, and load carrying capacity. When economy is necessary in highway construction, it is suggested that it be practiced on some feature other than the principle geometric features because when these features are once molded into the landscape and tied down by right-of-way and surfacing, they are most difficult and expensive to correct. Therefore, in deciding on these principle geometric features, a generous factor of safety should be added, and unquestioned adequacy rather than strict economy should be the criterion. The report includes suggested specifications for such features as median widths, slope gradations, and parking lanes. Both rural and urban highways are considered. (RGS)

170. THE IMPACT OF HIGHWAY INVESTMENT ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) John A. Kuehn. (b) In process. Completion expected soon. Findings to be published as an Agricultural Economics Report by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Services (University of Missouri). (d) None.

Problem. To estimate the relationship of the number and quality of highways in an economically depressed area with the incomes and employment of the region. Research thus far has been limited in scope regarding area size and analytical methods though empirical studies have verified somewhat the postulation that highways encourage economic growth by increasing potential regional supply, factor mobility, and commodity movements.

Method. The Ozarks Economic Development Region was selected as the study area. A schema classifying highways into five basic road types and three composite network types was devised to cope with dissimilar highway qualities. The three basic criteria used for this classification were number of lanes, type of surface, and network integration. An inventory of highways by type was compiled for each Ozark county.

The basic rationale for estimating Ozark highway impacts was comparative static analyses utilizing historical, cross-sectional data. Three time-dated models were used in which 1954, 1959, and 1963 highway types were each related to 1959 incomes and 1960 employment. The primary statistical technique used was Spearman's rank correlation; the secondary technique employed was stepwise regression. Research has been substantially completed concerning highway impacts on incomes, civilian labor force utilization, and manufacturing and tertiary service employment. (RGS)

171. THE IMPACT OF HIGHWAYS ON ENVIRONMENTAL VALUES

(a) Marvin L. Manheim. (b) In process. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, under contract to the Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a practical method for evaluating the effects of different types of highways and various design features upon environmental values in order to determine the least disruptive and most desirable choice from several possible alternative highways. This program is Phase II of a two-part project. The objective of Phase I, completed in 1969, was to develop a study design for means of integrating the highway with the community. In Phase II, the researchers are comparing factors such as the loss or cost of parkland tax base, the effects of a highway on neighborhood stability, and displacement of families or jobs as well as construction costs. The most difficult task facing the researchers will be to assess the diverse needs and values of the different groups who will be impacted by a proposed highway, and to evaluate the balance between those who are negatively affected by a highway versus those who benefit.

Method. The evaluation method will not assume the existence of a measurable set of values because individuals do not know their own preferences in a complete, consistent form, and their values change over a period of time. However, since individuals are able to choose between a small number of alternatives and the act of choosing helps to clarify their values, the evaluation method will be explicitly structural. (HRB)

172. OPTIMIZING FLOW IN AN URBAN FREEWAY CORRIDOR

(a) W. R. McCasland and C. L. Dudek. (b) A three-year project in process. Two special project reports have been issued: C. W. Blumentritt, "Analysis of the Communications Systems Requirements for the Dallas North Central Expressway Control," and "Analysis of the Communications Systems Requirements for Pilot Control Study of Signalized Intersections." (c) Texas A & M University, Texas A & M Research Foundation, Texas Transportation Institute, in cooperation with Texas Highway Department and the City of Dallas, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To devise a method by which freeway control systems may be integrated into the arterial street traffic control system to provide the optimum flow in the freeway corridor. The research project has the following specific objectives: (1) to develop a practical network optimization theory; (2) to develop a method of measuring the degree of change in network flow resulting from systems modifications; (3) to develop data systems for the evaluation and control of traffic flow in a network; and (4) to develop an operational communication and control system that integrates freeway and arterial street control and optimizes flow in a corridor.

Although research on the control of signal networks by a central computer contributes to the work in this area, the network in the corridor has different characteristics from those of downtown systems on which most studies are conducted. This study is designed to test the following hypotheses: (1) traffic operations in a freeway corridor can be improved by coordinating the signals and adjusting the travel patterns through driver communication systems; and (2) optimizing flow through each isolated intersection in a network does not optimize the system that is the freeway corridor.

Method. Research will be conducted in three stages: (1) network theories will be developed through analytic and simulation techniques; (2) pilot studies of small networks within the corridor will be used to evaluate the theories; and (3) larger study

areas will be instrumented for data systems and will be included in the control and communications systems as the findings of the pilot studies are analyzed. (WRM)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

173. EVALUATION OF A BUS TRANSIT SYSTEM IN A SELECTED URBAN AREA

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Peat, Marwick, Livingston & Co., 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, June, 1969, 142 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Peat, Marwick, Livingston & Co., and Coverdale and Colpitts, Consulting Engineers, under contract with U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate and evaluate a bus transit system as a reasonably acceptable and economically competitive solution to current urban travel problems. The project essentially involved an attempt to design a bus transit-oriented and an automobile-oriented transportation system capable of alleviating peak hour overloads on urban highways and the economic evaluation of these two systems. The Baltimore, Maryland, metropolitan area was the test site in which alternative systems were compared.

Findings. The overall conclusion of the study is that bus transit systems may be seriously considered as an alternative to the construction of additional highways in large urban areas. Several findings lead the study team to make this conclusion.

Bus transit can alleviate peak hour overloads on urban freeways. Radial freeways in the densest part of the city can be relieved of peak hour demand to the degree where, in the near future, no additional community resources would be required to provide additional capacity. However, bus transit cannot compete effectively in less dense areas or where traffic desires are widely dispersed; nor is bus transit able to relieve, to a significant degree, the overload on highway facilities that are heavily traveled by vehicles not susceptible to bus transit, such as through, external, or truck traffic.

Non-free or forced flow is typical during peak commuting periods. Under such circumstances, an exclusive right-of-way would be a distinct advantage for bus travel in maintaining its competitive position. Either "busways" or preferential entry to metered or reserved freeway lanes during peak hours is recommended to speed bus transit around congested peak period traffic.

In view of the relatively light bus loads observed on the most densely traveled sections of typical urban freeways, it appears worthwhile to recommend that other special vehicles, such as high person occupancy autos, be allowed to use exclusive "busways" or reserved freeway lanes during peak periods in order to take advantage of the available vehicle capacity.

The existing and committed highway systems in most cities are the basic ingredients for a successful bus transit system. Completion of certain essential links in some cities' freeway systems is recommended in order to provide direct and rapid bus routes. Once the "basic" freeway system has been constructed, bus transit can eliminate the need for additional links or lanes in many areas by being able to accommodate peak hour overloads. Urban freeways should be constructed to satisfy primarily the off peak hour demand. Improved bus service on freeways should be used to satisfy the peak hour demand by capitalizing on the higher person carrying capacity of the bus.

Economic findings of the study indicate that the costs of the bus transit and automobile-oriented systems are nearly equal on a direct quantifiable monetary cost evaluation. The noneconomic findings, however, reveal that the bus transit system seems to have the advantage over the automobile-oriented system. The bus transit system is able to provide more accessibility to more people, promote more heterogeneous social contacts, be less disruptive of community values, and be more aesthetically pleasing. (PML & Co.)

174. A SYSTEMS ANALYSIS OF TRANSIT ROUTES AND SCHEDULES

(a) Thomas B. Deen and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Alan M. Voorhees & Associates, Inc., Westgate Research Park, McLean, Va. 22101, November, 1969, 101 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Alan M. Voorhees

& Associates, Inc., under contract with Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, with partial support from U. S. Department of Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. This study was aimed at testing and demonstrating the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's transit planning computer program package (HUD programs) for use in developing and analyzing immediate proposals for transit routing and scheduling improvements, while at the same time devising improvements in the routing and scheduling of the D. C. Transit bus operation in Washington, D. C.

The study was prompted by the fact that transit routes in many large cities have remained relatively fixed over the years in spite of substantial population shifts and a sharp decline in patronage. There has been a reluctance to change routes partly because of a shortage of transit planning. There is also the fear that altering the traditional routes will disrupt existing travel patterns and cause further losses of business. Ideally, service could be improved without increasing operating costs.

Method. Early stages of the study involved gathering and processing two basic sets of data: (1) an accurate description of current travel patterns by patrons of the D. C. Transit System based on a passenger origin-destination survey conducted in the Washington area in 1966; and (2) the current operating characteristics of the transit system, including route locations, bus speeds, operating costs, and field-counted passenger volumes. This information was then fed into the computer to create a simulated transit system operation.

Findings. Once it was found that it was possible to simulate the actual transit system operation, it followed that the effect of modifications to the actual system could also be simulated accurately. Several alternative systems were tested until an Optimum System, incorporating the best elements of all alternatives and the Basic System, was proposed. Computerized results showed that this Optimum System was superior to the Basic System in many ways. Among other things, it: (1) reduced travel time for 26 percent of "peak riders" while lengthening it for only 9½ percent; (2) reduced the number of "peak trips" requiring transfers by 12 percent, and those involving more than one transfer by 37 percent; and (3) reduced daily operating costs by 1.7 percent. While some details would have to be worked out, such as the preparation of a detailed bus schedule, the researchers recommend that the Optimum System be adopted by the D. C. Transit System. (JDA)

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175. THE RESTON EXPRESS BUS: A CASE HISTORY OF CITIZEN ACTION TO IMPROVE URBAN TRANSPORTATION

(a) Henry Bain. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Publication No. 89-4, by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, 177 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 67 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To present a case history of the origin and first fifteen months' operation of the Reston express bus service.

Reston, Virginia, is a new town about twenty miles northwest of Washington, D. C. While the Reston plan provides for a substantial amount of employment, so that many residents will be able to work within the community, at least eighty percent of the employed persons living in Reston during its first few years worked elsewhere in the metropolitan area. The new town's labor force consisted largely of government employees, professional people, and businessmen who worked in Washington or in Arlington County, Virginia.

During these first years, the only alternative to the automobile for travel to and from Reston was an infrequent bus service into Washington which cost $1.00, consumed about seventy minutes, and had no peak hour service for commuters. The developers and management made several unsuccessful attempts to improve access to Reston, concluding with an experimental express bus service in 1966 which was abandoned after incurring a four hundred dollar deficit in two weeks. However, a number of residents were still interested in commuter bus service, and in 1967 the Reston Community Association decided to work for the establishment of such a service.

The report describes the negotiations among the residents, the developers and the bus company; the steps taken to establish the service on a self-supporting basis; and the gradual expansion of the system. Some important factors in the success of the Reston

service, which was undertaken without any federal grants, were: (1) the use of a charter bus which was not bound to a schedule set by the bus company; (2) extensive promotional efforts which encouraged people to change their commuting habits; and (3) the high level and quality of citizen participation in the bus project.

Findings. The researchers conclude that citizen action can be a valuable ingredient in the improvement of transit service, but success is likely to be severely limited in most cases by the organization and procedures for operating and regulating transit service, by auto-oriented management of highway traffic, by an unsupportive urban environment, and by the limited time, energy, knowledge, and resources of the citizens themselves. (RGS)

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176. HIGH SPEED GROUND TRANSPORTATION

(a) James P. Romauldi and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from Carnegie-Mellon Bookstore, Carnegie-Mellon University, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, 1969, 335 pp. $15.00 per copy. (c) Carnegie-Mellon University, Transportation Research Institute, in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Science and Engineering Foundation and the Pittsburgh Urban Transit Council. (d) None.

Problem. This publication contains the proceedings of the Carnegie-Mellon Conference on High Speed Ground Transportation, a conference held to appraise the present status of high speed ground transportation and to study the primary elements needed to develop improved ground transportation between major population centers.

A serious transportation gap exists in the United States in the speed ranges of 100 to 200 miles per hour for distances of up to about 500 miles. While the railroad once came close to filling this need, it no longer does so. The automobile is considered to be too slow, while the airplane creates a false sense of speed for these relatively short distances when one adds travel time to and from the airports to actual flight time. There is also the problem of already overcrowded airways.

The conference focused on five major areas related to high speed ground transportation: (1) the current status of high speed ground transportation tests and demonstrations; (2) the fundamental technological and economic problems involved; (3) research areas of high potential; (4) problems of high speed ground transportation acceptance and implementation; and (5) prospects for new high speed ground transportation systems or alternatives. (JDA)

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177. TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF THE POOR

(a) Oscar A. Ornati and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 128 pp. Price not indicated. (c) New York University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Project Labor Market, under sponsorship of the City of New York's Human Resources Administration. (d) None.

Problem. The central business districts of many large American cities have declined over the last few decades as the rich and then the middle class have moved to the suburbs, leaving only the poor behind. While at first the poor continued to have accessibility to unskilled employment near the central business district, industry gradually moved away from the city so that now potential job locations tend to be remote for poor job seekers. This study is based on the premise that accessibility to place of employment as perceived by a job-seeker is a determining factor of job search and job-keeping patterns. This is seen as being particularly true for the poor who are apt to be unfamiliar with a city's complicated transportation network. The problem, then, is to identify the specific barriers that exist and to search for solutions.

Method. The researchers approached the problem by an intensive case study analysis of the mass transportation system in New York City and its use by the poor, and of specific journey to work patterns in poverty areas of that city. This analysis was then used as the basis for making specific recommendations for solution to the problem in New York City and for general considerations applicable to other large cities facing the same problem.

Findings. In the study of New York City, it was found that although employment agencies are readily accessible to the poor, it becomes very difficult for the person without an automobile to reach the potential

job sites. Even if routes can be arranged by a combination of subway and bus lines, the cost of the fares becomes prohibitive for the poor, particularly because there are generally no transfers from one means of transportation to the other. Although the New York City transportation system is generally well developed, it is recommended that at least six new express bus routes be established on an experimental basis to serve residents of major poverty areas. It is also recommended that a thorough analysis be made of the fare structure of the entire New York City transit system, and that efforts be made to improve the information and promotion about existing and modified services. The need for this is evident when it is realized that there is not even a complete map of transit service in New York City. Another recommendation for New York City is a thorough examination of the quality of transit service with particular emphasis on frequency and speed.

The study calls for a reorientation in transportation planning, which involves changes in attitude, the availability of more data about travel, and greater participation in transportation planning by the general public, including inner city residents.

Alternative solutions might include some program which would make automobile service available to the poor at a cost below that of the conventional taxi. A "dial-a-bus" service with centralized computerized dispatching and almost complete door-to-door linking of home and job would cost roughly fifty percent more than the per mile cost of operating a private car, but at one-fourth the cost of a taxi. Another plan would provide free fares in public transportation for the poor. Rerouting of transportation networks, such as that suggested for New York City, might be a readily acceptable attempt at solving the problem since it will involve very little expense and can be tried on a temporary basis.

Although the study concedes that no scientific proof can be offered that improvements in transportation for the poor will lead to greater employment, it seems a good place to start in reducing structural inefficiencies in the labor market. (JDA)

● TRANSPORTATION--AIR

178. A COMPARISON OF REGIONAL AIRPORT SITES IN NORTHEAST OHIO

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a report to the Northeastern Ohio Aviation Council, by the Center for Urban Regionalism, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio 44240, 1970, 90 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Kent State University, Center for Urban Regionalism, under sponsorship of Northeastern Ohio Aviation Council. (d) None.

Problem. This report reviews six proposed regional airport sites in Northeast Ohio with respect to driving time, accessibility, high speed ground transportation, noise, cost, and practicality of acquiring the necessary land. The region is expected to generate 18,000,000 passenger trips in 1980 and over 45,000,000 passengers in the year 2000.

Method. The researchers performed the following activities: (1) constructed isochrone (equal time) travel contour maps for each of the proposed sites to evaluate the driving time; (2) analyzed highway capacity to measure accessibility; (3) examined high speed public ground transportation corridors in relation to the proposed sites; (4) plotted noise contours over land-use maps and described noise effects in terms of population needing to be displaced and the number of persons residing within various noise levels; and (5) examined the feasibility of acquiring necessary land.

Findings. The report found three of the six sites feasible--two lake sites and one land site. Upon further evaluation one of the lake sites was eliminated from consideration. The remaining two sites were found to be approximately equal with respect to the factors studied. (JGC)

● COMMUNICATIONS

179. THE ADVERSARIES--POLITICS AND THE PRESS

(a) William A. Rivers and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Beacon Press,

25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, May, 1970, 273 pp. $7.50 per copy. (c) Stanford University, Department of Communication. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how elected and appointed government officials at all levels deal with the press and other communications media.

Method. The book is a compilation of research papers by past and present students of communication along with some previously published writings by professional journalists which are actual case studies probing the relationship between press and government.

Findings. America's leaders have held the idea of a free and independent press as a check upon government in theory, only, while in practice they have wanted no such thing. One chapter deals with "Nixon and the Press" and the Epilogue analyzes Vice President Agnew's recent criticisms of newspapers and broadcasters. While the politician and the political journalist are seen as having a great deal in common--both are generalists who must understand complex issues in an age of specialization--Rivers maintains that the appropriate relationship between government official and reporter is one of adversarity. This he defines as a delicate balance of tact and antagonism, cooperation and conflict. The implications of such a relationship are examined in terms of power, responsibility, and performance. (JDA)

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180. TELECOMMUNICATIONS IN URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) H. S. Dordick, L. G. Chesler, S. I. Firstman, and R. Bretz. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Memorandum RM-6069-RC, by the Rand Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, July, 1969, 170 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The Rand Corporation, under contract with the President's Task Force on Communications Policy. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines ways in which modern communications technology can be used to improve life in the urban ghetto. Since channels of communication in the ghetto are inefficient and generally ineffectual, information about the availability of jobs, welfare and health services, educational and training opportunities, and current affairs in city government is not readily available to ghetto residents. Even when information does get conveyed, it is often of little value because those receiving it do not believe that it is credible. Television, however, seems to be considered fairly credible by minority groups.

Method. A pilot survey was made in Los Angeles and New Orleans to examine channels of communication in detail.

Findings. This study consists of four major sections: Section I is the introduction; Section II considers the transfer of information about social and public services within the ghetto and how radio and television can enhance this flow; Section III discusses the role of television in education; and Section IV describes a suggested pilot project that could use one of several potential systems for achieving the desired communications objectives. The researchers recommend that this pilot project be a low-cost effort involving the installation of a four-channel wired system in South Central Los Angeles that would provide programs on job information, educational opportunities, city-hall news, and cultural events. Objectives of the pilot study should be: (1) to determine the benefits and costs of increased and improved communications to a ghetto community; (2) to test various hypotheses concerning programming, including evaluation of the most appropriate programs, their content and style as well as the preferred times for different programs; (3) to determine how long it will take to alter old viewing habits and create credibility in the media; and (4) to determine the nature of the organizational support in addition to broadcasting that will be necessary to make such a system work. (JDA)

VI. Government

- GENERAL

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181. WITH ALL DELIBERATE SPEED

(a) John H. McCord (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, May, 1970, 205 pp. $7.50 per copy, LC

69-44445. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Law Forum. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the role of legal institutions in securing the civil rights of the black minority.

The researchers point out that all civil rights movements are the same in principle, since the ideas of freedom and aspiration, government and civil rights, and the integrity of society and its legal institutions are not essentially different things in the context of different classes of people. They maintain that the distortion of principles or denial of rights affects all of society, not merely the individual or class deprived. While the founders of our country were able to declare certain broad human aspirations as rights, modern legal theory has been slow to elevate interests or aspirations to the category of rights unless it can be shown that they are enforceable by our legal institutions.

This study, originating from a symposium, focuses on the practical and inherent limits of our legal institutions in fully securing civil rights. The first part of the book is a detailed history of civil rights legislation and of executive and judicial implementation of constitutional and legislative guarantees.

Other sections of the book deal with educational opportunities for blacks, public accommodations, housing, and employment.

In dealing with education, Robert L. Carter states that the 1954 civil rights legislation calling for desegregation of schools has been a major failure. He says that unequal and inferior education for blacks is more widespread today than in 1954 and cites an increase of segregated schools in the North, accompanied by little change in the South. He sees as the primary reason for this failure, the delegation to the local school board of the responsibility for desegregation. The "all deliberate speed" approach did not have the intended effect since hostility and defiance resulted instead of a growing acceptance of the new constitutional requirements. While acknowledging that equal education is difficult to enforce, Carter maintains that the courts must continue to struggle with the problem since a failure to act would tend to harden the growing black-white polarization in the United States.

Alfred W. Blumrosen, in discussing equal employment opportunities, refers to a case in 1966 when the United State Government conducted negotiations with the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company to eliminate racial discrimination in the company. Although various government agencies combined their efforts to bring this about, the strategy had not been repeated as of 1968. Blumrosen believes, however, that this one incident shows that the government has the power, machinery, and experience to end discrimination without relying entirely on the long drawn out administrative and judicial process.

A. A. Lenoir blames this slow, gradual pace for the growing frustration among blacks which has led to more militant demands for change. Although he foresees a more community-oriented approach to the problems of minorities in the future, he says that traditional legal institutions must continue to set the tone for such developments, while the legislature must become more responsive to future developmental needs. He predicts that the role of legal institutions in the civil rights movement will be tied to the position that the government assumes in other areas. "The central issue," he says, "may not be whether the federal government is to play a role in such fields as education, consumer affairs and urban problems, but how much the structure of government itself may undergo a change where domestic affairs are concerned, particularly in the broad area of federal-state relations." (JDA)

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182. POLITICS AND THE GHETTOS

(a) Roland L. Warren and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Atherton Press, Inc., 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011, 1969, 214 pp. Price not indicated. LC 77-90771. (c) National Conference on Social Welfare, with partial support from the Russell Sage Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the broad policy-making processes that have led to the development of today's ghettos and that, regardless of intent, permit their perpetuation. The papers in this book were prepared for the 1968 Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare and represent a wide range of viewpoints on this general topic. Norton E. Long discusses what he feels is the ghetto's special failing--a social and political structure based on lower-class culture and lacking strong middle-class leaders. In his

paper, Roland L. Warren suggests that the ghetto system does not make the individual part of the larger society, but causes him to view it with fear and anger. Robert C. Wood examines how big-city policy is made or left unmade regarding the ghettos. He sees the ghetto as part of the larger metropolitan problem and finds hope in the rise of rudimentary metropolitan political systems. The relation of state governments to city ghettos is analyzed by Charles R. Adrian. Adrian describes a long history of relative neglect by the states and outlines a number of opportunities for active state intervention to begin rectifying the situation. Daniel J. Elazar, in his paper, holds that the current ferment for local control is a return to the sound principles of American federalism based on noncentralization, territorial democracy, and partnership. He explores the implications of federalism for the ghettos. The role of giant bureaucracies, both public and private, in influencing social welfare policy is revealed by Charles I. Schottland. Tom Hayden examines the ghettos in terms of colonialism, oppression, rebellion, and the ultimate revision of the social structure. Whitney M. Young, Jr., indicates some political activities open to those who desire an active part in attacking the ghetto system. These positions are all discussed in critical papers written by Martin Rein, James R. Dumpson, Melvin B. Mogulof, Alan D. Wade, and Robert H. Binstock. (SD)

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183. THE INTERNATIONAL URBAN STUDIES SERIES

(a) Various. (b) A continuing series published by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration, 44 West 55th St., New York, N. Y. 10036. Publications in the series not previously reported in the Digest are: (1) Annmarie Hauck Walsh, The Urban Challenge to Government: An International Comparison of Thirteen Cities, 1969, 294 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-19864. (2) Annmarie Hauck Walsh, Urban Government for the Paris Region, 1968, 217 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 67-16664. (3) David T. Cattell, Leningrad: A Case Study of Soviet Urban Government, 1968, 171 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 68-23360. (4) Eugen Pusic and Annmarie Hauck Walsh, Urban Government for Zagreb, Yugoslavia, 1968, 150 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 67-29437. (c) Institute of Public Administration, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) 14:1-80; 15:1-359; 16:2-304; and 16:2-305.

Problem. To explore the diverse structural patterns and administration approaches used in organizing urban governments and coping with the problems facing urban administration.

Method. The Urban Challenge to Government is a comparative study based on information gathered by the author during a four-year program of international urban studies. The thirteen cities in the study were: (1) Calcutta, (2) Lodz (Poland). (3) Casablanca (Morocco), (4) Davao (Philippines), (5) Karachi, (6) Lagos (Nigeria), (7) Leningrad, (8) Lima, (9) Paris, (10) Stockholm, (11) Toronto, (12) Valencia (Venezuela), and (13) Zagreb (Yugoslavia). The research design called for statistics, descriptive information, and other specific data from each city, together with open-ended evaluative essays and project histories to be supplied by collaborating scholars in each metropolis. This project also entailed interviews with central city and suburban officials and the gathering of relevant documents such as local budgets, plans, annual reports of operating agencies, and important legislation. The research was designed to combine the first-hand understanding of local conditions, provided by local scholars, with a uniformity of approach in order to heighten comparibility.

Policy problems inherent in the metropolitan environment have been of paramount interest in the project and are emphasized in this book. The appendix contains a summary in table form of the problems and patterns encountered in the provision of services such as water supply, education, mass transportation, and public housing in all of the case studies except Leningrad, for which statistics are generally not available. In order to include detailed information of each city, monographs on most of the case studies are being prepared as Praeger Special Studies in the series, The International Urban Studies of the Institute of Public Administration.

Most of the field work for Urban Government for the Paris Region was conducted during 1964-65, but some important events of 1966 are also noted. This book, along with Urban Government for Zagreb, Yugoslavia and most of the other monographs in the series,

is divided into six sections: (1) dimensions of the region; (2) institutions of government; (3) intergovernmental relationships; (4) planning and plan implementation; (5) selected urban services; and (6) comparative trends and problems in urban administration.

The city of Paris, as the unrivaled cultural, economic, and administrative capital of France, has evoked both pride and jealousy from the citizens of the traditionally rural nation, reactions that have had direct impact on the condition and development of governmental services in the capital. Paris and the Département of Seine, which surrounds it, are subject to much greater control and direct administration by the national government than other local governments in France. Until very recently, the tendencies of the national government were toward braking the growth of the capital region and channeling development, both public and private, to other parts of the nation. Therefore, the rate of public investment in housing, transportation, water supply, sewerage, and community facilities remained far behind the expansion and modification of the city's needs. For this reason, the shortages of these public services are greater in Paris than in any other urban region in France.

While Paris suffers from many of the ills that affect nearly all urban centers, the general picture of the region is one of a growing, literate, and employed urban population with modestly high average incomes on the international scale, young in age, and newly suburbanizing, and faced with expanding economic opportunities. The researcher includes a bibliography of selections in French and English.

Zagreb, the subject of another of the case studies, is the second largest urban complex in Yugoslavia and the capital of Croatia, one of the six republics of the Federation of Yugoslavia. It was founded in the eleventh century and grew slowly and steadily until the development of industry and the building of the railroad triggered rapid growth and intense land speculation. The growth rate has continued to be higher than the rest of the nation as the rural migration into the cities continues.

From the end of World War II to 1950, government in Yugoslavia was a tightly controlled hierarchy within which local governments and economic enterprises were essentially administrative arms of central authorities. Since 1950 there has been a movement to maximize administrative decentralization and citizen participation within the limits of administrative efficiency, economic development, and political unity. However, administration remains constrained to a greater or lesser extent by national policies. For example, resolution of national issues, such as directions of economic reform, has underlain recent changes in the planning system and in housing administration. The autonomy of public service organizations, such as school funds and public-service corporations, has fluctuated both with national law and local factors.

Of the problems which Zagreb shares with other urban levels, housing, transportation, and population are the most serious. The researchers describe efforts by the government to achieve and maintain a balance between the autonomy of public enterprise and fulfillment of general public interest and coordinated economic development. The population is expected to double to reach the one million mark by the year 2000. Many critics maintain that a city that large could not be conveniently located within the present geographical center of Zagreb, and furthermore it would be demographically unsound to concentrate, in one city, one-fourth of the projected population of the Republic of Croatia. On these grounds many people favor systematic limitation of immigration to the city, a policy some officials argue has not worked for other cities and creates more problems than it resolves.

The research for Leningrad: A Case Study of Soviet Urban Government was designed and carried out by the writer as an exchange research scholar at the University of Leningrad in 1962 and 1966. Since it is very difficult to gain access to basic information on the operations of local administration in the Soviet Union, such as detailed budget features, the operations of the Party, and its relations with local government, much of the interaction between departments remains obscure; although the researcher was able to fill in some of the gaps by interviews with city administrators and perusal of the press, published resolutions, and minutes.

The researcher first provides a general history of Leningrad from its founding as St. Petersburg to the present. He then describes the political and bureaucratic structure of the Soviet Union and the effects of the general policy of intense centralization of administrative and planning authority and the

variety of long- and short-range plans both for the Soviet Union as a whole and the city of Leningrad. While he discusses a variety of public services, he concentrates on the construction and management of housing, the largest and most extensive operation of the Leningrad city government. Finally, the researcher assesses the problems and prospects for Leningrad's future.

The researcher describes how the insular tendencies of the Soviet Union, the restricted development of consumer goods, and a centralized authoritarian regime have created a system of local government and a set of problems in Leningrad quite unique from the pattern found in the non-Communist world. But he notes that many of these factors have been slowly changing. Furthermore, in Leningrad there has always been a more national division of communal service between the city and the organs of national government than in other Soviet cities, especially since virtually all housing was turned over to city management in 1965. The researcher includes a bibliography of recent Russian books, monographs, and periodicals. (RGS)

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184. THE STATES AND THE URBAN CRISIS

(a) Various. (b) Completed. Two publications have been issued under the above title as parts of the Thirty-sixth American Assembly which met at Harriman, New York, in October, 1969: (1) Alan K. Campbell (ed.), as a set of advanced background readings for the Assembly, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1970, 215 pp. $5.95 per copy, cloth; $2.45, paper. LC 79-104842; (2) Final Report of the Thirty-sixth American Assembly, by Urban America, Inc., (now The National Urban Coalition), 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1970, 15 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Columbia University, The American Assembly, under sponsorship of The Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. To consider the role of states in relation to the metropolis. In the book, The States and the Urban Crisis, originally compiled as background papers for the Thirty-sixth American Assembly meeting, the various authors examine what they feel is the inadequate response of state governments to metropolitan needs. The eight papers included in this volume deal with these topics: (1) problems unsolved, solutions untried: the urban crisis; (2) the state's capacity to respond to urban problems: the state constitution; (3) urban needs and state response: local government reorganization; (4) state taxes, expenditures, and the fiscal plight of the cities; (5) the states and urban planning and development; (6) help or hindrance to state action: the national government; (7) the political containment of the cities; and (8) breakthrough or stalemate: state politics. The authors propose several realistic alternatives to present state policies, such as the transfer of many urban expenses to the states, the alteration of state constitutions to permit stronger metropolitan governments, and fairer tax systems and distribution of revenue. Most of their conclusions were incorporated into the Final Report.

Findings. The Final Report of the Thirty-sixth American Assembly notes that in calling for a full range of state authority and responsibility in urban affairs, three significant limitations on the states must be recognized: (1) the demands arising from military and foreign policy obligations which too frequently receive priority over domestic change in the national agenda; (2) adoption and perpetuation of costly and low-priority federal, state, and local programs which grossly misallocate fiscal resources; and (3) the absence of a national urbanization policy, thereby causing uncertainties in the formulation of state policy. However, they conclude that unless the role of the states is substantially reformed within the next decade, the states as effective political entities will cease to exist.

To prevent this from happening, the American Assembly proposes numerous detailed recommendations, including these: (1) Although most state constitutions need revision, first attention should go to removing specific constitutional obstacles to state action, rather than emphasizing a total rewriting. Constitutional blocks are often used as an excuse for a real unwillingness to act and the processes of complete revision would require too much time to meet urgent needs. The state constitution should provide that all powers not reserved to or preempted by the state be available to local governments, thus giving local governments freedom to act on any problem unless definitive state action is taken. (2) To improve the increasingly degenerating welfare system and make it equitable requires federal assumption of full financial responsibility for

welfare. (3) Equal educational opportunity requires an unequal allocation of financial resources and state assumption, with federal aid, of all financial responsibility for quality public education. (4) In order to provide decent housing, states should enact statewide building codes, exercise their power to control land use directly where necessary, and set standards for other land use to which local governments must comply. (5) States should guarantee at least minimum standards of social service throughout their jurisdictions. (6) States which do not have a graduated income tax should adopt one. If they have a sales tax, they should allow a limited tax credit for it against the state income tax, or a refund payment. (7) Both federal and state categorical aid programs should be consolidated into broad functional grants with general guidelines and program accountability instead of detailed prescriptions. Federal funds should be channeled through the state when the state provides adequate administrative machinery and a substantial portion of the nonfederal share of required funds. Otherwise funds should flow directly to the local governments. (8) Congress should help to minimize interstate tax competition by levying moderate surtaxes on corporate incomes, cigarettes, and alcoholic beverages, rebating the yields to those states which enact at least comparable levies.

In order to bring about these changes, the Assembly holds that a demand for them will have to come through a massive effort toward public education, broadened political participation, a new set of programs, and new political coalitions. More specifically, they state that: (1) News media should report the urban scene in its full dimensions with regular in-depth analysis of background and emerging forces. Radio and television can focus on consumer demands for better urban services and a quality environment. Where they fail to carry out their local public service obligations, communities should challenge their FCC licensing. (2) Election laws should facilitate, not discourage, broad participation. Universal automatic registration should be established as soon as possible. (3) Programs are required to realize the potential advantages of metropolitan living, such as health protection, consumer safeguards, environmental controls, improved social services, promotion of the arts, and encouragement of active participation in policy-making and administrative processes. (4) It is particularly urgent for elected leadership to design combinations of programs that will create a constituency from fragmented and supposedly antagonistic groups. (SD)

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185. OMBUDSMAN PAPERS: AMERICAN EXPERIENCE AND PROPOSALS

(a) Stanley V. Anderson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1969, 407 pp. $3.75 per copy. LC 71-626759. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of Governmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To provide an overview of a wide range of ombudsman and ombudsman-like institutions and proposals. The emphasis of the study rests both on the researcher's text and on the documents he has gathered and selected for presentation in the extended appendices.

Method. The researcher first defines the essential characteristics of the ombudsman institution, and illustrates its possible application and limitations in the international community. He then analyzes the various proposals for ombudsmen on the state, local, and campus level. The appendices include: (1) reports by the American Bar Association and by Congressman Henry Reuss on federal ombudsmen; (2) all the proposals for state ombudsmen made in the year 1967; (3) portions of the annual report of the provincial ombudsman in Alberta, Canada; (4) the annual reports of the California Commission of Judicial Qualifications; (5) reports on the ombudsman offices in Nassau County and Buffalo, New York, and the report of the New York City Bar Association; (6) the report of the ombudsman at Michigan State University; (7) the report of a citizens' assembly on the ombudsman held in June, 1968, by the American Assembly of Columbia University, the Institute for Local Self Government, and the Institute of Governmental Studies; and (8) a comparative chart on civil ombudsman offices, prepared by Kent M. Weeks, which assembles twenty-two categories of information concerning ombudsmen of six nations, three Canadian provinces, and one American state. The researcher has also compiled an extensive list of English language articles and books on the ombudsman.

Findings. The researcher concludes that an ombudsman can provide the human touch that becomes increasingly necessary with the growth of bureaucracy. Recognizing that modern industrial society requires depersonalization, the ombudsmen repair the injuries to and restore the dignity of the individual without undercutting government by rule. Furthermore, the ombudsman can insure that complaints will not only be resolved but will be used to improve the functioning of the government. Although the ombudsman cannot cure urban crises, he can help cultivate a sense of openness and fairness in the way government deals with people. (RGS)

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186. THE POLITICS OF COMMUNITY CONFLICT: THE FLUORIDATION DECISION

(a) Robert L. Crain, Elihu Katz, and Donald B. Rosenthal. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206, 1969, 269 pp. $3.95 per copy. LC 68-31777. (c) National Analysts, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Division of Dental Public Health and Resources. (d) None.

Problem. To examine in detail the complex relationships between local government and the adoption or rejection by the community of fluoridation of the water system. Fluoridation is a process whereby small quantities of fluorine are added to the water supply in order to reduce tooth decay. In almost every community the proposal has had the support of the "establishment"--doctors, public health officials, newspapers, scientists, educators, businessmen, and civic groups. National surveys have shown that a significant majority of the American people favor the introduction of fluoridation. Opposition to the plan has come mainly from what is generally considered the extremist fringe of the political spectrum, who have claimed that fluoridation is a form of government compulsion destroying freedom of choice; a conspiracy on the part of communists, big business, or both to poison the American people; or a health hazard whose side effects could lead to anything from liver ailments to susceptibility to communism. Yet, in most communities the proposal has been defeated.

According to the researchers, one popular explanation of this phenomenon is the theory of alienation. Proponents of this theory hold that man in a mass society has been cut loose from the traditional social, economic, and religious ties by which he has previously ordered his existence and now finds himself a victim of vast social and governmental forces over which he has little if any personal control. From this point of view, fluoridation has been the opportunity for individuals to say "no" to bureaucracy, science, and big government. However, the investigators for this project reject this approach, arguing that the focus should be placed on the local political system rather than on the individual voters. They base their position on the fact that most fluoridation decisions were not made by referendum, the direct expression of voters' opinions; but that two-thirds of the decisions were made by public officials without direct recourse to the voter, and most of these officials rejected fluoridation as well. The researchers feel that different forms of local government and types of political roles have the greatest significance for the kinds of decisions that communities make.

Method. Questionnaires were sent to the local newspaper publisher, the local public health officer, and the municipal clerk in each of 700 cities which had considered the fluoridation issue. This was supplemented by census data and information from the Public Health Service about the cities' responses to fluoridation.

Findings. The acceptance and rejection of fluoridation varied from city to city, even among those having the same demographic characteristics. The researchers found the differences in decisions to be based on the degree to which the cities were vulnerable to the pressures of strident minorities. Thus these differences could be explained largely on political grounds--to what degree authority is centralized, to what extent city officials are oriented toward change, and to what extent political reality requires elected officials to take popular opinion into account from whatever source and however unreasonable--rather than on a theory of alienation.

Regarding the fluoridation issue, participation in the governmental decision processes did not make people less amenable to political extremism as would be expected from an alienation perspective. In fact, the greater

the participation in the decision, the more the people embraced the extremist point of view. Fluoridation survived direct referendums on an average of only one out of six times. In most of the communities where referendums took place, political power was largely in the hands of a highly politicized citizenry. In this type of governmental setting, officials are extremely vulnerable to the public will and, therefore, for the most part did not take a stand on the issue for fear of upsetting some of their constituency. Instead, they allowed it to be thrashed out on the grass roots level. The scare tactics of the opponents of fluoridation were successful in most cases in raising enough doubts among the citizenry to defeat the proposal.

On the other hand, where the central executive was strong, where the executive was backed by one political party and the opposition was channeled through another, where the civic culture did not consider every single issue debatable, and where administrative action could be readily employed, fluoridation was more likely to be accepted. But even in this political situation where the decision was imposed from above, the result depended on the degree of politicalization of the citizenry. The researchers conclude that, in general, the stronger the central authority and the less politicalized the citizenry, the less the decision makers will be vulnerable to public whim and the greater will be the opportunity for introducing innovation. (SD)

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187. THE CANADIAN MUNICIPAL SYSTEM: ESSAYS ON THE IMPROVEMENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) Donald C. Rowat. (b) Completed and published under the above title by McClelland and Stewart, Ltd., 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 242 pp. $3.25 per copy. (c) Not reported. (d) None.

<u>Problem</u>. This book is a compilation of papers, reports, and talks by the author, some of which have been updated where necessary. The material is presented in six sections: (1) Local government and administration; (2) Municipal finance; (3) Provincial-municipal relations; (4) Metropolitan areas; (5) A federal-territory for Ottawa Hull; and (6) Proposals for municipal regions. Appendices include recommendations and critiques of the Byrne Commission (New Brunswick), Michener Commission (Manitoba), and the Smith Proposal (Regional Government for Ontario) of the Ontario Committee on Taxation. The author has also compiled an extensive and comprehensive classified bibliography. (SD)

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188. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT OF URBAN CANADA: SELECTED READINGS

(a) Lionel D. Feldman and Michael D. Goldrick (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Methuen, Ltd., 145 Adelaide St., W., Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 382 pp. $9.25 per copy, cloth; $4.25, paper. (c) Not reported. (d) None.

<u>Problem</u>. This volume consists of recent readings focusing on Canadian urban politics and government. The material is presented in four sections: (1) the people; (2) influence; (3) government; and (4) theories of local government. It includes articles on metropolitan administration, municipal finance, urban political forces, intergovernmental relations, and administrative reform. Each section contains a list of suggested additional readings. (SD)

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189. THE ENGINEER AND THE CITY

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Academy of Engineering, Editorial Office, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 114 pp. $7.00 each for 1-9 copies; $6.00 each for 10-49 copies; $5.00 each for 50 or more copies. LC 71-604302. (c) National Academy of Engineering. (d) None.

<u>Problem</u>. This report presents the proceedings of a symposium conducted by the National Academy of Engineering in which a widely diversified group of experts participated in a forum on the city's problems. The discussions are designed to spur interdisciplinary cooperation in urban affairs. Included in their report are analyses of urban problems on national, state, and local levels; outlines of the roles of industry, labor, and governments in city problems; and detailed case histories of successful engineering efforts in the city to promote positive action in transportation, housing, and water pollution control.

The reordering of national priorities to confront urban problems is discussed from a variety of viewpoints, such as that of labor leader Walter Reuther and that of sociologist Philip Hauser, each calling for the development of effective political and social mechanisms to respond to the city's needs. (NAE)

190. POLITICAL ORDER IN CHANGING SOCIETIES

(a) Samuel P. Huntington. (b) Completed and published under the above title, delivered in part as the Henry L. Stimson Lectures at Yale University, by Yale University Press, 92A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520, 1968, 488 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 68-27756. (c) Harvard University, Center for International Affairs, under sponsorship of The Ford Foundation and Carnegie Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. To probe the conditions under which societies undergoing rapid change may, to some degree, realize the goal of political stability. The author states that the indices of political order or its absence, in terms of violence, coups, insurrections, and other forms of instability, are reasonably clear and even quantifiable. Therefore, it is possible to analyze and debate the means of promoting political order, whatever the opinions concerning the legitimacy or desirability of that goal. Chapters deal with these topics: (1) political order and political decay; (2) political modernization: America vs. Europe; (3) political change in traditional polities; (4) praetorianism and political decay; (5) revolution and political order; (6) reform and political change; and (7) parties and political stability. Among the problems investigated are: the causes of revolutionary upheaval, patterns of military intervention into politics, the conditions under which reform is a substitute for or a stimulus to revolution, the role of corruption, the dilemma of reform vs. liberty in traditional societies, and the role that political parties and democratic, competitive politics play in producing political stability.

Findings. During the 1950's and 1960's, political violence and disorder increased dramatically throughout the world. In emerging countries political order declined, undermining the authority, effectiveness, and legitimacy of government. This decay was characterized by a lack of civic morale and, more importantly, a lack of political institutions capable of supporting public interest. The author holds that the causes of violence and instability in the developing countries are to be found in a lag in the establishment of viable political institutions behind the thrusts for social and economic change. (SD)

● ORGANIZATION

191. PROGRESS AND IMPACT OF THE COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN

(a) Orin F. Nolting. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 92 pp. $3.75 per copy. LC 74-93889. (c) Public Administration Service. (d) None.

Problem. To present an analysis of the appointed urban administrator, with primary attention focused on the city manager. The researcher traces the development of the council-manager plan from its origin around the turn of the century. He discusses the work of Richard S. Childs who developed the council-manager plan in theory before it was ever established in any city. Childs' theory was based on three points: (1) the short ballot, in which only a few important officials are elected and they are held responsible for the integrity and competence of their appointees; (2) the unification of powers in the council; and (3) the concentration of administrative authority in an official appointed by and responsible to the council.

The researcher describes how parts of Childs' theory were adopted by Staunton, Virginia, and Lockport, New York, and how the entire theory was implemented in Sumter, South Carolina, Dayton, Ohio, and other cities. The researcher discusses each of the three points as they apply to modern council-manager plans.

Other subjects included in this report are: (1) the theory and practice of the council-manager plan including such topics as elections, salaries, and division of authority and responsibility; (2) the role of the city manager as a professional administrator; (3) the International City Managers' Association; and (4) the council-manager plan in Europe. The researcher also includes a supplemental bibliography. (RGS)

192. COUNTY GOVERNMENT: CHALLENGE AND CHANGE

(a) Eugene J. Schneider, Michael A. Pane, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the Second Report, by the County and Municipal Government Study Commission, State of New Jersey, 113 W. State St., Trenton, N. J. 08625, April, 1969, 128 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of New Jersey, County and Municipal Government Study Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To outline a program of governmental reorganization in New Jersey that would relieve local governments from the responsibilities they cannot adequately or equitably meet. In urban areas, many of the problems of drainage, air and water pollution, traffic control, mass transit, law enforcement, and health are being met inadequately; and dozens of agencies may duplicate one another's efforts and still not get the job done. In rural areas, vital services are not performed because sparsely populated, sprawling townships do not have the money or the manpower to provide them; and even if they did, they could do so only at an unjustifiably high cost.

This study is the first part of a three-phase project whose main objective is to determine a rational allocation of governmental functions in New Jersey as recommended in a previous report, Creative Localism: A Prospectus (March, 1968). The Commission is currently conducting the other two parts of the project, which deal with interlocal cooperative activities, including every contact of a horizontal relationship among units of local government, and with the 1,200 state and federal programs affecting local government. It is also attempting to develop research designs for examining every function of government in order to ascertain which level of government should perform, administer, or finance each specific aspect of each service.

Findings. The Commission found that the greatest shortcoming in the present New Jersey governmental system is the absence of a unit of government which could: (1) meet those problems that the municipalities are unable to handle alone, and yet which should not be taken over by state and federal intervention; (2) perform area-wide and interlocal functions which must be met by a middle tier government; (3) coordinate state and federal programs affecting local government to make sure that local needs are met with a minimum of delay, waste, and overlap; and (4) act as a rallying point for local interests, giving leaders an opportunity for action on problems of common interest and providing strong representation of area interests in dealing with state and federal governments. The Commission concluded that the county was the best alternative as a basic unit to achieve these purposes, because counties have strong political, administrative, and functional roots in New Jersey, and they have sufficient territory and population size. However, the county government must be centralized under the control of elected officials who have the legal power, fiscal resources, structural flexibility, and administrative staff to meet complex local problems. Also, it can be effective only in partnership with municipal and state governments and only if it gains the support of its citizens.

Therefore, the Commission concludes that: (1) Counties should be given a substantial measure of self-determination so that county and municipal officials can shape government to fit local conditions. They should have general powers to reorganize themselves, initiate area-wide services, provide for a policy-making role for the county board, and provide for professional central administration. (2) The state should assume all fiscal responsibility for functions such as public education and administration of justice and welfare, which are of state-wide scope and impact. (SD)

193. GOVERNMENT BY SPECIAL DISTRICTS

(a) William H. Cape, Leon B. Graves, and Burton M. Michaels. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 37 in the Governmental Research Series, by the Governmental Research Center, Blake Hall, The University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans. 66044, 1969, 240 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The University of Kansas, Governmental Research Center. (d) None.

Problem. To review the history of and need for special district governments in Kansas and to appraise their usefulness. Special district governments are single-purpose, functional units which provide local services in a given geographical area, sometimes overlapping several political entities.

They are created under enabling state legislation when the local government units--counties, townships, and cities--are unable or unwilling to provide requested services. An evaluation of the merits of special districts should weigh their potential impact on the future of the existing traditional local governments. An excessive proliferation of local political units does not help to strengthen responsible local government.

Kansas has 18 types of special districts. This volume outlines the history of these districts in relation to the needs they were established to meet. It consists of eight chapters dealing with the following topics: (1) a plethora of governments; (2) special districts and the demand for educational services: 1861-1969; (3) the problem of too little water: 1893-1969--irrigation, rural water, and groundwater management districts; (4) the problem of too much water: 1905-1969--drainage, conservancy, and watershed districts; (5) the problem of rural decline: 1925-1969--soil conservation, rural fire, cemetery, library, and community building districts; (6) the problem of urban growth: 1927-1969--sewer, water supply and distribution, urban fire, park, industrial, and improvement districts; (7) the demand for health services: 1947-1969; and (8) an appraisal of government by special districts in Kansas.

Findings. In all probability, the governmental services and facilities provided by many of the special districts could be furnished more effectively and efficiently by the traditional units of local government, because of the nature of specific needs of local communities. But, the services by special districts could be improved if (1) the district governments would better coordinate their activities through functional or outright consolidation, or (2) certain special district governments were dissolved and their functions assumed by other general function units of government. For either of these approaches to be effective, a strong intergovernmental communications network would have to be established to assist in daily activities and serve as a framework within which evolving patterns of government will emerge. (SD)

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194. THE QUEST FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION

(a) Joan B. Aron. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of California Press, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, Calif. 94720, August, 1969, 225 pp. $7.00 per copy. LC 69-16738. (c) New York University, Graduate School of Public Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This book describes the formation of the New York Metropolitan Regional Council, and analyzes its past performance and potential effectiveness.

The New York metropolitan area, including parts of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, is made up of more than 1,400 distinct governmental units which have often resulted in overlapping, unequal distribution of resources and services, and lack of overall planning. In 1956, public officials from that area met in New York to form the New York Metropolitan Regional Council, an organization based on the principles of voluntary cooperation, respect for local autonomy, nonpartisanship, and the inclusion in its membership of top elected officials of the various local governments.

Method. The researcher spent most of two years working in the Office of the City Administrator of New York City gathering data for this study.

Findings. Although formed in the spirit of cooperation, the New York Metropolitan Regional Council has been beset with many difficulties. It is a voluntary organization, and as such has certain limitations. In an area composed of diverse elements, it has been sometimes impossible to identify common problems or arrive at a reasonable consensus of opinion. This has led to the prolonged study or avoidance of potentially controversial issues. Another drawback has been a serious lack of funds and staff necessary to carry out work of the Council. Without this support, standing committees have been unable to put forth little more than good intentions. Recommendations for action made by other governments carry little weight since no action can be compelled. The researcher concludes that in the past the New York Metropolitan Regional Council has been worthwhile in that it has been a useful meeting ground for the exchange of information and ideas. Since councils of governments in other metropolitan areas are now beginning to develop into organizations with considerable influence over regional decisions, she believes that this might warrant the revival of the New York Metropolitan Regional Council now that it has become a legal and independent body for the first time. The question is whether it can move

from the position of relative inactivity to one of effective regional governmental planning. (JDA)

- MANAGEMENT

195. THE DEMOCRATIC POLICEMAN

(a) George E. Berkley. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, 1969, 232 pp. $7.50 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To reconcile the conflicts inherent in the institutions of the "police" and "democracy." This conflict is based on the fact that democracy rests on consensus, but the policeman's job begins when consensus breaks down. Furthermore, the authority of weapons and of the law which supports the policeman is inconsistent with the principle of the equality of everyone. Yet the researcher believes that a properly constituted and oriented police force can invigorate rather than detract from American democracy.

Method. The researcher visited and examined police organizations in Germany, Sweden, Great Britain, and France and talked with American psychologists and sociologists and some of the "new breed" policemen here. He compared the methods, the weapons or lack of them, the training, the public image, the administration, and the attitudes of European and American police toward themselves and the public.

Findings. The researcher concludes that the dismaying features of the American police mirror the dismaying features of the society which created them. Examples of these features are the tendency to use violent and repressive tactics unthinkable in most European democracies, the pervasiveness of corruption, favoritism, and casual disrespect for the law, and a frequent disregard for and even repudiation of civil liberties safeguarded by the Bill of Rights.

However, the United States is a vast, heterogeneous country which fosters conciliation as well as violence, integrity as well as corruption, and an affirmation of human worth coupled with a frequent disregard for human worth. It is possible to create a police force that will reflect some of the better features of our society.

Efforts toward creating a better police force should be centered in the field of education, especially since better education may provide the basis for further improvements. This education should be assumed by the junior colleges, which are springing up in nearly every community and can provide the necessary facilities for a fairly broad education in a civilian atmosphere. The writer suggests that the two years of college be financed by loans which would be gradually forgiven the longer a man stayed on the force, and furthermore that incentives of rank and pay be given for increased education. Aids to law enforcement and civil liberties the researcher believes are within the potential of technology and should be developed are private, even portable, burglar alarms; devices which will determine whether a suspect is armed without touching him, halt speeding autos without firing a shot, and subdue violent or escaping suspects without causing injury.

The researcher emphasizes the necessity of opening up the police to more civilian influence and interaction by hiring civilian secretaries, drivers, and technicians, using civilian educators, incorporating police stations in multipurpose buildings, and adopting civilian-type uniforms as well. He also believes that police unions will contribute to the civilian character and professionalism of the police and should be encouraged to affiliate with the AFL-CIO. As the unions become more firmly established and institutionalized, as they become spokesmen for the police and participate in public dialogues on police problems, and as they engage in such activities as wage negotiations and grievance handling, the researcher believes the men will move away from the political fringes of society, and right-wing organizations, which have little use for trade unionism, will move away from the police.

Another step to increase the efficiency of the police and to aid the processes of democratization is to make increased use of women in all phases of police work and to use carefully chosen and trained civilian auxiliaries to accompany policemen where a two-man patrol might seem warranted, scout out situations where they may have easy entrée, or serve as liaison agents and contacts with a variety of groups.

Finally, we must abolish "sin laws" and legalize such unpleasant but basic social phenomena as homosexuality between consenting adults, prostitution, and gambling.

Such laws consume time and energy to be enforced; it is difficult to find complaining victims; and they are the source of a large percentage of the corruption that exists in the police departments. Through these and other measures described in this book the researcher believes that we can create the democratic policeman, equipped, oriented, and assisted so that he can cease being a necessary evil in democratic society and become a positive force for good. (RGS)

196. FIRE FIGHTERS FIGHT FIRES--NOT PEOPLE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a report by a special committee on the role of the fire fighter in times of civil disturbance, by the International Association of Fire Fighters, 905 16th St., N. W., Suite 404, Washington, D. C. 20006, January, 1969, 32 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) International Association of Fire Fighters, Committee on Harassment of Fire Fighters During Civil Disorder, Riot or Other Local Disturbance and Protection of Fire Fighters. (d) None.

Problem. To outline the scope of the hazards faced by firemen during times of civil disturbance and recommend guidelines for coping with these dangers. Crowds have often turned on fire fighters during civil disorders. Many instances of stoning and shooting at firemen and their equipment have occurred even in normal periods in major inner city areas. This problem has been intensified, in the opinion of this Committee, by the reluctance of many elected officials to enforce laws, appropriate funds needed for protective gear, and provide adequate police protection for fire fighters during civil disorders.

Findings. In addition to outlining operating procedures for fire services during times of civil disorder, the Committee makes the following recommendations to local communities and the federal government for the support of fire services: (1) all new apparatus should be designed to give maximum protection to fire fighters from gunfire and thrown missiles; (2) the American Insurance Association should be urged to make provision of adequate protective devices for fire fighters a factor in its national rating system; (3) more radio frequencies should be assigned to fire departments; (4) any attempt to arm fire fighters should be vigorously resisted; (5) the man in charge at the scene of a fire in an area of civil disorder should have the authority to withdraw firemen who are being harassed; (6) present hand-pulled alarm boxes should be replaced by a more modern system; and (7) Congress should conduct hearings on this problem with a view toward enacting legislation to assure such protection. (SD)

197. LABORATORY SIMULATION OF A POLICE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM UNDER STRESS

(a) Thomas E. Drabek. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Monograph No. D 2. Available from University Publications Sales, 2500 Kenny Rd., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210, 148 pp. $4.50 per copy. (c) Ohio State University, College of Administrative Science, Department of Sociology, Disaster Research Center, under sponsorship of United States Air Force, Office of Scientific Research, Behavioral Science Division. (d) None.

Problem. This study focused on organizational stress since it was hypothesized by the researcher that many crucial variables and patterns which remain submerged under stable conditions will come to the surface when organizations are under stress. The research had three specific objectives: (1) to develop a general conceptual framework for analyzing organizational stress; (2) to study the use of realistic simulation as a methodological technique for analyzing complex organizational structures; and (3) to test selected aspects of the theoretical framework by subjecting the simulate to a stress situation.

Method. After extensive study of the police communications system in Columbus, Ohio, the researcher was able to create a very realistic police radio room in a campus laboratory. Police officers who normally work together as teams of radio dispatchers were brought to the room for a series of simulated situations, the last of which was a major plane crash disaster in the city. Persons had been specially trained as simulators to call in information about the disaster as well as about routine police matters. Although the police officers knew that this was a simulation, they did not know exactly why they were participating in it and had been instructed to act just as they would if it were "the real thing."

Findings. Among the methodological conclusions were these: (1) it was demonstrated that realistic simulations can be accomplished in the laboratory; (2) using subjects from existing organizations to interact in their defined positions is an effective research method which reduces laboratory time; (3) when these techniques are used, researchers must be aware of certain ethical responsibilities since relationships between subjects can be altered by laboratory manipulation; and (4) simulation is an art and must be preceeded by extensive field work.

Several theoretical conclusions were drawn from the study: (1) while a general framework for study of organizational stress was developed, it needs refining to approach a systematic theory of organizational stress; (2) the hypothesis was supported that organizational stress produces change in the organizational performance structure; and (3) as organizational stress increases, the rate of task performance increases, as does the rate of decision making, the rate of limiting activities to those of highest priority, and the rate of interorganizational communication. (JDA)

- PLANNING

198. URBAN DYNAMICS

(a) Jay W. Forrester. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The MIT Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1969, 285 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 69-19246. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Urban Systems Laboratory, with partial support from Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the process of urban growth, the causes of stagnation and decay, and possible ways to revive slum areas. The researcher suggests that policies for reviving urban areas have failed because complex systems defy solutions derived by human reason and intuition. Complex systems, such as cities, are nonlinear and involve multiple positive and negative feedback processes manifesting themselves in growth and regulatory action. According to the researcher, these systems can best be examined by a simulation process that can detail all the interactions among parts of the systems.

Method. In undertaking this monumental task, Forrester has constructed two computer simulation models of an urban area based on the principles and methods of "industrial dynamics," which have been developed at Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Alfred P. Sloan School of Management. These models, which comprise a theory of urban structure and internal relationships, are built around certain factors, chosen from numerous alternatives, that are believed pertinent to questions of urban growth, aging, and survival. The growth model generates the life cycle of an urban area, starting with a nearly empty land area and leading to a state of full land occupancy, stagnation, and decay over a period of 250 years. The equilibrium model begins with these depressed conditions and examines how various changes in policy would alter the situation over the next 50 years. The variables include different levels of employment, housing, and industry.

Findings. From the output of the model, Forrester concludes that the present tax policies and the legal structure in the cities are largely responsible for urban decay, by forcing private developers and industry outside of the city proper. Intuitive selection of massive programs from outside sources to eradicate the resulting blight have been shown by the model to be ineffective at best and a waste of time and actively detrimental at worst. The model also indicates that there is little possibility of increasing the availability of both work opportunities and housing simultaneously. Since work opportunities provide the economic ability to purchase better housing, Forrester concludes that city policy should be directed toward demolishing slum housing and replacing it with industry to create new jobs. He suggests that underemployed training programs and low-cost housing programs, although seemingly promising, may actually hasten urban degeneration by diverting attention and resources from the real source of the problem. However, Forrester also points out that political leaders may have difficulties effectuating policies which, although leading to urban revival, will give the appearance of favoring upper-income groups and industry at the expense of the unemployed. If the city has already reached the point where the underemployed are numerous and politically powerful, he states that this approach may not be open for political consideration. (SD)

199. URBAN CHANGE DETECTION SYSTEMS IN URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING

(a) Kenneth J. Dueker and Frank E. Horton. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Working Paper Series No. 5, by the Institute of Urban and Regional Research, The University of Iowa, 102 Church St., Iowa City, Iowa 52240, 1970, 17 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) The University of Iowa, Institute of Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the requirements for keeping abreast of land-use and socioeconomic data, and to relate these requirements to urban information systems efforts that are underway or being planned in many urban areas. Urban change detection necessitates relating data from current, agency operations files to small analysis areas for planning and management applications. Recognizing the need for using geocoding as a central element, this paper specifies the structure of an operating urban change detection system, as well as the systems context within which the urban change detection system must perform. The needs of the continuing urban transportation processes are used for illustration. Also discussed in the paper are the implications of geocoding systems for spatial analysis.

Findings. Techniques for urban change detection are in their infancy. Preparation of Geographic Base Files for conducting the 1970 Census of Housing and Population, if placed in a proper systems perspective, will contribute greatly to capability of detecting urban change and will facilitate urban spatial analysis. (KJD and FEH)

200. THE SYSTEMS APPROACH IN URBAN PLANNING

(a) Darwin G. Stuart. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as report No. 253, by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, January, 1970, 63 pp. Price not indicated. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. Through a review and analysis of specific examples, this report outlines a framework or strategy for utilizing the systems approach in urban planning, identifies the steps or phases of analysis that are fundamental to the approach, and develops guidelines that stress the operational problems involved. It shows how the planning process can be improved through the use of systems analysis in such programs as model cities, long-range capital improvement programming, community renewal programming, land-use transportation planning, and comprehensive city planning. An approach for analyzing urban systems through housing market simulation models, establishing neighborhood recreation priorities, and programming health facilities and services is described. The final sections focus on the needs and possibilities for improving the operations of specific governmental agencies by applying the systems approach, and on providing specific guidelines for using the systems approach in the planning process. (MM)

201. ARDA: AN EXPERIMENT IN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(a) James N. McCrorie. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Canadian Council on Rural Development, Parliament Building, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 116 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Canadian Council on Rural Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the nature and function of Canada's Agricultural and Rural Development Act and related legislation at the federal and provincial levels. The report is an attempt to determine the effectiveness of these programs in coping with rural poverty in Canada.

Findings. The original Act, passed in 1961, was designed to deal primarily with low-income problems arising out of technological change in the agricultural industry as part of a larger agricultural and development program, including provisions for price stabilization, credit, and crop insurance. The programs were aimed at giving the agricultural sector of the economy a fair and reasonable share of the national income. The Act provided for agreements between the federal and provincial governments or agencies concerning alternative land use, the development of income and employment opportunities in rural areas, as well as soil and water conservation, with financing and technical assistance being provided by the federal government.

Amendments passed in 1965 called for similar agreements for special development programs and required local participation in carrying out a comprehensive rural development program. In general, the legislation was based on five assumptions: (1) the market place alone is unable to solve the problems of the rural poor; (2) the problems are both social and economic; (3) the answer to the problems lies in devising ways and means of providing for adjustment and adaptation to the larger changing industrial society; (4) social and economic planning will provide a rational and functional means of realizing these needs; and (5) this type of planning can be achieved through a constitutional partnership among governments to satisfy the conditions necessary to bring about these adjustments and adaptations.

While acknowledging that ARDA has made a constructive and promising beginning in coming to grips with rural poverty in Canada, the researcher says several important changes will have to be made or the plans will ultimately fail in their objective. He questions the idea of regional development emboided in the legislation, claiming that a policy which calls for the more effective integration of undeveloped regions with the larger, urban society necessarily implies domination by the latter over the former. In other words, it tends to perpetuate a traditional relationship between the urban and rural sectors which should be changed to emphasize indigenous regional development and encourage interregional balance of growth.

Among his other suggestions is a plea for experimentation in the involvement of the rural poor in the planning of development programs. He says that many of these people are unaccustomed to planning for their own families, so can be expected to know little about planning on a larger scale. For this reason, it will be necessary to spend time and money to design methods and opportunities that will encourage these people to experience a new outlook on life. Attitudes which have resulted in a sense of helplessness and despondency must be replaced by habits that lend themselves to the formalities of planning with optimism. (JDA)

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202. . THE MODEL CITIES PROGRAM--A HISTORY AND ANALYSIS OF THE PLANNING PROCESS IN THREE CITIES

(a) Marshall Kaplan, Sheldon P. Gans, Howard M. Kahn, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Single copies available upon request from the Community Development Information Center, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1626 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20410, 1969, 93 pp. No charge. (c) Marshall Kaplan, Gans, and Kahn (San Francisco), under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) For related research, see 15:1-327.

Problem. This study describes the experiences of three communities--Atlanta, Georgia; Dayton, Ohio; and Seattle, Washington--which have participated in the Model Cities program planning process and have prepared their comprehensive five-year programs. The Model Cities program was designed by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to encourage participating cities to develop a concerted attack on social and economic problems as well as physical decay in selected neighborhoods. It requires the coordinated efforts of all relevant agencies and emphasizes meaningful citizen participation. These three cities were selected for this study because their experiences reflect many of the significant factors influencing the content, direction, product, and impact of the Model Cities planning process in all 75 first-round cities. In each of the cities, the researchers examined the model neighborhood, its characteristics and problems, the establishment of a local City Demonstration Agency (CDA), and the agency's efforts in devising a one-year comprehensive plan to deal with the neighborhood's problems. The book discusses, among other things, the problems encountered by the CDA in the planning process, formulating priorities, liaison with local institutions, meeting HUD requirements, dealing with neighborhood residents, and preparing the plans.

Findings. The researchers state that the Model Cities Program should be judged on what it has achieved in relation to the time it has been in existence. On this basis, they conclude that, given the seriousness of the problems facing the nation's cities, the planning period must be rated a modest success in these three cities. Each city has begun to improve coordinated planning among all levels of government, to involve residents in the program, and to secure the needed assistance of the private sector.

Several drawbacks to the program were cited by the report: (1) Although HUD's objectives of coordination, resident involvement, and innovation are laudible, their inherent ambiguity often made them seem inconsistent to the CDA's, when brought to bear on actual situations. (2) A city's movement toward one objective seemed at times to limit success in achieving other objectives. The pursuit of citizen participation caused lags in the development of coordinated planning in all three cities. (3) HUD's first-year planning calendar did not anticipate that these functions would consume as much time as they did. When each CDA finally initiated substantive planning efforts, the tasks, more often than not, were carried out in a frenetic atmosphere. (4) Federal agencies could not guarantee, in most instances, future availability of categorical program funds, thus making difficult the task of matching programs to resources. Other problems are also detailed in this report. (SD)

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203. CITY POLITICS AND PLANNING

(a) Francine F. Rabinovitz. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Atherton Press, 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10011, June, 1969, 192 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 69-19454. (c) Rutgers, the State University, Urban Study Center. (d) None.

Problem. To study the role of the urban planner in the process of solving city problems. An effort is made to determine what factors determine the political effectiveness of the urban planner in community decision-making.

Method. The experience of city planners in six New Jersey communities, varying in size, problems, and socioeconomic characteristics, were analyzed by the investigator. She also utilized the reanalysis of an attitude survey of U. S. planning directors, and examined previous studies.

Findings. The analysis produced three major conclusions: (1) Although urban planners claim to be nonpolitical policy and technical advisers, the city planner is in reality "an actor in the urban political arena." The goals of plans and the ways in which they are reached are determined to a large extent by politics. (2) Several conditions influence the likelihood that effective planning will take place. Effectiveness is related to the role of the planner which is dependent upon the form of the organization in which the planner works. This, in turn, is somewhat dependent upon the type of political system in operation. (3) The planner can learn to be an effective political actor in different kinds of political systems. The success of planning depends partly on the ability of existing networks of influence to adapt and change to support the planning programs. A plan can act as a mechanism for political integration. The planner's effectiveness is evident if he initiates a plan that meets with no opposition and is adopted, if he prevents a policy he opposes from being enacted, and if he initiates a controversial policy that is nevertheless enacted. (JDA)

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204. PLANNING AND POLITICS IN THE METROPOLIS

(a) David C. Ranney. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the series, Metropolitan America: Its Government and Politics, Alan K. Campbell (ed.), by Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co., 1300 Alum Creek Dr., Columbus, Ohio 43216, February, 1969, 179 pp. $2.25 per copy. LC 69-14520. (c) University of Wisconsin, Department of Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a better understanding of the planning function, with special emphasis on how public planning policy is developed by governments in metropolitan areas. The study deals with these specific questions: (1) What is the planner's role in local government? (2) What factors influence the planner as he makes decisions? (3) How are these decisions transformed into planning policy through the local governments?

For purposes of analysis, the researcher separates the planner's service oriented decisions from the process of bargaining and compromise, which he labels the politics of planning. The planner is influenced by a strong tradition of attention to the use of physical space and by a tendency to utilize utopian solutions to urban problems with an aversion to politics. Although the governmental context is important in the service aspect of planning policy formulation, agency structure varies from community to community and no single form works best

in all circumstances. State and local governments interact to determine the basic legal framework under which the planner acts, but federal programs in urban areas provide a major part of the money needed for implementation of plans. The researcher sees the tendency toward more comprehensive planning of federal programs at the local level as encouraging planning on an area-wide basis and profoundly influencing local planning policy. He points out that planning is undergoing some changes since planners of today face a complex environment where the policies of one municipality affect other municipalities and where land-use planning can affect the whole socioeconomic status of large regions of the country. (JDA)

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205. THE CHANGING REGION: POLICIES IN PERSPECTIVE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments. Available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, 1969, 49 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report traces the actual regional development of the Washington, D. C. metropolitan area during the 1960's in light of the planning policies formulated in the 1964 Resolution on Development Policies for the Year 2000 for the National Capital Region. It shows the evolution of regional development policies in Metropolitan Washington and analyzes the plans of local governments and agencies during this period.

Findings. The actual development of the region has not, in general, met the expectations and objectives proposed in the 1964 statement. Specifically, the report found that: (1) Since 1960, open-space preservation has had little actual effect on the form of regional growth. During this period, conscious preservation of natural resources has received little attention and the total stock of open space today is only one-tenth of that called for by the year 2000. However, considerable amounts of open space have been added. (2) Little progress has been made in providing housing choices for all racial and economic groups, and this problem is increasing. (3) Renewal and redevelopment have had only limited impact on improving residential environment, but they have been effective in improving the quality of commercial and employment areas. (4) Construction of critically needed transportation facilities has been slow or has not been undertaken at all. The report concludes that three major challenges must be met if current trends are to be modified: (1) new ways to implement development objectives must be found; (2) plans must be prepared that are more realistic; and (3) better techniques must be developed to measure the impact of growth and policy decisions. (SD)

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206. GUIDE TO THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Department of Community Affairs, State of Connecticut, P. O. Box 786, 1179 Main St., Hartford, Conn. 06101, 1969, approx. 130 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Connecticut, Department of Community Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To provide information concerning the concept of Connecticut's Community Development Action Plan (CDAP) as adopted by the Connecticut Legislature, and to serve as a manual on the mechanics of carrying out the process. The CDAP, closely related to the Planning-Programming-Budgeting-Systems (PPBS) concept, is an innovative program combining goal-setting, long-range planning, and short-range actions, designed to give a systematic approach to solutions of urban-suburban-rural problems. It brings social and human resource considerations to bear on the physical environment in light of economic and administrative concerns.

The process requires a municipality to examine needs and problems in 12 functional areas: education, housing, health, recreation, social services, economic development, public utilities and services, public protection, transportation and circulation, culture, interpersonal communication, and general municipal government. Goals are established and objectives identified for each function. Goals are defined as the long-range ends toward which the municipality is aiming within each function. Objectives are the necessary steps to be undertaken for each five-year period of the Plan in order

to achieve the goals. For each function, the present status, needs, problems, and resources are evaluated. Interrelationships among functions are sought so that a need in one may be met by a resource in another. From this information, priorities are formulated for a five-year period as a basis for scheduling specific activities. This schedule is the CDAP itself and includes an outline of priorities, a timetable for activities, estimated expenditures, identification of probable financial resources, and an analysis of funding in relation to an overall municipal capital improvement program. This guide should be useful as a possible prototype to be followed by other governmental units. (SD)

207. METROPOLITAN PLANNING IMPLEMENTATION

(a) Frank S. So. (b) Completed. To be published by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what techniques, other than review of applications for federal assistance (see Digest report 16:1-195), have been used by metropolitan planning agencies in order to implement their policies and plans.

Findings. Tentative findings indicate that very few planning agencies have strong legal powers granted to them for implementation. However, some planning agencies have developed informal strategies and methods of implementation, all of which seem to be variations of education, coordination, persuasion, and other similar indirect techniques. Very few, if any, agencies have developed a comprehensive program of implementation. This report proposes a multi-step process, to be used on an experimental basis, which should help metropolitan planning become more cognizant, rational, and systematic in its implementation efforts. (MM)

208. NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT--CONVERGENCE OF CONCEPT AND REALITY

(a) Shirley F. Weiss, Edward J. Kaiser, Raymond J. Burby, Thomas G. Donnelly, and Joseph T. Howell. (b) In process. Recent publications include: (1) Shirley F. Weiss, Edward J. Kaiser, and Raymond J. Burby, "Toward a Linked Decision Model of the New Town Development Process," reprinted from Research Previews, Vol. 16, No. 1, April, 1969, 9 pp. No charge. (2) Shirley F. Weiss, "New Town Development in the United States: Public Policy and Private Entrepreneurship," reprinted from SAIPA Journal of Public Administration, Vol. 4, No. 3, June, 1969, 13 pp. No charge. (3) Joseph T. Howell, New Towns from the Point of View of the Ghetto Resident: Part I--Developing a Method of Inquiry, a Research Memorandum, by the Center of Urban and Regional Studies, Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, August, 1969, 43 pp. $1.50 per copy. All are available from New Towns Research Series, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Evergreen House, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27515. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute for Research in Social Science, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This project focuses on new town development as a healthful alternative to other forms of planned or unplanned urban growth, assuming that the opportunities for the reduction of environmental and psychological health hazards are greater in new towns. Ways of encouraging beneficial new town developments will be explored by investigating qualitative and quantitative relationships among landowners, community builders, investors, households, and governmental institutions. Development stages from project inception to full operation will be considered within the framework of research at the Center for Urban and Regional Studies, aimed at constructing a series of linked models of the decisions of market-oriented developers, mobility-oriented consumers, and policy-oriented urban planners. Using a comprehensive planning approach, answers to the following questions will be sought: (1) What are the alternatives for distribution within metropolitan regions of the projected United States urban population growth? (2) What part can new towns play in accommodating this growth? (3) What feasible mixes of residential and nonresidential patterns are implied in the new town alternatives? (4) What can be the possible

specific objectives of new town developers? (5) What public policy objectives can be translated into market forces? (6) How can consumers at all income levels make their housing needs and preferences known and responded to by community developers? (7) What environmental, fiscal, and social policies can be incorporated into a "guidance system," which will stimulate the initiation of suitable kinds of new towns in appropriate locations and assure the continuance of new town projects in accordance with basic objectives in the interest of residents, employers, and the community at large? (SFW)

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209. KENTUCKY FAMILY MOBILITY AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

(a) Joseph F. Maloney. (b) In process. (c) University of Louisville, Urban Studies Center, under contract with Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To develop preoperational plans for the first in a system of proposed new communities to bring poverty-stricken families, voluntarily, into both productive employment and a socially supportive environment. The pilot community is being planned, in a location in the outer fringes of the Louisville urban region, for 20,000 families or a population of 80,000. Included would be 10,000 nonemployed and underemployed families, half from inner-city neighborhoods and half from rural residents already predisposed to migration. It is expected that another 5,000 families would be naturally drawn toward the managerial and administrative positions that will be available there; and the final 5,000 would be made up of those already productively employed in the region but who would be drawn by the convenience and attractiveness of the designed community.

Development of this prototype community would be phased over a five-year period, to begin in 1971 if the preoperational planning shows the system to be feasible. Migrating families will be given comprehensive training both before they relocate and afterwards, to increase the probability of their successful transition into the new environment. (JFM)

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210. STATE PLANNING IN THE 60'S: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Alan Eastman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 111, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, January, 1970, 8 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Iowa, Graduate Program in Urban and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography presents a major part of the current literature dealing with the concept and function of state planning. It lists books, articles, papers, and government documents alphabetically by author. The bibliography is concerned specifically with state planning and does not include references which would come under such categories as state economic policy and development, or regional development. (SD)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

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211. FEDERAL REVENUE SHARING: A NEW APPRAISAL

(a) C. Lowell Harriss. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Government Finance Brief No. 16, by Tax Foundation, Inc., 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020, November, 1969, 27 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Tax Foundation, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This pamphlet provides background on proposals that the federal government share its tax revenues with the states and localities in new ways. It updates a similar report, issued by the Tax Foundation in 1967, and takes in account developments since that time, including new proposals introduced in 1969 by the Nixon Administration and by the U. S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

Findings. Two major characteristics are embodied in all proposals: (1) A portion of federal personal income tax receipts would be turned over to the states. (2) The money would go in the form of general purpose or essentially unconditional grants rather than being earmarked for

a particular function and spent under federal direction as with present grants. Arguments for the proposal are based on the themes that: federal revenue will grow faster than the needs for direct spending; in contrast, the needs for funds at the state level will increase more than potential for revenue; obstacles block state-local tax increases; the federal tax system is superior to those of the states; states have unequal power in raising revenues; and the present system of federal categorical grants can be reduced and decision making decentralized. However, the researcher concludes that before such a proposal is adopted it would be wise to study further all possible implications and alternatives, and determine more specifically how revenue sharing would be implemented. (SD)

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212. STATE AND LOCAL FINANCES: SIGNIFICANT FEATURES, 1967 TO 1970

(a) Frank Tippett, John Callahan, and Seymour Sacks. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20575, November, 1969, 320 pp. No charge for single copies. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) 16:2-246.

Problem. To present current information on state-local expenditures, taxation, debt, and revenue administration for facilitating analysis of state-local fiscal systems. This reference document is an updating of a previous volume under the same title, covering the years 1966-1969 (see Digest report 16:2-246). It includes 78 tables of statistics, and appendices containing "model" legislation for implementing the commission's previous tax and fiscal policy recommendations. Several new tables have been added to this edition, including three on fiscal disparities between central cities and suburbs in the 37 largest metropolitan areas. (SD)

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213. BUDGETING PUBLIC SERVICE

(a) Donald Gerwin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Wisconsin Press, Box 1379, Madison, Wisc. 53701, May, 1969, 170 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 69-17326. (c) University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, School of Business Administration, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc.; Carnegie-Mellon University, The Graduate School of Industrial Administration; Case Institute of Technology, The Division of Organizational Sciences; and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, School of Business Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the decision-making process by which public funds should be allocated and how public budgeting decisions are actually made. This is accomplished by utilizing newly-developed techniques in administrative theory, an approach that the author believes will result in a better understanding of public resource allocation. This understanding should in turn provide valuable insights into the ways and means of budgetary decision making by: (1) aiding in determining the value of practices currently used to distribute funds; (2) promoting the development of effective budgeting procedures; (3) leading to the ability to predict future patterns of resource allocation in a more reliable manner than can be done by the projection of trends; and (4) determining the effects of hypothetical changes in the value of a certain variable when the ways in which this variable influences the distribution of resources are known.

In order to deal effectively with the complex nature of operating budget decisions, which typically have been viewed as arising from an intricate web of economic, political, and institutional variables, the author has developed a strategy which focuses first on two aspects of the decision process in particular: the types of information gathered when the budget is being prepared, and the rules used in making choices.

The second part of the strategy involves the development of a computer simulation model which follows directly from the first part. Once the decision rules used in budget preparation are discovered, they can be recorded in the form of flow diagrams; that is, in the sequence in which they are applied. The information in the flow diagrams can then be translated into a suitable computer programming language and punched onto cards. The result will be a formal model capable of predicting allocation decisions.

Such an unconventional approach as described has been selected for the following reasons:

(1) it allows a relatively precise formulation of ideas; (2) it provides an opportunity to test these ideas empirically; and (3) a formal simulation model has innumerable benefits for the public administrator.

An important characteristic of this study is that it deals exclusively with a single public organization: the Pittsburgh school system, which is used as the model for studying the decision process. The author argues that studying the decision process in one organization serves as an excellent basis for the development of a more general theory which can be tested at a later time.

Findings. From his study of budgetary decision making, the author has developed the following seven propositions: (1) initially, revenue forecasts will be underestimated to help insure that budgetary payments can be made when actual revenues are determined; (2) new appropriations for personnel and materials will be affected by the interaction of revenue expectations and the ability of a subunit to exert influence; (3) salary increases will tend to be made for all employees at the same time and will arise out of efforts to mitigate the discontent of that occupation considered most critical for the functioning of the organization; (4) there will be a tendency to avoid as long as possible the introduction of new debit service into the operating budget; (5) when a deficit is projected the administrator will attempt to avoid the renegotiation of existing agreements by examining revenue forecasts and treating capital outlay appropriations as slack; (6) when a surplus is projected the administrator will attempt to exchange budgetary commitments for (implied) promises of conflict reduction on the part of those groups which have the greatest potential for controlling tension; and (7) the state government will have both obvious and subtle effects on the budgetary process, depending upon the types of restrictions it imposes. (AL)

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214. A STABILIZING FISCAL AND MONETARY POLICY FOR 1970

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a statement by the Program Committee of the CED Research and Policy Committee, by the Committee for Economic Development, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, December, 1969, 23 pp. $.25 per copy. LC 70-111280. (c) Committee for Economic Development, Research and Policy Committee, Program Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To determine an appropriate set of fiscal and monetary policies for 1970. The Committee feels that the central focus of policy strategy must be on the containment of inflation. Measured by the GNP deflator, prices rose at an annual rate of 5.5 percent in the third quarter of 1969, compared with five percent in the first two quarters, four percent in 1968, 3.2 percent in 1967, and 1.3 percent in 1961-64. The origins of this situation can be traced directly to the sudden and excessive expansion in aggregate demand that accompanied the military buildup in Vietnam, and the failure to adopt prompt and adequate fiscal measures to counteract this expansion. However, there are now some signs that the present tighter stance of fiscal policy is dampening aggregate demand.

Findings. To contain inflation, fiscal and monetary policies should aim at a level of demand that does not strain productive capacity and is conducive to non-inflationary economic growth at relatively high levels of employment. This would require that federal expenditure programs and tax rates be designed to yield a substantial budget surplus under conditions of high employment. The target size of the high employment surplus through 1971 should be between $6 and $9 billion on a national income and product basis. To achieve this surplus the Committee recommends that current efforts by Congress and the Administration to improve the decision-making process governing military spending be intensified. Also recommended is a slowing down of the space program, cuts in agricultural subsidies, deferment of lesser-priority construction projects, including highways, while at the same time increasing expenditures on urban problems. The Committee considers it essential to continue the surtax at a five percent rate throughout 1970 with the possibility of extending it further.

Regarding long-range economic policies, the Committee makes these recommendations: (1) Congress should design a more workable means of reviewing the impact of the federal budget on the economy and ensure that this review has an effect on policy decisions. (2) Any tax reduction accompanying a phasing down of the Vietnam War should be restricted to ending tax increases to finance it; and

defense spending should be reduced, with the funds rechanneled to alleviate problems of race, poverty, and the cities. (3) Special efforts should be made to ensure that tax reform measures do not entail significant net revenue losses in the immediate years ahead. (SD)

215. STATE AID TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) L. Richard Gabler, Jacob M. Jaffe, Will S. Myers, Jr., and Frank Tippett. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Commission Report, by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20575, April, 1969, 105 pp. No charge for single copies. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) For related research, see 16:3-191.

Problem. To determine the role of the state in helping local governments overcome their fiscal crisis. The Commission identifies three major themes that are visible in this situation: (1) There is a mismatch among governmental levels in the financial responsibility for provision of public services; and this is caused by too great a reliance on local property tax for resources and by federal policy requiring state and local governments to foot half of the public welfare costs. (2) With the major exception of public education, state aid distribution formulas generally fail to recognize variations in local fiscal capacity to support public services. (3) In few, if any, states does state aid really constitute a "system." This report presents recommendations dealing with the traditional functions of state aid and also with possible alternatives for reallocating financial and administrative responsibilities among all levels of government.

Findings. The Commission has found that: (1) There have been increasing pressures on local resources brought on by all aspects of the urban crisis, yet state aid has barely kept pace with local expenditures; this is particularly true in aid to education, where there are still substantial variations among localities in per-pupil expenditures and poor districts receive little if any special assistance. (2) The welfare problem is national in scope and origin, yet financed heavily by states and localities with only limited administrative control; aid distribution in almost all cases fails to recognize variations among local districts in ability to finance health and hospital services. (3) There is an imbalance favoring rural areas in the distribution of state highway funds, which should also be used to help support mass transportation facilities. (4) Some industrial states have finally recognized their responsibility for urban development programs.

Included among the recommendations of the Commission are the following: (1) States should assume all financial responsibility for education, while policy-making authority should be retained at the local level. (2) The federal government should assume all financial responsibility for public welfare, leaving program administration to state and local governments. (3) Both federal and state highway programs should be revamped to provide for development of mass transportation facilities and create a better urban-rural mix for allocation of resources. (4) Greater provisions should be made for equalizing state aid for public health and hospital programs. (5) States should systematize their state-local aid programs in order to coordinate functional and comprehensive planning objectives, as well as review their programs' impact. (6) Both performance and financial standards for state, categorical grant-in-aid programs should be established. (7) Specific criteria should be formulated for assessing the political and economic viability of local governments; and these should include measures of fiscal capacity to raise revenues, of economic mixture such as proportion of residential and industrial tax base components, and of minimum population and geographic size sufficient to provide an adequate level of service at reasonable cost. (SD)

216. BREAKING THE TYRANNY OF THE LOCAL PROPERTY TAX

(a) Earl F. Colborn, Jr., and others. (b) Completed and published under the title, Breaking the Tyranny of the Local Property Tax: A Proposal to Relate Tax Policy to Urban Development in the Twin Cities Area, by Citizens League, 84 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402, March, 1969, 32 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Citizens League, Fiscal Disparities Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To propose some solutions to the problem of fiscal fragmentation--distribution of the area's tax base disproportionately among localities of the area--in the Minneapolis, Minnesota, region. The greatest consequence of fiscal fragmentation is the varying differences in property tax resources, which produces differing property tax burdens among localities in order to achieve equivalent services. Secondly, this fragmentation is detrimental to intergovernmental cooperation because it encourages local governments to attempt to improve their local tax bases at the expense of their neighbors. This report suggests a way to change the incentives of local government to encourage cooperation and at the same time distribute tax resources more equitably.

Findings. The report recommends that a statewide gross earnings tax be imposed on electric utilities to replace the property tax. It also asks that state aid to school districts be increased; and, instead of having the state actually issue bonds and make loans to school districts, the report suggests that the state should guarantee the bonds, with the local school districts issuing them. (SD)

● POLICE POWER

217. THE NEW ZONING: LEGAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND ECONOMIC CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES

(a) Norman Marcus and Marilyn W. Groves (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Praeger Special Studies in U. S. Economic and Social Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, May, 1970, 263 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 72-114438. (c) The New School for Social Research, Center for New York City Affairs, in cooperation with the City of New York, Department of City Planning, under sponsorship of the Fund for the City of New York. (d) None.

Problem. This book consists of papers and proceedings from a conference on zoning held in May, 1969, whose purposes were to exchange information on recent zoning innovations, share in an evaluation of them, and discuss the implications of zoning techniques now used or contemplated. Zoning has become an acceptable tool of government in America only in the last 60 years. It was initially perceived as a negative force, imposing prohibitions and controls on building activities, and was therefore employed sparingly in its early stages. However, in recent years zoning has assumed a wider, more positive significance. New zoning techniques have fostered revitalization of decaying areas and have encouraged private builders to provide features that improve the quality of new buildings and the environment, as well as ease the burden on public facilities. These techniques have offered incentives to builders to include amenities not only for their tenants but also for the public. Cities have even made deals in which they permitted variances from established zoning laws in exchange for extra features beneficial to the community. The emphasis of this conference focused on the positive uses of innovative zoning concepts and techniques, and their influences on the growth and character of large cities, particularly New York City.

The book is divided into three parts, which discuss the legal, administrative, and economic and planning aspects of zoning, respectively. Chapters in Part I deal with these topics: (1) the basic system of land-use control: legislative preregulation vs. administrative discretion; (2) the basic philosophy of zoning: incentive or restraint; (3) innovative land regulation and comprehensive planning; (4) a comment on the fine line between "regulation" and "taking"; and (5) special districts: departure from the concept of uniform controls. Part II covers current zoning administration and discusses divided responsibilities and conflicting jurisdictions. Part III presents case studies in creative urban zoning. In this section, chapters discuss how New York's zoning was changed to induce the construction of legitimate theaters; the economic aspects of San Francisco's downtown development, zoning-ordinance bonus system; and mandatory design review and control over building bulk in the Detroit Public Center and its surrounding area. (SD)

218. EXCLUSIONARY ZONING

(a) Mary E. Brooks. (b) Completed and published under the above title

by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637, February, 1970, 42 pp. $6.00 per copy. (c) The American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO). (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the use of zoning to exclude low-income and minority groups from residential areas, in light of the premise that low-income and minority families should not be denied access to residential districts in suburban communities or other outlying areas. Much attention is centering on suburban areas and their role in solving metropolitan problems that require a response at the metropolitan level. The role of suburbs in regulating the movement of central city minority and low-income families into these jurisdictions is particularly important. There is no question that millions of Americans have benefited from suburban growth through better housing and neighborhood environments. But the fact is that too many poor and members of racial minority groups have shared but slightly in the fruits of suburbanization.

In viewing the issue of exclusionary zoning, the report focuses on three major areas: challenging large-lot zoning as exclusionary; refocusing the challenges against exclusionary zoning in the courts; and attacking exclusionary zoning through state legislation. The first section is concerned primarily with clarifying previous attempts to discourage large-lot zoning and the limitations this approach displays in challenging exclusionary zoning. The second section deals directly with court challenges against exclusionary zoning by identifying the objectives of the court cases, the major arguments which have been brought forth, and several characteristic elements of the major court cases that have developed to date. Three test cases that challenge exclusionary zoning are discussed in detail: Renjel vs. City of Lansing, Michigan; Southern Alameda Spanish Speaking Organization vs. City of Union City, California; and Willie May Dailey vs. City of Lawton, Oklahoma. The court cases are evaluated on the basis of their impact in the total challenge against exclusionary zoning. The final section of the report deals with some assertive steps taken by state legislatures to help curb exclusionary zoning. These measures are discussed in three sections: those that alter the purposes of zoning; those that shift the responsibility for land-use controls to different levels of government; and those that attempt to reduce the incentive for exclusionary zoning.

Findings. The report concludes that the court cases challenging exclusionary zoning are important because they bring to light the constitutional rights that are in question. However, their importance is limited, and the present cases seem to indicate little possibility for a broad-based attack against exclusionary zoning through the courts. The problem of housing for low- and moderate-income families has reached such phenomenal proportions that the more asserting stance at the state level through revisions in enabling legislation seems to be a more far-reaching alternative. The report points out repeatedly that prohibiting zoning practices which result in exclusion eliminates only one of many devices used to restrict the housing rights of low-income and minority families. If the suburbs are to be opened up, more than just zoning must be challenged. (MM)

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219. TOWARD A MORE EFFECTIVE LAND-USE GUIDANCE SYSTEM: A SUMMARY AND ANALYSIS OF FIVE MAJOR REPORTS

(a) David G. Heeter. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, October, 1969, 120 pp. $6.00 per copy. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. This publication analyzes recent reports of major importance, which recommend reform of the land-use regulatory system: Urban and Rural America: Policies for Future Growth, by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (1968; see Digest report 15:2-202); Building the American City, by the National Commission on Urban Problems (1968; see Digest report 16:2-202); A Model Land Development Code (Tentative Draft No. 1), by the American Law Institute (1968; see Digest report 16:1-224); and New Directions in Connecticut Planning Legislation, by the American Society of Planning Officials (1967). A Canadian report, Report of the Task Force on Housing and Urban Development, by the Federal Task Force on Housing and Urban Development (1969) urges even more drastic reform of that nation's system. These reports were analyzed in terms of the findings and recommendations for improving land-use regulations.

Findings. A summary and analysis of the five reports revealed that the system which they recommend is so dramatically different that it would be a misnomer to call it a regulatory system. It is a land-use guidance system composed of a variety of techniques--regulations, public acquisition of land and compensatory payments--which are to be applied in concert to guide the use of land. In additon, they would substantially reorganize the structure for administering land-use guidance techniques. The major recommendations included in the ASPO report deal with: increasing local governmental competency and responsiveness; restructuring local organization; appealing local decisions; clarifying local governmental interests vis-a-vis other governments; promoting and protecting extra-local interests; relating planning to land-use guidance techniques in developing, developed, and redeveloping areas; and assuring a wider choice of housing. (MM)

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220. REGULATORY DEVICES

(a) Virginia Curtis (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 68 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To make a critical examination of land-use regulation devices from the perspective that the current need is not for new regulatory tools but for a better understanding and use of present ones. This publication consists of papers presented at the regulatory devices short course held at the 1969 ASPO National Planning Conference. The papers are arranged in four sections. The first contains two papers that introduce the concept and scope of zoning. One describes the legal basis for and restraints on zoning; the other discusses strategy, techniques and limitations of zoning. Administration of zoning and subdivision regulations are covered in the second part. This section strongly indicates the need for enlightened professional personnel to enforce land-use regulations. In the third section, on development regulation, the researchers show how the various codes and special ordinances that also regulate planning can often overlap and conflict with zoning and subdivision regulations. The fourth section deals with issues and innovations. In it, the researchers discuss the new town concept and a large-scale program of public land acquisition as the most significant techniques to be employed in land-use regulations, and suggest four areas of greatest possibility for both innovation and conflict: (1) low-cost housing in the suburbs; (2) determining which level of government is going to be making decisions on land use; (3) the role of the private developer; and (4) the extent to which public agencies are going to turn away from regulation to acquisition as a means of controlling private development. (SD)

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221. LEGAL ASPECTS OF FIRE PREVENTION AND CONTROL IN TEXAS

(a) Minor B. Crager. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Public Affairs, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Tex. 78712, 1969, 114 pp. $2.75 per copy. (c) The University of Texas at Austin, Institute of Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To study the system of state-local relationships in meeting the responsibilities of fire prevention and control in Texas. In Texas, the day-to-day tasks of coping with the threats and hazards of fire are performed by municipal and county governments. But the State also participates through the enactment of appropriate laws and the assignment of certain administrative duties to the State Board of Insurance. Chapters of the book deal with the role of the State, fire prevention and control both within and outside municipalities, and current problems in prevention and control.

Previous Research. This problem was first studied on a comprehensive basis by The University of Texas School of Law in a volume entitled Survey of Texas Laws on Fire Prevention and Control, published in 1953 by the Institute of Public Affairs.

Findings. The greatest defects in the legal basis of Texas fire prevention and control exist at the state level. The State thus far has exerted little control over activities outside municipal boundaries which potentially could affect fire safety. For example, Texas imposes no restrictions on building activity taking place outside municipal boundaries, where it is not affected by city building codes. And there are no meaningful safety regulations on mobile fire hazards on state highways, such as butane gas and gasoline trucks. To correct these

inadequacies, the researcher recommends that minimum state regulations and standards be established concerning building construction, fire escapes, mobile traffic hazards, fire extinguishers, and fireworks. (SD)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

222. REGIONAL COUNCILS OF GOVERNMENTS AND THE CENTRAL CITY

(a) Charles W. Harris. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Research Brief, by Metropolitan Fund, Inc., 211 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich. 48226, March, 1970, 45 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) Coppin State College, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the functional activities of regional councils of governments (COG's)--the program areas in which they have conducted research, drawn plans, and are involved in implementation. Designed primarily to deal with problems that spill over jurisdictional lines, COG's exist in approximately 140 urban areas throughout the United States, and additional councils are now being formed. Generally, they are comprised of locally elected officials of traditional government units, or their representatives. Since the central city is the focal point of the councils' activities, COG's are analyzed in this report from that perspective. This project was designed particularly to determine the extent to which COG's have considered social problems, whether they feel that effective regional approaches can be found for dealing with them, and to what extent they would actively participate in achieving their solution.

Method. Two questionnaires were circulated. The first was sent to the staff directors of each of the 103 COG's listed by the National Service to Regional Councils as of Fall, 1968. The second was sent to the central city mayors of 73 cities with populations of more than 100,000, which came under the jurisdiction of COG's. For purposes of comparison, the questions sent to the mayors were essentially the same as those sent to the COG staff directors. The first questionnaire provided a 75.4 percent usable return; the second, an 88.6 percent usable return.

Findings. Specific findings of this national survey are provided in separate chapters covering: COG structure, organization, and functional programs; COG's and the urban problems cycle; the nature of COG involvement in housing and law enforcement; special consideration by COG's to central city problems; budget, staff time, and committees devoted to social problems; future expectations regarding COG's and social problems; citizen participation in COG programs; and the voluntary nature of COG's.

The researcher concludes that generally COG's have not related very well to the central city and its problems; but, he states, many would argue that they were not designed for this purpose. A summary of total COG program involvement shows that water, sewage disposal, and physical land-use planning were at the top of the list, followed closely by housing, transportation, and recreation. The structure and organization of most COG's would tend to keep them from getting into highly controversial social problems, since they are basically extensions of the existing political framework. Only a small minority of the COG's indicated that their representation-voting system was based strictly on population lines, and half of these served the smallest population regions. Most COG's use a one governmental unit-one vote system, meaning that the central city with usually the largest population jurisdiction in the region has the least representation. Regardless, many central city mayors felt that COG's would contribute to the solution of the central city's problems. Finally, citizen awareness and involvement in COG activities are rather low, due, at least partially, to lack of visibility to the public and not enough effort to enroll public support. (SD)

223. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS, A SOCIAL INVENTION IN THE MAKING

(a) Harvey S. Perloff. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, December, 1969, 270 pp. $8.50 per copy. LC 70-94826. (c) Resources For the Future, Inc., with support from the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book describes the historical, economic, and social conditions that brought the Alliance for Progress into being, analyzes the years of its existence,

and considers its prospects for the future as far as the end of this century. The researcher examines the Alliance from three general points of view: (1) as a mechanism for transferring resources; (2) its impact on the economies of Latin American countries and the lives of the people there; and (3) as an ideological and political instrument.

The Alliance for Progress was formed in 1961 under the general framework of the Organization of American States. Basically, it sought to raise the economic growth rates in the nineteen Latin American member countries while improving agriculture, health, education, manufacturing, exports, internal savings, tax and fiscal reforms. It called for broad social change in the traditional societies of Latin America with money and technical assistance supplied by the United States.

Although the researcher concludes that so far the accomplishments of the Alliance have been few, he feels that it has tremendous potential in spite of its weaknesses. He calls for a revision of the Charter of the Alliance, emphasizing the need for a multilateral approach to the problems of Latin America. Specifically, he recommends that there be: (1) greater emphasis on education and other aspects of social development, especially agrarian reform; (2) encouragement of regional development programs that involve several countries or whole regions; and (3) formation of a council to coordinate the efforts of the principal agencies engaged in international assistance. These would include the Organization of American States, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the U. S. Agency for International Development, and the Inter-American Development Bank. This new approach to the use of international assistance would add a sense of overall coherence to the Alliance for Progress. (JDA)

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224. REGIONAL GOVERNING BODIES: METHODS OF SELECTION

(a) Louis H. Masotti, John R. Krause, Jr., and Sheldon R. Gawiser. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Metropolitan Fund, Inc., 211 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich. 48226, December, 1969, 61 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) Case Western Reserve University, under sponsorship of Metropolitan Fund, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To determine whether a ward district system of elections to local and regional governing bodies, coupled with election of candidates on a partisan basis, will enhance participative democracy, thereby giving minority groups greater confidence in city council and school board policy and programs. This study specifically deals with the Detroit, Michigan, area, where elections were conducted on an at-large basis for the Detroit Common Council and the Detroit Board of Education. These two cases are examined in detail in this report.

Findings. The researchers were unable to arrive at any clear-cut conclusions. They found that no representative device could completely satisfy all competing claims. Even though the districting approach would most likely be beneficial for the ghetto dweller, it would probably be employed at the expense of property owners. Methods of representation must be based on an evaluation of the merits of the cases presented by the different parties in each situation. (SD)

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225. SPARKS AT THE GRASS ROOTS

(a) Victor C. Hobday. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916, November, 1969, 266 pp. $8.50 per copy. (c) University of Tennessee, Bureau of Public Administration.

Problem. When the Tennessee Valley Authority was founded in 1933 it was assumed that power production would be secondary to navigation, flood control, rehabilitation and conservation of agricultural lands, and regional planning for proper use and development of the area's natural resources. Gradually, however, power became the major function of TVA and preference was given to states, counties, cities, and nonprofit corporations in the sale of electricity. Distribution of power is channeled to consumers through partnerships with local agencies and formalized through power contracts. Thus, federal power is brought to bear directly upon units of local governments--and the relationship is not always harmonious. This book is a study of those intergovernmental relations.

Method. Questionnaires were sent to officials of the 59 Tennessee municipalities that distribute TVA electricity and personal

interviews were conducted with 32 power board members and other local government officials. In addition, power contracts were examined and files studied of the Tennessee Municipal League and the Tennessee Valley Public Power Association.

Findings. The researcher concludes that although TVA contracts appear to preserve local autonomy, in reality they represent extensive control by TVA of the distributors' policies and operations. He maintains that the contractual relationships between TVA and its municipal distributors fail to meet the partnership test since the local governmental unit really has no freedom to disagree. The limitations and guidelines laid down in the comprehensive contracts leave little room for exercise of discretion on the part of local power systems. TVA's aim has been power at the lowest possible rates, so several distributors were forced to make rate reductions. While praising the success of TVA in providing low-cost electric power, there is apparently a widespread feeling among municipal officials that they should be full partners in the enterprise. The researcher says the likelihood of this coming about is doubtful since TVA seems to believe that any concessions to local governments will place in jeopardy the primary objective of lowest possible rates. (JDA)

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226. 1970 CUMULATIVE ACIR STATE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report M-48, by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20575, August, 1969, 500 pp. No charge for single copies. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This volume consists of 83 legislative proposals, in the form of draft bills, for strengthening state and local government. The proposals were drawn up by the staff of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from 151 ACIR recommendations for state action contained in previous ACIR reports. Among the draft bills in this report are 46 calling for state action to modernize and strengthen local units of government, including cities, counties, and school districts; 18 proposals dealing with tax, fiscal matters, and state aid to local government; six proposing improvements in the executive branch of state government; and five measures dealing with strengthening state legislatures. Copies of this report have been sent to governors, state legislative leaders, key local government officials, and many interested private groups to be used as a reference aid. (SD)

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227. 1970 REGIONAL COUNCIL DIRECTORY AND PROFILES

(a) Richard C. Hartman and others. (b) Completed and published by National Service to Regional Councils, 1700 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, in two companion volumes: (1) 1970 Regional Council Directory, February, 1970, 56 pp. $5.00 per copy; and (2) Regional Council Profiles, February, 1970, 123 pp. $7.50 per copy. (c) National Service to Regional Councils. (d) None.

Problem. These publications have been issued to provide the most comprehensive and current information available on regional councils. The 1970 Regional Council Directory contains 576 regional council listings, an 18 percent increase over 1969. Of these listings, 48 percent are regional planning commissions, 28 percent are councils of governments, 15 percent are economic development districts, five percent are combination councils of governments-economic development districts, and four percent are miscellaneous types. Entries include name, address, telephone number, name of director, and year of establishment.

The companion volume, Regional Council Profiles, presents specific information regarding key aspects of the councils, including area population, area encompassed, legal basis, number of members, SMSA, breakdown of representation, voting system, size of staff, and other regional agencies in the same area. This second volume was compiled from questionnaires completed by more than 250 regional councils. Both volumes are arranged alphabetically by state. (SD)

Brief Mention

• NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

228. START PROGRAM AND CENSUS READER SERVICE

The START (Summary Tape Assistance, Research, and Training) Program is a special service for census data users to enable them to obtain and use census information in an efficient and extensive manner for their own specific needs. This service has been recently initiated by a new private firm, The Data Use and Access Laboratories, Inc. (DUALabs), whose purpose is to aid decision makers in taking full advantage of the vast information available in public data collections. Basically, subscribers to the START Program receive consultation from experts on the development of their particular 1970 data-use workplan and access to the complete range of summary tape and other data products of the census at the lowest possible cost. It also includes computer programs for demographic data use, a geographic code interpretation service, documentation of data files, guides to data use, concept dictionaries, and information about the data uses of other subscribers. It should be beneficial to organizations investing staff time in the use of census products.

DUALabs is also offering a reader service to organizations wishing to develop a planning library for work with the 1970 census. It includes a subscription to DUALabs periodical Data Access News; a 1970 Census User Guide; documentation for all Census Bureau and DUALab summary tapes issued during the year; data documentation update bulletins, notifying file users of errors or problems in tape files detected by actual users; geographic codes reference bulletins, identifying all problems of geography uncovered by START subscribers; and a START Program feedback catalog providing all aspects and problems of census data use by START subscribers.

Subscriptions to the START Program, including the Census Reader Service, are approximately $5,000 for one year, $20,000 for five years. Separate subscriptions are available for the Census Reader Service at $200.00 per year, and Data Access News at $25.00 per year. For further information, write Data Use and Access Laboratories, Inc., Suite 916, Jefferson Plaza, 1499 Jefferson-Davis Highway, Arlington, Va. 22202. (SD)

• RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

229. CENSUS BUREAU PROGRAMS AND PUBLICATIONS: AREA AND SUBJECT GUIDE

This publication, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce, provides a comprehensive review of the statistical programs of the Census Bureau and of the reports issued by the Bureau in the 1960's. The geographic areas covered and principal subjects are shown for most of the publications. The Guide is organized into 15 chapters, including an introduction, dealing with: definitions and descriptions of geographic areas, agriculture, construction, distribution and services, foreign trade, geographic reports and maps, governments, housing, manufacturing and mineral industries, population, transportation, general economic statistical abstract and supplements, and studies of foreign countries. Appendices list guides and catalogs to recent Census Bureau statistics and selected reports on procedures, methodology, and evaluation studies. A geographic index is also included. This Guide was prepared as a companion volume to a guide on data files and special tabulations, described below (see item no. 230).

The 146-page Census Bureau Programs and Publications: Area and Subject Guide is available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at $1.50 per copy. (SD)

230. GUIDE TO CENSUS BUREAU DATA FILES AND SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Guide to Census Bureau Data Files and Special Tabulations is designed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census to meet the growing demands of data users for information concerning the accessibility of Census Bureau data not contained in the printed reports. Intended as a companion to the volume described in the above abstract (see item no. 229), this publication provides information about data files and selected special

tabulations originating during the period 1958-1968, as well as about how these materials can be obtained. As with all Census Bureau data, specific information about persons, individual households, farms, and business establishments will not be disclosed to insure confidentiality. This 162-page publication covers most of the same categories as the volume described above.

Guide to Census Bureau Data Files and Special Tabulations may be obtained from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at $1.25 per copy. (SD)

231. PER CAPITA AND REPORTING UNIT INCOME DATA SERVICE

The Computer Systems Division of Larry Smith & Company, Inc., has made available per capita income data, compiled from 1966 U. S. Internal Revenue Service returns and summarized by five digit zip code areas for each of the states. This service provides, in addition to detailed data for any selected state or states, summaries of the total United States and all individual states plus a conversion index to update the data to 1970. These data are valuable in planning research because of the relatively small areas reported, the adaptability of the data to locally obtainable zip code area information, and the accuracy of the data based on a 100 percent sample of all reported income.

These data are available at graduated rates for particular states and $1,000 for full sets. Further information may be obtained from Computer Systems Division, Larry Smith & Co., Inc., One Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, Calif. 94111. (SD)

232. FEDERAL OUTLAYS IN ILLINOIS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1969

Federal Outlays in Illinois for Fiscal Year 1969 is a 768-page document describing more than 1,000 programs, activities, and appropriations in Illinois by the federal government. It is one of the reports for each of the fifty states compiled for the Executive Office of the President by the Office of Economic Opportunity, Office of Administration, Information Services Division, to show the impact of federal outlays on the nation's states, counties, and large cities. Data are summarized at the national and state levels by agency, program, and budget function. A state highlights section ranks the state in terms of funds received from federal agencies. At the county level and for cities with a population of 25,000, data are summarized by agency, program, and appropriation.

Further information concerning these reports may be obtained from Information Services Division, Office of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity, 1200 19th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20506. (SD)

● NEW PERIODICALS

233. HUD NEWSLETTER

To keep interested persons abreast of its activities and programs, the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, through its Office of Public Affairs, has initiated a bi-weekly HUD Newsletter. This new publication will contain information concerning, among other things, Operation Breakthrough, model cities, housing research, building technology, urban renewal, and low-rent housing.

Subscriptions are available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at $2.50 per year; $3.25 foreign. (SD)

234. ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION

Environmental Education is a new quarterly journal devoted to disseminating research information in the emerging field of multidisciplinary conservation communications. Its objectives are the following: (1) analyze the communications history of conservation organizations, agencies, programs, and catalysts; (2) inquire into the political structure, economic stresses, social values, and aesthetic perceptions that affect the struggle for environmental quality; (3) assess the chief factors involved in turning ecological concepts into action programs; (4) examine public relations processes which influence resource management decisions; (5) investigate communications techniques designed to build public interest, understanding, and support for rational resource use; and (6) report on educational methods and media that seek to develop an ecological conscience. Emphasis is placed on presenting papers that report on the results of

"hard" research or that evaluate new developments in field practices. Each 32-page issue will tend to have a central theme.

Environmental Education is published by Dembar Educational Research Services, Inc., Box 1605, Madison, Wisc. 53701. Subscriptions are available at the following rates: two years, $12.00; one year, $7.50; and students, $4.75 per year. (SD)

235. ABSTRACTS IN ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropology, alone, of the social sciences has not maintained an abstract service. To meet the needs of those in this discipline, Greenwood Press has begun publishing Abstracts in Anthropology, a new quarterly designed to provide a generalized survey of the field. The journal will publish abstracts of books, monographs, journal articles, and papers presented at professional meetings, arranged according to the four basic subdisciplines--ethnology, linguistics, archaeology, and physical anthropology. The abstracts will be provided by the authors, themselves, in order to expedite the processing of the material and to ensure that the essence of the material, in terms of the author's perception, will be presented.

Subscriptions to Abstracts in Anthropology are available from Greenwood Press, 51 Riverside Ave., Westport, Conn. 06880, at $20.00 per year or $8.00 per single issue. (SD)

236. PROJECTION HIGHLIGHTS

A new series of publications, Projection Highlights, has been initiated by the National Planning Association (NPA) to provide executives and interested laymen with key findings and conclusions drawn from NPA's National and Regional Economic Projections, its short-term forecasts, and other research of NPA's Center for Economic Projections. Among the information contained in these four-page summaries will be the results of five- and ten-year projections for the following: gross national product; industry sales; output and employment; investment, capital stock, and productivity; consumption; personal income and income distribution; and government spending and revenues. Also included will be regional projections on population, employment, personal income, and consumption for eight multi-state regions, all states, and 224 municipalities, with emphasis on future patterns of interstate migration and industrial location.

Projection Highlights, to be issued at least 10 times a year, is received by subscribers to the National and/or Regional Economic Projections Series, as well as by organizations with contributing or supporting memberships. It is also available to individual supporting members of NPA at annual dues of $30.00. For further information, write National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009. (NPA)

237. HUD CHALLENGE

HUD Challenge, published bi-monthly by the Office of Public Affairs of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), has been introduced as a new official Departmental magazine. It is intended to serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas and innovations among HUD staffs throughout the country, HUD-related agencies, institutions, businesses, and the concerned public. It is also meant to provide a medium for discussing HUD officials policies, programs, and projects.

HUD Challenge is available from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 451 Seventh St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20410. (HUD)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

● WATER

238. THE ROLE OF DRAINAGE AND WASTEWATER DISPOSAL IN URBAN PLANNING (GERMANY)

(a) Edmund Gassner. (b) Completed and published under the title, "Bauleitplanung und Kanalisation," as Study Brochure 34 (special publication adapted from Lehr- und Handbuch der Abwassertechnik, Vol. 1, by Edmund Gassner, published by Wilhelm Ernst & Sohn, Berlin/München). Available from Städtebauinstitut Nürnberg e.V., 85 Nürnberg, Karolinenstrasse 44, Germany, 1969, 87 pp., 51 diags. No charge. (c) University of Bonn, Germany. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines the many facets that must be considered in planning efficient and economical drainage and wastewater disposal systems.

Findings. Just as an efficient traffic net is an integral part of the design and planning of urban developments, so is the planning of the water supply and wastewater disposal. They must be well coordinated with existing supply and disposal systems and are greatly dependent on the physical characteristics of the land. The specialization in many fields of the building industry has led to miscalculations and unnecessary expense. Administrative coordination, alone, is not the answer to the problem; the engineers and architects must have a good concept of the adjoining disciplines.

Land requirements for an entire urban system increase with increasing demands on standard of living, motorization, water supply and disposal, and garbage disposal. The study warns of the hazards of uncoordinated urban sprawl because of its economic burden. However, the legal rights of citizens within the confines of existing building codes must be considered. Each urban development has its own special requirements. Various alternatives, depending on factors such as land elevations and depressions, groundwater table, economical methods of drainage and wastewater disposal (separate or mixed disposal), soil conditions, and possibilities of future expansion are available to the urban planner. The diagrams give examples of these various conditions as they were utilized in housing developments, ranging from one-family homes to apartment houses. (UW)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

239. COLLECTIVE BARGAINING (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Allan Flanders (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Penguin Books, Inc., 3300 Clipper Mill Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21211, and Penguin Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, 1969, 431 pp. $2.45 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book, a compilation of essays, offers a comparative study of collective bargaining. It recognizes the fact

that collective bargaining is not a static method, but a process showing great diversity in different countries and even among different industries in the same country; it is an evolving institution, changing in structure and character and in its relationships with other institutions. Readings deal primarily with the United States and Great Britain, although other countries are touched upon.

The book is divided into six parts. The first is an introduction to the modern analysis of collective bargaining institutions, including essays on the nature of collective bargaining, constructive aspects of conflict, intergroup conflicts, and wage determination. Parts Two and Three examine in some detail the role of collective bargaining institutions in resolving industrial conflict. Some theories are presented on the tendency for some industries to be more strike prone than others. Part Four deals with the bargaining structure and examines the growing importance of plant bargaining and includes an account of shop stewards' methods and sanctions. Part Five is concerned with recent developments in productivity bargaining, while Part Six analyzes the responsibilities of management in collective bargaining situations. (JDA)

● MIGRATION

240. THE DEPENDENTS OF THE COLOURED COMMONWEALTH POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES

(a) David Eversley and Fred Sukdeo. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the IRR Special Series, by the Institute of Race Relations, 36 Jermyn St., London, S. W. 1, England, 1969, 85 pp. 18s per copy. (c) University of Sussex, Social Research Unit, under sponsorship of the Institute of Race Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This study was undertaken in an effort to project, as accurately as possible, the maximum number of coloured immigrants expected to migrate to Great Britain from Commonwealth countries in the next ten years. Though the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act halted the inflow of new arrivals, resulting not only in a drop in permanent settlers, but also in a net emigration from the United Kingdom, counts in the middle sixties showed that there was a distinct increase in the number of arrivals in one category--dependents who were entitled to join relatives already in Britain.

Findings. Currently, coloured Commonwealth immigrants represent only one-third of all immigrants and less than two percent of the entire population of England and Wales. The results of the projections in general produced figures significantly smaller than recently published, but unsubstantiated estimates. By analyzing all immigrants according to the nature of their permission to land and deducting from the total those who on past experiences are likely to return to their own countries, the researchers note that the most remarkable finding is the exceptionally high outflow rate of coloured immigrants from Britain. In 1967, 14,000 coloured Commonwealth immigrants left Britain for permanent residence in other countries. Some of this is attributed to racial discrimination, employment difficulties, and poor housing. If this trend were to continue, according to the researchers, the inflow of immigrants, who would mainly be voucher holders and their dependents, would not be much greater than the outflow. The researchers also found that the high arrival rate of dependents in Britain will decline, because the number of immigrants allowed to stay in the country has substantially decreased under the 1962 Commonwealth Immigrants Act. (SD)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

241. PARTICIPATION, ACTIVITY AND DEVELOPMENT IN A RURAL AREA IN ARGENTINA

(a) Albert Meister. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Editions Anthropos, 15 rue Racine, Paris, France, October, 1969, 382 pp. 25,80 Frs. per copy. (c) Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes. (d) None.

Problem. This work examines the development of a rural community in Western Argentina and analyzes different forms of citizen participation. The researcher studies participation in voluntary groups such as clubs, cooperatives, and syndicates, as well as participation in nonvoluntary groups, such as the family and the army.

This inquiry is divided into four sections. The first contains various statistical data on the area studied. Part Two discusses the

multiple participation of the members of the community (80% of which are Spanish immigrants) and examines the relationship between different groups and institutions that vie for the attention of the individuals. The third part consists of a critical review of participational approaches to development and examines their effectiveness in the community. The last section places the methods of participation within the larger framework of the province and the entire country. The structure of power in Argentina is analyzed.

Findings. The author concludes that this power structure limits individual initiative and those types of participation that would question the ruling classes and their privileges. Meister recommends that stress be placed on integration and improvement of living conditions as well as on programs of development. (CD)

242. SWEDISH SPATIAL URBAN STRUCTURE

(a) Carl-Gunnar Janson. (b) A preliminary report has been issued. (c) The National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) 14:2-397.

Problem. To present a system of basic descriptive dimensions for Swedish spatial urban structure, and to study the spatial pattern of the dimensions. The researcher hypothesizes that dimensions should differentiate between residential areas and work place areas; among work place areas of different kinds; and among residential areas according to density, socioeconomic, and family cycle aspects.

Method. A factor analysis was performed, by rotating each of eight principal factors according to the varimax criterion, on data from the 1960 census of housing and population. Dimensional scores were computed and mapped from this analysis.

Findings. Eight dimensions accounted for 83 percent of the standardized variances of 44 variables in 12 cities. They were named "young familism," "social rank," "space," "established familism," "post-familism," "residentialism," "industry," and "commercial centre." (IL)

243. SWEDISH COMMUNES

(a) Carl-Gunnar Janson. (b) Report in process. (c) The National Swedish Institute for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To present a system of basic descriptive dimensions for Swedish communes. A set of aspects should be expressed as dimensions, such as urbanism, size, industrialism, and demographic aspects. Some regional differences are expected.

Method. The same approach was used as in the project reported above (item no. 242). However, 51 variables, involving 1,029 communes were involved in this analysis.

Findings. Eight dimensions accounted for 77 percent of the total variance. Dimensions were called "urbanism," "poverty," "family," "industry," "local centrality," "heterogeneity," "woodland," and "size." Regional variations were seen in several dimensions. (IL)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC THEORY

244. LOCALIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURES (SWEDEN)

(a) Rolf Back, Hans Dalborg, and Lars Otterbeck. (b) In process. A final report is expected in 1970. (c) The Stockholm School of Economics, Economic Research Institute. (d) 15:2-262.

Problem. Since the previous Digest report, this project has considered another aspect in the relationship between industrial location and economic development--the role of organizational structure in affecting decisions concerning industrial location. The specific aims of the study now are as follows: (1) to study the applicability of certain concepts and a frame of reference developed by the investigators (see 15:2-262); (2) to identify connections between regional structure and structure of organizational units; (3) to identify connections between structural changes and firms' goal fulfillment; and (4) to develop a taxonomy for organizational units and regions, suitable for the study of structural development.

Method. The researchers are conducting interviews with those involved in making decisions on industrial location and studying annual reports and internal data for the period 1960-67 from thirty firms with ninety plants in different regions in Sweden. Findings will be presented in the form of case studies and a summary analysis using the method of Latent Profile Analysis. (IL)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

245. SOME TECHNIQUES FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) T. A. Broadbent. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Working Paper, by the Centre for Environmental Studies, 5 Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, London N. W. 1, England, March, 1969, 167 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Centre for Environmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To review the methods available for the analysis of regional economies for planning purposes. The most important techniques (multipliers, input-output, programming) are outlined in some detail, together with their extensions and modifications. The paper provides a qualitative description of development strategy and shows how different theoretical approaches relate to one another. A good deal of attention is focused on the role of mathematical models in determining economic growth. Also included are examples of practical planning studies. (TAB)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

246. WELFARE ECONOMICS AND THE ECONOMICS OF SOCIALISM: TOWARDS A COMMONSENSE CRITIQUE (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Maurice Dobb. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cambridge University Press, 32 E. 57th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, and Bentley House, 200 Euston Rd., London N. W. 1, England, May, 1969, 275 pp. $9.50 per copy. LC 69-16280. (c) Cambridge University. (d) None.

Problem. This book provides a critique of welfare economics from the perspective of its relevance to current problems of economic policy and the political economy of socialism. Welfare economics is an approach that is concerned with criteria for achieving the maximum of individual and collective welfare or utility. Statements about such "optimum conditions" have often been used as justification for policy recommendations and for determining the relative efficiency of economic systems and institutions.

The first part clarifies the meaning and relevance of the basic propositions of welfare economics from an historical viewpoint. It discusses, among other topics, the notion of utility and the working of competition, the problem of measuring national income, interpersonal comparisons of utility and income distribution, and the conditions of optimality. The second section examines the methodology and practice of socialist planning within the framework of welfare economics. The author shows how much of the current discussion of economic welfare has developed from academic debate on economic rationality in a socialist economy. He focuses on the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, where increasing attention is being directed towards satisfaction of consumer needs and towards ensuring that optimum as well as self-consistent plans are chosen. These characteristics make the use of welfare criteria in some form indispensable in socialist planning. In addition, the author discusses several generalizations about the relationships between planning and the market, centralization and decentralization, and the role of prices and the use of an interest rate. (SD)

● AGRICULTURE

247. THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN POLAND

(a) Various. (b) Completed. Four booklets have been published by the Publishing House of the Central Agricultural Union of "Peasant Self-Aid" Co-operatives, Warsaw, Kopernika 30, Poland: (1) Problems of the Polish Co-operative Movement, 1969, 108 pp.; (2) Self-Government in the Polish Agricultural Co-operatives, 1969, 69 pp.; (3) Problems of Self-Government in the Supply and Marketing Co-operatives In Poland, 1969, 71 pp.; and (4) Central Agricultural Union of "Peasant Self-Aid" Co-operatives in the Service of

Polish Countryside: 1948-1968, 1969, 68 pp. Prices not indicated. (c) Central Agricultural Union of "Peasant Self-Aid" Co-operatives. (d) None.

Problem. These four booklets discuss various aspects of the co-operative movement in Poland. According to an introduction in one of the booklets, the tendency to evolve towards the creation of ever larger and more closely integrated operational units is not only characteristic of the economic world but also inherent in the co-operative form of association. The co-operative movement, therefore, must attempt to match this by a corresponding development of its democratic organs and processes, and a judicious balancing of centralization by decentralization. Efforts to achieve this aim are examined in these booklets.

Problems of the Polish Co-operative Movement contains six papers covering an outline of the organization and activities of the co-operative movement; cooperation among co-operatives and their unions; relations between co-operatives and organs of public administration; socioeducational activity of co-operatives in Poland; and cooperation of Polish co-operatives on an international scale. In Self-Government in the Polish Agricultural Co-operatives, three reports are presented on various theoretical views of the co-operative concept and its applications in rural Poland: (1) "The Co-operation and Planned Economy in People's Poland," (2) "The Organization and Activities of Members' Self-Government in Agricultural Co-operative Societies," and (3) "Co-operative Self-Government in the Light of Amalgamation Processes in the Agricultural Co-operation and of Social and Economic Transformations in the Polish Countryside." Problems of Self-Government in the Supply and Marketing Co-operatives in Poland details the proceedings of a conference on this topic held by the Scientific Council of the Central Agricultural Union. And the role of the Central Agricultural Union itself is outlined in Central Agricultural Union of "Peasant Self-Aid" Co-operatives in the Service of Polish Countryside: 1948-1968. (SD)

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248. QUICKENING THE PACE IN VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT (INDIA)

(a) B. D. Shastry. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Report on the Intensive Village Development (Stage II) Programme in Raipur District, Madhya Pradesh, by the Intensive Agricultural District Programme, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Government of India, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi, India, July, 1969, 21 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Government of India, Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation, Intensive Agricultural District Programme. (d) None.

Program. This report discusses efforts to help the small farmer, through an intensive village development program in the Raipur District in India, benefit from improved agricultural technology.

Method. Rather than proposing development schemes which usually help only the large farm owners who can afford to take risks, this program directed its approach to a localized village action project, developed by and with the village leadership, aimed at serving the interests of all people--landowners, tenants, and laborers alike. The program was devised from the lower levels up to suit the specific needs and capabilities of the village community. No physical or financial targets were set from the state or district levels. The extension workers in the program were not only concerned with the teaching of new production techniques, but also with social, cultural, personal, and situational factors that affected adoption of new practices.

Findings. This experiment showed that all farmers can be enlisted in a program that promises increased production and income to the participants, if they are approached properly and certain facilities are provided. Small farmers were just as eager to adopt production-increasing technology as operators of large farms. But they do need more help such as simple farm management assistance in obtaining supplies and credit and in marketing their produce. Such assistance to small farmers requires a highly skilled staff operating within a framework large enough to provide the staff workers with everything they need.

The report found that the village approach created a generally better farming community. Diverse groups were brought together allowing the energies of village leaders to be directed toward constructive work. Community prestige was successfully used to accelerate adoption of new ideas and practices. The program created a climate in which a person's standing in the community was

positively related to his adoption of new farm practices. The farmers with high social standing strove to remain well-informed regarding new farming developments and those with lower prestige used improvements of farm operations as a means of climbing the social ladder.

The report concludes that the program has provided valuable insight into the adoption processes in a village community. The process observed in this program differs significantly from the usual pattern in which adopters are classified as innovators, early adopters, early majority, late majority, and laggards. In the experimental villages, all farmers adopted new ideas and practices simultaneously over a short period of time without undergoing the recognized stages in the adoption process. (BDS)

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249. SURPLUS MANPOWER IN AGRICULTURE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (INDIA)

(a) Prafulla Sanghvi. (b) Completed and published under the above title by P. S. Jayasinghe, Asia Publishing House, 29 East 10th St., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 343 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To study the impact of the emergence and growth of a surplus labor force in agriculture on total farm output and the course of economic development in India.

The book is divided into three parts. In the first part, the process of adaption of the agrarian economy to the growth of surplus labor is examined. The analysis is based on a measurement of surplus manpower in agriculture derived from data collected in a farm management survey conducted in two villages.

The second part considers the consequences of the growth of surplus agricultural manpower in an unplanned economy. The approach is both historical and theoretical, examining both the principal trends in Indian agriculture and a potential model for relieving some of the problems that have been created.

The last part of the book concerns the implications for development planning of surplus labor in agriculture and deals specifically with: (1) utilization of this surplus labor in economic development; (2) mobilization of the agricultural marketable surplus; (3) inflation; and (4) the choice of technique in agriculture. (JDA)

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250. REPORT OF THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY EXPEDITION TO THE GAMU HIGHLANDS OF SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA, 1968

(a) R. T. Jackson, P. M. Mulvaney, T. P. J. Russell, and J. A. Forster. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the School of Geography, Oxford University, Mansfield Rd., Oxford, England, 1969, 112 pp. £1-13s. per copy. (c) Oxford University, School of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the agricultural and marketing systems in the densely populated, underdeveloped region of the Gamu Highlands in Southern Ethiopia. The report is basically descriptive and is based on work undertaken during a nine-week expedition in this area. Chapters discuss the agricultural process, geographic and demographic background, and marketing of the region, as well as two detailed locational case studies.

Findings. Demographic pressure has done much to fashion the landscape and economy that exist in the Highlands today. Intensive farming practices and good husbandry are the product of a perennial land scarcity, and the development of craft industries reflects economic pressure to find outlets alternative to agriculture. Marketing in the Highlands is primarily a localized business, and almost everyone in the society plays some part. In the future, government planning for the development of the Lowlands will create a significant shift of locational emphasis towards the Lowlands, which may greatly upset the traditional patterns of social and economic relationships. (SD)

IV. Social Services

● HOUSING

251. THE FAMILY AT HOME: A STUDY OF HOUSEHOLDS IN SHEFFIELD (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Barbara Adams, Joan Ash, and Judith Littlewood. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the first of three design bulletins dealing with a housing project for Sheffield, England, by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Cornwall House, Stamford St., London S. E. 1, England, 1969, 53 pp. 7s. 3d. per copy. Available from Sales Section, British Information Services, 845 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022. $1.50 per copy. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Housing and Local Government, Research and Development Group. (d) None.

Problem. This bulletin details an account of a preliminary social study undertaken in four different types of existing housing to determine which would be the most appropriate to meet family needs in a housing project proposed for Sheffield, England. The particular types were chosen for their modern designs and their location on sloping sites, such as those reserved for the Sheffield project. A future bulletin will describe the design process and the development of the 5M industrialized building system, a construction method for low-rise, local authority housing which would cost no more than traditional construction and use less site labor, and a second bulletin will appraise the entire project after the houses are occupied.

Method. A sociologist and an architect interviewed the housewives of 59 randomly selected households to obtain information concerning the advantages and drawbacks of each of the four housing types selected. Diagrams and pictures of these designs, as well as a sample of the questionnaire, are included in the bulletin.

Findings. The main advantage of the study is that it provided those who would actually be designing the project a first-hand insight into the potential tenants' daily activities and into the differing housing needs of different types of families. Among the specific findings of the study are these: (1) Two living areas are needed in family housing, the second usually intended for children's activities. (2) Four- and five-person houses were underoccupied, whereas six-person houses were usually overcrowded, thus suggesting that eight-person houses should be considered. (3) Design innovations were often welcomed by those interviewed. (4) Housewives were generally in favor of modern design. Particularly liked were big windows, good sound insulation, and provisions for privacy. (SD)

● EDUCATION

252. BRAZILIAN SECONDARY EDUCATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Robert J. Havighurst and Aparecida J. Gouveia. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 321 pp. $15 per copy. (c) University of Sao Paulo, Regional Center for Educational Research. (d) None.

Problem. This is a study of the way the middle-school system works in Brazil, a country which is developing rapidly into a modern industrial society. It attempts to answer five questions: (1) To what extent and in what ways does middle schooling contribute to social mobility in Brazil? (2) How are attitudes toward social change and modernization of the society related to the middle schools? (3) What regional and urban-rural differences are there among students of middle schools and between the functioning of school systems in various parts of the country? (4) How is the economic production of the changing Brazilian society related to the system of middle schools? (5) In what ways does the middle-school system respond to explicit economic-educational planning and to the broad but unplanned demands of the developing economy on the educational system?

Method. Part I is a questionnaire study of a sample of middle-school students and teachers in five Brazilian states. Part II includes several interrelated studies of the labor force with special attention given to middle-level occupations that would normally require middle-school education.

Findings. The study of middle-school students showed that they tend to be from the upper or upper-middle classes, although many of them hold rather time-consuming jobs while they are going to school. Students who reach the last year of the second cycle of the middle schools usually aspire to occupations that require a university education, such as engineering, medicine, or law.

The survey showed that middle-school teachers are mostly under 40 years of age and are apt to be employed in some other job in addition to teaching. Many of them do not have university degrees, but are former primary teachers who have been promoted on the basis of experience. A large majority of teachers indicated that religious belief is indispensable for a good teacher, and many see improvement of character as the most important goal of middle-school education.

Studies of the labor force showed that many people hold middle-level jobs who have not had middle-school education, although the middle-school system does seem to fit into the scheme of developing commerce and technology by meeting local requirements. The middle schools do train people for a great many jobs and also prepare students for entrance into universities. (JDA)

253. EDUCATION, HUMAN RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT IN ARGENTINA

(a) Louis Emmerij, Daniel Blot, Ignace Hecquet, and Jean-Pierre Jallade. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of The Mediterranean Regional Project series, by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Available from OECD Publications Center, Suite 1305, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, Vol. I, 465 pp., $9.00 per copy; Vol. II, 293 pp., $6.50 per copy. (c) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study the educational system of Argentina in light of economic and social aspirations of the country, in an attempt to determine a perspective for the next fifteen years.

This is a technical report in which most available information on educational trends in Argentina is assembled and analyzed together with data on the occupational and educational structure of the labor force. It is a kind of stepping stone to an educational development plan in that this information makes it possible to assess the probable consequences of various alternative courses of action and clarifies a set of desirable and attainable objectives which will serve as a starting point for the actual educational planning.

Volume I contains the general report of the study, while Volume II is a series of annexes referring to a number of technical and methodological problems discussed in Volume I. The Annexes are intended mainly for those engaged in educational and manpower planning.

Findings. Although Argentina shows a high enrollment rate in its educational system, a closer look at the facts makes it apparent that certain undesirable aspects of the system account for this. For example, 89 percent of those in the 6-12 age group are enrolled in school, but only 50 percent of these children go on to complete the 7th grade. The contradiction is caused by delays in entering school, so that many in the 6-12 age group are in lower grades than their ages would indicate, and many drop out after age 12. On the university level, also, the number of students is impressive, but the proportion of university graduates is low because studies have shown that more than 50 percent of university students, at their present rate of performance, would take twelve years to qualify for a degree.

The study also showed that there is a surplus of primary school teachers, while there is a shortage of secondary and technical education teachers. The agricultural sector is one of the most important parts of the Argentine economy, but there are no training facilities in agriculture below the professional level. Even in the universities there are no courses in agricultural economics, and there seems to be little emphasis on the teaching of modern farming methods or in agricultural machinery, chemistry, farm management, or food technology. Until recently, the university output in Argentina was rather unrelated to the needs of the developing society. From 1952 to 1962, half the university graduates were trained in medicine or law. There has been a shift toward engineering and social science, but there is still a great shortage of managers, since business administration represents a small part of the Argentine university structure.

It is recommended that a number of short courses leading to intermediate degrees be introduced at the universities in order to recuperate many drop-outs in the form of subprofessional or even professional personnel.

A further recommendation is made that an overall educational planning unit be created in the Ministry of Education which would give high priority to study of the costs of education. (JDA)

V. Land Use and Transportation

- URBAN RENEWAL

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254. SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN URBAN RENEWAL: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY SYMPOSIUM (ISRAEL)

(a) Dan Soen (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute for Planning and Development, Ltd., Tel Aviv, Israel, December, 1969, 227 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Bar-Ilan University, School of Social Work; Institute for Planning and Development, Ltd.; and Israeli Association for Environmental Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This book consists of a series of papers presented at a symposium, held in 1969, to elaborate on the social aspects of urban renewal in Israel. A comprehensive approach to the problem of renewal from physical planning, economic, and sociological perspectives was considered in a previous symposium (see Digest report 15:2-278). This publication is divided into five parts: Part I provides an introduction to social planning in Israel. In Part II, the relationship of slums to social problems, such as welfare, mental health, juvenile delinquency, aging, race, and crime, is covered. Part III contains three case studies of field research in poor Israeli urban quarters. A paper on social work and religion makes up Part IV. And Part V considers the process of planning in Israel, including problems, methods, and application of techniques and theories. (SD)

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255. COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVE REDEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR A SUBURBAN DISTRICT IN STOCKHOLM

(a) Jon Léons. (b) In process. First report published as "Liljeholmen: en kostnads-intäktsanalys av två alternativa planförslag" (no English summary). (c) Stockholm Town Planning Office, Research Department. (d) None.

Problem. Two alternative redevelopment plans have been designed for a suburban district in Stockholm, Liljeholmen. Both alternatives show the same total number of workplaces (nearly 10,000), but they have different proportions of offices and manufacturing industry, different numbers of residents, and different types of social services. The alternative with a larger proportion of office workers requires higher investments for more complex building constructions. The purpose of the study has been to determine what costs and benefits are connected with each of the alternatives.

Method. The functions which cannot be located in the district according to an alternative are assumed to be located in a less central part of the region. In that way, two complete alternatives are obtained, both containing the same, but differently located, functions. This results, among other things, in differences in travel time and travel comfort for both private individuals and individuals as representatives of firms. For the evaluation of these differences, one high and one low estimate for travel-time value have been used for each of several types of trips. It was also possible to translate some aspects of travel comfort into monetary estimates.

In the final assessment of costs and benefits connected with each alternative, it was necessary to take into account that most of the benefits (gains in travel time and travel comfort) resulting from a location in Liljeholmen rather than in a less central part of the region, can be assumed to be of rather short duration as the region continues to expand and to gradually eliminate the drawbacks of an originally peripheral location.

Findings. The alternative with more residents and office workers in Liljeholmen resulted in benefits that more than compensated for the higher investments required. These benefits indicate how much more rent

a firm or a resident is willing to pay for a location in Liljeholmen compared to a less central part of the region. Local government, which has to provide the extra investments, thus would be able to raise leasehold rents in Liljeholmen compared to rents in the alternative location, with at least the equivalent of the yearly costs for the extra investments. (IL)

● LAND USE

256. ECONOMIC AND SOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS IN THE LOCATION OF NEWLY DECENTRALIZED PRIVATE INDUSTRIES (FRANCE)

(a) J. M. Saunier and E. Strawczynski. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Poitiers, 10 Rue de l'Université, 86, Poitiers, France. 20 Frs. per copy. (c) University of Poitiers, Institut d'Economie Regionale. (d) None.

Problem. The French government is seeking to encourage the decentralization of industries from the Paris region and to stimulate the development of certain underdeveloped areas. This study sought to determine the sociological factors in the choice of industrial location and the role of governmental politics in the geographic orientation of the firm.

Method. A total of thirty firms was studied. They all established themselves in the West of France following decentralization. Of the thirty industries, five were studied in detail through interviews with the directors and those responsible for the relocation. For the remaining firms, inquiries were conducted by means of questionnaires.

Findings. Classical factors in the choice of a location were found to be of only secondary importance. For most of the industries, the cost of transportation was a minor influence. The main factors in the selection of location were manpower, salary level, and the type of local administrative system in effect. From the point of view of the effectiveness of the government's decentralization policy, the firms were hindered in their decision because the aid given by the government in relocation is not fixed beforehand. In many cases, the aid given was quite different from what was anticipated. The governmental system was found to be too complex and one that does not present sufficient spatial differentiation. This reflects the vagueness of the objectives of the decentralization plan. A more efficient and more organized mode of allocation of funds is needed if the decentralization program is to be effective in attracting firms to certain areas. (ES)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

257. NEW DIRECTIONS IN STRATEGIC TRANSPORTATION PLANNING (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) A. G. Wilson, D. Bayliss, A. J. Blackburn, and B. G. Hutchinson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Working Paper CES WP 36, by the Centre for Environmental Studies, 5 Cambridge Terrace, Regent's Park, London N. W. 1, England, May, 1969, 260 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Centre for Environmental Studies, under sponsorship of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. Review some of the new approaches and methods being developed for strategic transportation planning. This book contains five chapters: A brief summary of the study is presented in Chapter 1. In Chapter 2, the researchers undertake a broad review of the basic principles of transportation planning. Chapter 3 analyzes new directions in problem solving techniques, including innovations in system engineering and modeling, technological forecasting, design, policy making, and evaluation of alternative plans. Chapter 4 discusses trends in urban development, such as the tendency toward lower densities, and their implications for transportation and the planning function. Future research needs are outlined in Chapter 5. Also included in the book are detailed appendices covering these topics: the methodology of systems engineering--a brief review of the framework; towards a general urban systems model; transportation models; notes on the modeling of political processes in planning; evaluation theory; a review of the structure of the planning, programming, and budgeting system; and some pertinent material on statistical decision theory.

Findings. The researchers conclude that the concept of "transportation planning" should be considered transient, and that when a better understanding of urban systems is achieved, it will be integrated into the

broader concept of "urban planning." The capability for adequate analysis is at the strategic planning stage, where a general urban model should be developed which considers social and political features, as well as economic and geographic, on all levels from local to international. This would enable planners to assess the impact of alternative designs in terms of costs and benefits to the immediately affected groups and how they might be implemented through the political system. The researchers describe such a model as "a socioeconomic spatial behavioral model of urban systems to measure impacts." (SD)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

258. MOTORWAYS IN LONDON

(a) J. Michael Thomson and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Report of a Working Party for the London Amenity and Transport Association, by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, January, 1970, 194 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 77-102006. (c) London Amenity and Transport Association. (d) None.

Problem. A Working Party was established by the London Amenity and Transport Association to appraise the proposals by the Greater London Council (GLC) and the Ministry of Transport for a primary road network serving the London area, based on available information, in light of wider transportation implications, such as effects on environment, housing, town planning, and other relevant matters. Chapter 1 of this book seeks to define the transportation problem in London, how it came about, and how it may develop in the next 10 or 20 years. The various ways of dealing with the problem are considered in Chapter 2, in order to establish the general range of alternative or complementary approaches available. Chapter 3 provides a short historical account of the development of the roadbuilding proposals which are described in Chapter 4. In Chapter 5, the implications of the motorway proposals are analyzed in terms of traffic, public transportation, housing, environment, finance, compensation, accidents, and an economic assessment. Chapter 6 focuses on the methods of further examining the proposals before final decisions are made. The conclusions of the Working Party which undertook this study are presented in Chapter 7.

Findings. The researchers found that the motorways as proposed would generate a 70-100 percent greater traffic volume than would otherwise appear. The existing roads would be more congested in general, with the greatest increase in residential and shopping streets. There would also be higher fares and decline in service on the buses and the Underground, as well as a serious rise in road accidents and widespread deterioration in the environment. Except for long-distance traffic, the motorways would not lead to savings in travel time, especially in Inner London where the projected motorways appear to be out of balance with the supporting secondary road system, thus requiring further extensive road expansion in the area. The motorways, in addition, would do little to alleviate traffic congestion in Central London and in the main suburban centers or to ease peak-hour traffic problems for the majority of people. In short, these proposals are seen by the researchers to be generally inconsistent with the objectives of the overall Greater London Development Plan.

The researchers believe that a more balanced transportation approach is needed, combining improvements in other forms of mass transportation with efforts directed toward increased road building. They recommend measures to improve and extend railway and Underground systems, to grant priorities and subsidies for bus services, to provide for selective dispersal of certain activities, to encourage further staggering of shopping and working hours, to provide better interchange and park-and-ride facilities, and to better regulate and restrain traffic. If adequate funds are not available for these measures, the researchers conclude, the motorway program should be reduced to permit more expenditure on other complementary transportation projects to maintain a balanced approach to the problem. (SD)

259. ROADS FOR THE FUTURE: A NEW INTER-URBAN PLAN (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Green Paper, by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Cornwall House, Stamford St., London S. E. 1, England,

1969, 10 pp. + maps. 10s per copy. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Transport. (d) None.

Problem. This paper outlines a proposed new strategy for future trunk road development beyond the present road program in the United Kingdom, and suggests a network of national routes which might be selected for general improvement. This is not formal government policy--the plan is open to discussion and suggestion from the public. The Ministry proposes that a substantial part of the future road program concentrate on the comprehensive development of a number of carefully selected trunk routes of major importance to the country which would complement the 1,000 mile motorway network currently in operation. The proposal is based on an objective assessment of inter-urban traffic needs in the 1970's and early 1980's as surmised from traffic census projections, accident statistics, changes in population and industry patterns, and economic costs. The Ministry estimates that the trunk roads will cost £1,600 million to complete. Considering improvements on other inter-urban roads, the cost is expected to reach £2,250 million over a 10- to 15-year period beginning in 1972. (SD)

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260. PARKING: DYNAMIC CAPACITIES OF CAR PARKS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) P. B. Ellson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as RRL Report LR 221, by the Road Research Laboratory, Ministry of Transport, Government of the United Kingdom, Crowthorne, Berkshire, England, 1969, 84 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Transport, Road Research Laboratory, Traffic Planning Section. (d) None.

Problem. This report describes a series of studies undertaken to assist architects and planners of parking facilities, particularly multi-story, in calculating the dimensions and planning the facilities required for a well-balanced and efficient operation. The ideal car park is one into which cars will flow rapidly and smoothly, and from which they will exit without unnecessary delay to drivers, while at the same time providing a large capacity.

Method. The dynamic capacities, such as saturation flows, of various components of car parks--gates, ramps, aisles, and stalls--are measured and reported, and prediction equations are formulated. These will enable the capacities of the components of a car park to be compared to ensure that space is not wasted through excessive dynamic capacity in some components at the expense of others or of overall capacity. The formulas will assist in the design of the layout and of the number and siting of entrance and exit gates. An example is given to show the application of these new formulas to the design of a multi-story car park. Appendices contain full descriptions of the experiments mentioned in this report. (PBE)

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261. TRIP GENERATION, PARKING REQUIREMENTS, AND MODE OF TRAVEL IN THE SHEFFIELD STEEL INDUSTRY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) D. Maltby. (b) Completion expected by April, 1970. (c) Sheffield University, under sponsorship of the British Iron and Steel Research Association. (d) None.

Problem. To provide data on highway and parking requirements for planning new establishments in the event of relocation of part of the Sheffield Steel Industry, and also for replanning in Sheffield, itself, should more land become available through relocation.

Method. Steel industry employees are being surveyed by questionnaires. Regression analysis will be used to relate parameters. Modal split will also be investigated. (SIE)

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262. URBAN PLANNING AND REPLANNING WITH RESPECT TO TRAFFIC SAFETY (SWEDEN)

(a) Sune Lindström and S. Olof Gunnarsson. (b) In process. A main report has been issued: The Scaft Guidelines 1968 "Principles for Urban Planning with respect to Road Safety," statens planverk, publication no. 5 (English), Stockholm, 1968. (c) Chalmers University of Technology, Department of Urban Planning, The Scaft Research Group, under sponsorship of the Official Swedish Council of Road Safety Research and National Swedish Council of Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. This project has two objectives: (1) To examine the interaction between human behavior--traffic accidents--and the design of the traffic environment; and (2) to investigate the technical, economic, and administrative possibilities of achieving increased traffic safety through urban planning. The researchers hypothesize that: road safety is promoted by reducing the possibilities of conflict and confusion in the interaction between road-user vehicle, road, and traffic environment; the rate of disruptions and accidents is a function of the traffic environment; and traffic safety is achieved by reducing the intensity and the seriousness of the disruptions. If disruptions and accidents cannot be avoided, the consequences of an emergency situation should be minimized.

Method. The study involved: analysis of traffic accidents reported by the police and insurance companies and characteristics of the traffic environment by different statistical methods; analysis of human behavior in different traffic situations and environments; systematization of experiences from planning authorities, and public and private organizations; before-after studies of the effects of changes of the traffic environment; and measurements of public opinion on traffic safety problems.

Findings. Increased traffic safety can be achieved by: (1) Locating activities and functions so as to reduce the traffic volumes and hence the possibilities for conflict and confusion; (2) separating different classes of traffic in time and space so as to eliminate conflict between them; (3) differentiation within each road network with respect to function and characteristics, to obtain the maximum homogeneity of traffic flow; (4) ensuring a clear view, and simplicity and uniformity in the design of the traffic environment, so as to facilitate decisions and reduce the surprise element; and (5) a soft design of the traffic apparatus and its immediate surroundings to minimize the possible consequences of an emergency situation or an accident. (IL)

263. URBAN TRAFFIC DISTRIBUTION MODELS (SWEDEN)

(a) Stig Nordbeck and Bengt Rystedt. (b) In process. Findings published in Stig Nordbeck and Bengt Rystedt, Trafikfördelning och kortaste - rutt - program, Väg- och vattenbyggaren 15, 1969; and Stig Nordbeck and Bengt Rystedt, Computer Cartography. Shortest Route Programs, Lund Studies in Geography C9, 1969. (c) University of Lund, Department of Building Function Analysis, under sponsorship of The National Swedish Council for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. To construct a mathematical model describing the traffic distribution in an urbanized area when the start and goal points are known for every trip.

Method. The model deals mainly with the trips to and from work, since such trips generate the main part of the traffic. The location of every Swedish dwelling house is given in the official cadastre by coordinates as well as the location of every lot of real estate. It is also proposed that the place of work will be included in the population registers in Sweden. Hence, the location of the start point (the dwelling house) and the goal point (the place of work) of every trip to work will be given in the official registers by coordinates. The road network is assigned coordinates and stored in such a way that it can be handled easily and quickly by a computer. In order to investigate the deviations between, for instance, the shortest or fastest route and the actually chosen routes between two points, individuals are asked about their trips to and from work and their chosen routes. These data are used to construct a traffic distribution model which more realistically describes the traffic distribution than a model built on the assumption that a person always chooses the shortest or the fastest route between two nodes in a road network. (SN)

264. SOUTH EAST LANCASHIRE AND NORTH EAST CHESHIRE TRANSPORTATION STUDIES--MODELLING STUDIES

(a) D. Wagon. (b) In process. Data analysis began in 1967. Production runs are currently being conducted. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Ministry of Transport, Mathematical Advisory Unit. (d) None.

Problem. To forecast the public and road transport consequences of alternative transportation networks in the study area, including major mass transit suggestions. The study is being conducted in cooperation with the local planning authorities in order

to assist them in the development of their road and public transport plans.

Method. Basic data will include the results of household and traffic surveys. Generation forecasting is being undertaken by category analysis, distribution by a modified gravity model, and assignment by minimum behavioral cost. (PTMcI)

- MASS TRANSPORTATION

265. PASSENGER TRANSPORT: PRESENT AND FUTURE (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) C. A. O'Flaherty. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a lecture delivered at the University of Leeds, by University of Leeds Press, Leeds 2, England, 1969, 75 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Leeds, Department of Transport Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the relevant trends and problems in passenger transportation from the past through the future. The topics covered in this booklet include: some historical developments in transportation; today's transportation patterns; transportation characteristics; and tackling the national transportation problem in England. The author outlines probable developments regarding transportation between low density zones, between high density zones, the connection of low density to high density zones, and movement within high density zones. Various types of designs for new modes of transportation are discussed and illustrated.

Findings. The author concludes that the design of transportation systems must be carried out within the context of total community development, in cooperation with those in other disciplines who are involved in various aspects of the total planning process, if solutions are to be found for pressing transportation problems. He states that there is no room for transportation engineers who devise grandiose schemes that are neither economically nor socially feasible. Their function is not to tell people what is good for them but to interpret their wishes and desires and to help them achieve those which represent social progress. (SD)

266. COMMUTING IN THE STOCKHOLM METROPOLITAN AREA 1960-1965

(a) Jon Léons. (b) In process. First report published as "Pendlingen i Stor-Stockholm 1960-65," no English summary. (c) Stockholm Town Planning Office, Research Department. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what the commuting pattern in the Stockholm Metropolitan Area looks like, how it has changed during the last years, and what general factors explain these patterns and changes.

Method. The Swedish 1960 and 1965 censuses give detailed information on people's home and work addresses, resulting in a commuting matrix for 400 areas. These areas have been combined into 54 districts. For these districts, the commuting pattern has been tested against such background information as average and mean income for each of the districts, number of workplaces and residents in 9 main groups of industry, and distance between the districts.

Findings. No significant correlations could be found between commuting patterns and any of the background variables studied, not even between average income in a district and length of commuting trips generated from that district. As could be expected, the distribution of commuters according to distance traveled, very clearly shows a gravitational pattern.

The material in this study has been used to test a Cross-Fratar forecast from 1960 to 1965, comparing the results with the actual situation in 1965. The model showed such a high degree of accuracy (very low RMSE-values) for the 5-year period, that it seems reasonable to assume that a forecast of this type for a 10- or perhaps even a 15-year period, would give results with enough accuracy to satisfy most actual planning needs. (IL)

VI. Government

● MANAGEMENT

267. PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKING (INDIA)

(a) Shri Ravindra Varma and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as an Administrative Reforms Commission Report, by the Government of India Press, New Delhi, India, 1969, 123 pp. $1.05 or 6s. 10d. per copy. (c) Government of India, Administrative Reforms Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the problems relating to public sector undertakings in India, particularly the problems of managing the industrial and commercial enterprises of the Central Government. Public undertakings in India cover a wide range of activities: mining and metallurgy; manufacturing of electrical goods, machine tools, chemicals, and fertilizers; building of ships, aircraft, and locomotives; construction; oil exploration and refining; transportation; and financing and insurance. While these enterprises have made a considerable contribution to the economy of the country, their performance has not been quite as successful as hoped. Concern has arisen over the size of cumulative and annual losses that a number of them have incurred. The quality and price of manufactured goods have not in many cases given full satisfaction. Chapters in this report deal specifically with the public sector today; organizational structure; public enterprises, Parliament, and government; planning and construction of projects; internal and external resources; financial and materials management; personnel; and audit and appraisal.

Findings. The Commission's Study Team found that the principal difficulties concern organization and management. There has been a certain lack of realization on the parts of both labor and management that public undertakings are the property of the people and that personal gain, selfish ends, and sectional interests must be cast aside. In this regard, the Commission has made recommendations concerning personnel based on the premises that public undertakings have to work on business principles and that employment must depend on merit and not on "built-in security." The report states that promotional processes must allow the lowest employee to rise to the highest position, if he has the necessary qualifications and ability. It recommends that the practice of appointing government officers for temporary service in public undertakings should cease.

In order for an undertaking to operate at the greatest efficiency, the report recommends that it be given maximum possible autonomy and that it be held accountable for performance. In this connection, the Commission suggests the establishment of "sector corporations," one for each major area of enterprise. The units in the corporation would have operational autonomy, and the sector corporation itself would provide for and coordinate common service activities like research and consulting, training, and sales promotion. The report also recommends a reorganization of the Bureau of Public Enterprises and the formation of several audit boards responsible for appraising the performance of specified areas. This report contains 63 specific recommendations dealing with these and other subjects. (SD)

● PLANNING

268. AN INTRODUCTION TO TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (AUSTRALIA)

(a) A. J. Brown, H. M. Sherrard, and J. H. Shaw. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Revised Edition, by the American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969, 392 pp. $25.00 per copy. LC 68-58984. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a general introduction to town planning, and to relate planning in other countries, particularly Britain and the United States, to Australian conditions. Chapters I and II sketch the origins and historical background of planning today. The various components of planning are discussed in Chapters III to XIII. In Chapters XIV to XVI, the authors show how established principles are applied as actual plans emerge for both the planning of new towns and the replanning of existing towns. Chapters XVII to XIX deal with the broader aspects of national planning, regional planning, location of industry, and rural

development planning. Chapters XX and XXI describe the legislative, administrative, and financial machinery necessary to implement planning proposals. Every facet of physical planning, from transportation to recreation, is covered in this book. (SD)

269. DEVELOPMENT POSSIBILITIES OF THE TOWN NETWORK IN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROUMANIA FOR THE PERIOD 1971-1980

(a) C. Spiride and others. (b) Completed in 1969. (c) Research and Design Institute for Building, Architecture, and Planning (ISCAS), Sector for Regional Planning, under sponsorship of the State Committee for Local Economy and Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the development possibilities of the town network by size and functions in the periods 1971-1975 and 1976-1980, taking into account the population growth, the development of economic activities, and the expected service needs of the future population.

Method. This project involved physical planning studies of the territory, provisions for the development of the economic activities proposed by different institutions, and general principles for the development of the localities network.

Findings. The number of inhabitants has been projected for each town, enabling the researchers to: (1) establish the residential areas for the next 10 years; (2) estimate the water demand and the general dimensions of the water supply and sewerage works; (3) evaluate the social-cultural facilities for towns; (4) determine the localities which may develop and need urban-type facilities; (5) establish the necessary public transportation means for labor forces to go from the residential areas to places of work; and (6) develop urban renewal designs. (GP)

270. THE PLANNING OF THE BIHOR DISTRICT (ROUMANIA)

(a) C. Spiride and others. (b) Completed in 1969. (c) Research and Design Institute for Building, Architecture, and Planning (ISCAS), Sector for Regional Planning, under sponsorship of the State Committee for Local Economy and Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To establish the main development trends for the economy and their resultant consequences for the population, the general localities network, the technical equipment of the territory (infrastructure), and social-cultural facilities.

Method. The project was based on: field investigations and data obtained from the local agencies; consultation of different studies which have been completed for the district Bihor; information obtained from the central bodies interested in this district; and data from the Central Statistical Department.

Findings. The study has determined the following: the expected population of the district in the far future and its distribution in the general localities network; daily trips to and from work; social-economic profiles of the towns and main localities; localities which present development conditions; supply bases with perishable products; development possibilities of bathing and tourist areas; necessary works for equipment of the territory (infrastructure); and facilities and the municipal equipment of main localities. (GP)

271. URBAN AND REGIONAL MODELS IN BRITISH PLANNING RESEARCH

(a) Roy Drewett and Peter Hall (eds.). (b) Completed and published, as a Special Issue of Regional Studies, Volume 3, Number 3, by Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, OX3 OBW, England or Pergamon Press, Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, N. Y. 10523, December, 1969, 125 pp. Ł2 or $5.00 per copy. (c) Regional Study Association, Quantitative Methods Study Group. (d) None.

Problem. This special issue of Regional Studies focuses on the theme of urban and regional models in British planning research. It contains several papers based on a series of eight seminars by the Quantitative Methods Study Group of the Regional Study Association held in 1969. The papers cover these topics: (1) the number of links in a system; (2) a land-use model for subregional planning; (3) a stochastic model of the land conversion process; (4) a spatial model of urban stock and activity;

(5) simulation for beginners: the planning of a subregional model system; (6) choice of house in a new town; (7) computer models in subregional planning; and (8) calibration and testing of the South East Lancashire-North East Cheshire (SELNEC) transport model. (SD)

272. SCANDINAVIAN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM ON HOUSING, BUILDING, AND PLANNING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The University of Lund, Sweden, and the School of Architecture at the Danish Art Academy in Copenhagen, Denmark, are cooperating to establish a joint educational program on housing, building, and planning in developing countries. Its purpose is to create within the framework of a regular curriculum a fundamental understanding of international problems and to develop a more applicable and independent working method to be used by planners both in foreign and familiar environments. The program is not aiming at educating experts but to add knowledge about the problems of developing countries to the standard education, so that students might consider working in a developing country. Special attention is given to the building and planning problems of East Africa in close cooperation with the East African University in Nairobi.

The course takes place partly in Lund and partly in Copenhagen during one scholastic year. It is open to students from both technical and social disciplines. Grants are given to students with a similar background from developing countries who wish to attend the course. In Copenhagen, the studies center around problems concerning urban planning, whereas in Lund the functional and technical aspects of building are the main part of the course. Students participate in both courses. (IL)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

273. ANALYSIS OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF URBAN COMMUNITIES (1963-1967) (FRANCE)

(a) Yves Freville. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a report, by Association des Maires de France, 89, Avenue Niel, Paris-17e, France, 1969, 103 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Centre de Recherches sur l'Economie et les Finances des Agglomerations Urbaines, under sponsorship of the Association des Maires de France, Commission des Communes Urbaines. (d) None.

Problem. This publication consists of two parts. The first is a statistical report showing the evolution of local government finances from 1963 to 1967 for cities in France with populations under 200,000. The second part is an analytical review of the statistical study.

Findings. Three variables were found to be of significant influence on urban finances during this period: the rate of growth of the towns; the type of administrative system in operation; and the structure of the budget itself. Rapid expansion of the outlying areas of the cities studied resulted in a deterioration of the quality of public services. Local taxes could not cope with the new growth in population. A plan for redistributing local financial resources to meet this situation still channeled most of the available funds into the central city areas, while the outlying areas of new growth remained neglected. The researcher recommends the introduction of property tax and the establishment of inter-community cooperative funds to strengthen the tax basis and provide better and more equal public services. (CD)

274. COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) J. D. Hender, Alan G. Wilson, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, 1 Buckingham Palace, London S. W., England, 1969, 124 pp. £3, 10s. per copy. (c) Various, in cooperation with the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants. (d) None.

Problem. This project has two basic objectives: (1) to determine whether cost-benefit analysis is a technique which is likely to be useful to public authorities and whether further studies should be undertaken, and (2) to discover the methodology which would need to be developed to make cost-benefit analysis an effective technique. In order to achieve these aims, the Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants

sponsored 25 studies by different types and sizes of public authorities dealing with a wide range of subjects. The results and critiques for nine of these studies are published in this book as examples of the types of problems which can be met in the future. The studies contained here cover these topics: extension of parking meter zones; alternative forms of council housing; house refuse collection; industrial site development; homeless families; closed circuit television in schools; refuse collection--dustbins vs. paper sacks; city center housing--conversion of factories; and eviction from council houses for rent arrears. Also included in the book is a detailed description of cost-benefit analysis technique.

Findings. The Institute drew the following conclusions from these studies: (1) At its present stage of development, cost-benefit analysis can make a valuable contribution to the decision-making process in public authorities. (2) Right now, it is mainly applicable at the lowest levels of decision making, that is, in choosing alternative ways of carrying out a particular project, but future improvement may permit its use at higher levels. (3) It is applicable both to the appraisal of new capital investment and to the operation of an existing service. (4) The types of problems for which it is best suited are those with a range of viable alternatives and a substantial financial element, but not too many social elements because of the difficulty in evaluating them. (5) There is need for additional research into methods of measuring items of a social or environmental nature. (6) The variances of costs and benefits among different sectors of the community are of prime importance to a public authority and studies should be arranged so that they are clearly presented. (SD)

- INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

275. JOHN F. KENNEDY AND A UNITING EUROPE: THE POLITICS OF PARTNERSHIP (BELGIUM)

(a) George M. Taber. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 2 in the Studies in Contemporary European Issues series, by the College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium, 1969, 183 pp. FB 200 per copy. (c) College of Europe. (d) None.

Problem. To study American efforts to encourage and support European unification during the presidential administration of John F. Kennedy, from January, 1961 to November, 1963. This book examines the Kennedy policy of attempting to create a partnership between two separate but equal powers, the United States and an integrated European community. The author suggests that this policy was in effect a means of bringing the American experience of federalism to bear on Europe. The book deals with European-American relations between 1945 and 1960, the relationship of Britain with the rest of Europe, trade relations, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance, the Common Market, and the future of partnership.

Findings. The author states that with or without American support, European integration is the most active issue in European politics. However, he feels that Europe as a continental power will eventually be achieved. The Kennedy Administration's policy was based on the assumption that Europe will continue to play a role in the world and offered American support to solidify relations between the two political entities of Europe and the United States. But there is an increasing mood among Europeans for Europe to strike off in its own direction, not to become entangled with either the United States or the Soviet Union. For a partnership to succeed between the United States and Europe, the United States has to mitigate the fears of Europeans concerning a subtle United States economic and technological takeover and establish policy based on common interests and needs. (SD)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

276. INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR ECONOMIC INFORMATION (ARGENTINA)

The International Center for Economic Information has recently been formed through the efforts of the National Industrial Conference Board of New York City and the Latin American Research Foundation of Buenos Aires, Argentina, to aid economic and business

planners in Argentina and the United States by accelerating the flow of business information between the two countries. This organization will assemble all data from both public and private sources bearing on the economic environment and the conduct of business in Argentina. The Center will not duplicate the work of other agencies but will facilitate access to their efforts by collecting data in one place. The data will then be analyzed and evaluated by qualified specialists, who will assist users of the Center in locating and interpreting information in relation to their needs. Sponsoring the Center are a group of United States companies and their affiliates which have underwritten the cost of a three-year pilot program.

Data will be available to Argentine users at the International Center for Economic Information, Esmeralda 320 40 Piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina. The same data will be available in the United States at the Center for the Study of Business Environments, National Industrial Conference Board, 845 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022. Further information regarding the Center may be obtained at these addresses. (JLN)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

277. INTERVIEWER DEVIATIONS FROM INSTRUCTIONS (UNITED KINGDOM)

A report published under the above title in 1969 by the Survey Research Centre of the London School of Economics and Political Science provides the results of a study designed to determine the amount of interviewer failure to follow instructions in delivering semantic differential scales during a survey. The findings are based on an analysis of 236 tape recordings of a series of market research interviews conducted in England. The research staff, consisting of W. A. Belson, S. B. Quinn, V. R. Walters, D. W. Osborne, and V. R. Thompson, found that only two percent of the deliveries of the instructions to the interviewees were presented verbatim. In the average delivery, 28 percent of the prescribed ideas were lost, mainly through direct omissions and only to a minor degree through distortions. The opening phrase was especially prone to deviation, with interviewers adlibbing to establish themselves with respondents. A general tendency was found in interviewers to condense the instructions, often substituting their own bridging material and phrases. Also shown in this study was a high degree of variability not only among interviewers, but also among the different deliveries of the same interviewer. This study is part of the Centre's larger program of research into question design.

Further information regarding this study and report is available from William Belson, Director, Survey Research Centre, The London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton St., Aldwych, London W. C. 2, England. (SD)

● NEW PERIODICALS

278. THE NEW ATLANTIS (ITALY)

The New Atlantis is a new international journal of urban and regional studies, published twice yearly in English as a joint enterprise of an international group of scholars. It is designed to make material available from various sources on the main themes of current scientific discussion about urban phenomena. The specific objectives of this periodical are to: (1) search for new conceptual and methodological approaches in the study of urban phenomena; (2) explore and analyze these phenomena through the combined efforts of various disciplines; and (3) enhance comparative studies among countries which have not been generally studied in this way, such as between Western Europe and the socialist countries or between Europe and developing countries. Issues of The New Atlantis are organized around basic themes. Issue Number 1 (Summer, 1969) focuses on articles dealing with problems of theory and method in regional planning. In Issue Number 2 (Fall, 1969), the periodical presents comparative research on community decision making. Patterns of racial segregation and politics in cities are discussed in Number 3 (Winter/Spring, 1970).

For editorial information concerning The New Atlantis write Paolo Ceccarelli, Editor, The New Atlantis, Piazza Baracca 8, 20123 Milano, Italy. Subscriptions may be obtained from the publisher, Marsilio Editori, Piazza De Gasperi 41, 35100 Padova, Italy, at $8.00 per year within the United Kingdom and continental Europe, $10.00 in other countries. (SD)

279. URBAN HISTORY NEWSLETTER (UNITED KINGDOM)

In order to keep urban historians abreast of activities in their field, H. J. Dyos of the University of Leicester's Department of Economic History, in Leicester, England, has established the Urban History Newsletter. This quarterly provides information concerning general news in the field, reports on symposiums and conferences, reviews recently published books, and describes research currently being conducted by various urban historians. Subscriptions to the Urban History Newsletter may be obtained from H. J. Dyos, Department of Economic History, The University of Leicester, Leicester, England, at 10s. or $2.00 for four issues. (SD)

280. URBAN STUDIES (UNITED KINGDOM)

In order to provide a new research outlet for urban economists and allied professionals in North America, the Inter-University Committee on Urban Economics has concluded an agreement with the Board of Management of Urban Studies to establish an American Advisory Editorial Board for screening and reviewing manuscripts for this journal. Urban Studies, published by the University of Glasgow, Scotland, has already become a leading urban research journal in the United Kingdom. The American Advisory Editorial Board is soliciting articles for publication and books for review of either a theoretical or methodological nature on such topics as urban development and structure, housing, land prices, metropolitan transportation, industrial location, urban labor markets, and municipal services, finance, and administration. Articles and books should be sent to Anthony H. Pascal, American Advisory Editor, Urban Studies, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406.

Subscriptions for Urban Studies are available in the United States from Sage Publications, 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, at $10.50 per year. (SD)

INTERNATIONAL

I. Physical Environment

- NATURAL RESOURCES

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281. PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYMPOSIUM ON THE OCEANOGRAPHY AND FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE TROPICAL ATLANTIC

(a) G. R. Berrit, A. S. Sarkisyan, G. Neumann, E. Boltovskoy, E. F. Corcoran, C. V. W. Mahnken, B. Zeitzschel, N. V. Greze, K. T. Gordejeva, A. A. Sheleva, G. L. Voss, M. Zei, E. Postel, F. Williams, and A. R. Longhurst. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as document SC. NS. 67/D. 60/AF, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75, Paris 7e, France, 1969, 430 pp. $11.00; 65/-(£3.25) (Stg.); 38 F per copy. Available from UNIPUB, Inc., 650 First Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents papers delivered at a symposium held in Abidjan (Ivory Coast) in 1966, which was devoted largely to the results of the International Cooperative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic and the Guinean Trawling Survey.

Topics include: "The Equatorial Undercurrent in the Atlantic Ocean," "Productivity of the Tropical Atlantic Ocean," "Distribution of Zooplankton and Biological Structure in the Tropical Atlantic," and "Species Assemblages in Tropical Demersal Fisheries."

Although most papers are written in English, two are printed entirely in French.

This publication shows that knowledge of the Tropical Atlantic and Gulf of Guinea has greatly increased. It also stresses the importance of environmental studies conducted to improve understanding and evaluation of marine resources in the area. The Symposium recommends further development of international cooperative efforts in marine science in the region. (JDA)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

- LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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282. THE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT SERVICE IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY

(a) Louis Levine. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1969, 59 pp. $1.80 per copy. (c) Pennsylvania State University, Institute of Research on Human Resources, in cooperation with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the nature and role of national public employment service with particular emphasis upon the concept of "an active manpower policy"--that is, a plan for the maximum development and utilization of human resources and manpower.

Method. A "Working Party" meeting was held in Paris May 31-June 2, 1967 with representatives from 19 member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development to discuss the role of public employment service, its organization, financing, relationships with unemployment insurance, field office structure, placing, counselling, publicity, training, measurement of effectiveness, labor market information, and other related topics.

Findings. Member country participants tended to view the function of employment service from the perspective of their own countries. Thus, it is not surprising that there were differences in views regarding even the goals or objectives of such a service. Participants agreed, however, that the employment service must be concerned with labor-market operations, especially the filling of job vacancies through its placement activity. Many saw this matching of men and jobs as the sole function of the service, while others viewed the service in broader terms, suggesting that placement should be accompanied by other services including labor-market information and counselling. It was found that private, profit-oriented employment services exist only in the United Kingdom and North America. Some participants argued that private agencies should not be allowed to gain any control of the labor market, since this would interfere with the setting of national goals. Others maintained that public monopoly of placement is contrary to the ideals of a free society.

Efforts to improve and modernize employment services were recommended in five major areas: (1) labor-market information; (2) personnel services to industry; (3) guidance and counselling; (4) cost/benefit analysis; and (5) staff recruitment and training. (JDA)

- MIGRATION

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283. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF MANPOWER --BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Hélène Rivière d'Arc and Bernard Kayser. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Publications Office, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75 Paris (16^{e}), France, 1969, 137 pp. F/FS 6; DM 5; 10s.; or $1.50 per copy. Available from OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006 or other national sales agencies. (c) University of Toulouse, under sponsorship of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography is intended primarily for those concerned with the administrative aspects of migration and for those who are conducting applied research in this field. Most of the listings cover material dealing with the more scientific aspects of migration and include articles and documents mainly from specialized sources. The bibliography focuses particularly on the movement of migrant workers. Only the most important works on special categories or highly qualified personnel are mentioned. Primarily European sources have been used, covering the period 1960-1969. The bibliography consists of five sections: general; legal and administrative questions; demography and statistics; economics; and sociology and social psychology. (SD)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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284. DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE, 1969 REVIEW

(a) Edwin M. Martin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Publications Office, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75 Paris (16^{e}), France, 1970, 325 pp. $7.00; Ł2 9s.; F 32; Sw.fr. 27; or DM 21.20 per copy. Available from OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006 or other national sales agencies. (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To review the role of the twenty-two member nations of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in lending assistance to developing nations throughout the world.

Sixty-six nations that were colonies in 1959 are now independent states. They face problems in creating governments and in attempting to meet the demands of their citizens for improvements that independence was supposed to bring. These countries have found financial aid through the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Although the total amount of aid given to developing countries by this committee rose 14 percent since 1967 to $13.0 billion, the increase was due largely to a rise in private contributions. Official funds made available by the governments of the member nations have declined, particularly from the United States, France, and the United Kingdom. Furthermore, some of the money still allocated seems to be aimed at promoting certain political or cultural objectives or short-term economic interests. As an example of this, the researcher cites the half-million dollars distributed annually by the United States in Southeast Asia.

While conceding that by some standards the improvements in developing nations over the past 10 years have been small, several specific things have been accomplished: (1) economic growth averaged between 5 and 6 percent and economic managers were able to avoid serious cyclical depressions, due primarily to the availability of a rising market for most exports of developing countries; (2) there has been a quantitative improvement in education with an annual increase in adult literates of over 20 million since 1950; and (3) medical discoveries and extension of medical services have resulted in a sharp reduction in the death rate.

Problems still must be solved in developing countries and the researcher makes a number of suggestions: (1) steps must be taken to create an attitude geared to work and saving and oriented toward innovation and action among the people of developing nations; (2) full employment should be a central object of national policy; (3) there should be an emphasis on nutrition, particularly aimed at pre-school children; (4) the education of potential workers can be greatly improved by relating the curriculum more closely to the needs of the developing country; and (5) there should be increased emphasis on holding down the rate of population growth since gains in such areas as employment and education are offset by the 2.5 percent average annual population growth in developing countries. (JDA)

IV. Social Services

● EDUCATION

285. FUNDAMENTALS OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

(a) Various. (b) Four booklets have been published in a UNESCO series under the above title in 1969 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7e, France: (1) Ta Ngoc Châu, Demographic Aspects of Educational Planning, No. 9, 83 pp. $2.00 per copy; (2) J. Hallak, The Analysis of Educational Costs and Expenditures, No. 10; (3) Adam Curle, The Professional Identity of the Educational Planner, No. 11, 49 pp. $1.00 per copy; and (4) G. C. Ruscoe, The Conditions for Success in Educational Planning, No. 12, 46 pp. $1.50 per copy. Available from Unipub, Inc., P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Institute for Educational Planning. (d) None.

Problem. To discuss various aspects of educational planning from different perspectives, combining many disciplines and covering opinions from many countries of the world. The booklets in this series are designed to introduce different facets of the educational planning field, explain technical terms so that the works are intelligible to the general reader, and adhere to scholarly standards of treatment. Edited by C. E. Beeby of the New Zealand Council for Educational Research, they are intended to aid those engaged in educational planning and administration, especially in developing countries, and those government officials and civic leaders who must relate educational planning to overall national development. Topics dealt with thus far in this series include: the relation of educational plans to economic and social planning; educational planning and human resource development; planning and the educational administrator; the social context of educational planning; problems of rural education; and the advisor's role in educational planning. (SD)

286. DEVELOPMENT OF SECONDARY EDUCATION

(a) Alan Little and Denis Kallen. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Publications Office, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75 Paris-16e, France, 1969, 183 pp. $6.00; £2; F/Sw. fr. 24; or DM 20 per copy. Available from OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006 or other national sales agencies. (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Committee for Scientific and Technical Personnel. (d) None.

Problem. To study the directions in which secondary education in member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development has been developing in response to the challenge of mass enrollment and the needs of a rapidly changing society. The report identifies conflicts between objectives, alternative policies, and resources which have arisen in many countries and offers insights for development of future policies for secondary education.

From 1950 to 1965, secondary education enrollments in the member countries increased by over 90 percent. As secondary education for all has become the goal in most countries, an attempt has been made to develop secondary school systems which will provide trained manpower for these nations, provide general education for all citizens to facilitate their participation in government, and to prepare students for higher education.

Although considerable variation exists in both policy concerns and educational programs within the twenty-two member countries, four specific educational objectives were generally accepted: (1) achieving wider and more effective participation in education; (2) designing an education curriculum relevant to changing social, economic, and political needs; (3) ensuring flexibility of both educational structure and content; and (4) increasing the efficiency of the system. In many member countries, however, achievement of these objectives is hindered by a scarcity of educational resources, by a difficulty of carrying out policy objectives, and by a general ignorance about the outcome of policy. The report suggests that countries must explore various means of financing education and should rely upon research as an integral part of educational policy making. (JDA)

287. QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF EDUCATIONAL PLANNING

(a) C. E. Beeby (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7e, France, 1969, 302 pp. $3.50 per copy. Available from Unipub, Inc., P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Institute for Educational Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents selected portions of the proceedings and papers from a symposium held in 1968 to examine the qualitative aspects of educational planning with particular reference to developing countries. Four papers prepared by a philosopher, a sociologist, an economist, and an educator deal with the concept of quality in education from their individual perspectives. Four other papers describe the problems of raising the quality of the educational systems in particular countries. And two specialists present papers discussing methods of measuring or assessing quality in education. The materials are arranged under seven sections: I. Overview; II. Educational quality in practice; III. Education and economics; IV. Quality as relative; V. The relation of education to the society it serves; VI. Vocational education; and VII. Standards of quality. (SD)

● CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

288. STUDIES AND DOCUMENTS ON CULTURAL POLICIES

(a) Various. (b) Four publications have been issued in this series by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7e, France: (1) Cultural Policy: A Preliminary Study, 1969, 49 pp.; (2) Charles C. Mark, A Study of Cultural Policy in the United States, 1969, 43 pp.; (3) Cultural Rights as Human Rights, 1970,

125 pp.; and (4) Nobuya Shikaumi, Cultural Policy in Japan, 1970, 55 pp. Prices not indicated. The following reports in this series are in process: Miroslav Marek, Milan Hromáda, and Josef Chroust, Cultural Policy in Czechoslovakia; Service des Etudes et Recherches, French Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Some Aspects of French Cultural Policy; Michael Green, Michael Wilding, and Richard Hoggart, Cultural Policy in Great Britain; Rafik Said, Cultural Policy in Tunisia; and A. A. Zvorykin, N. I. Golubtsova, and E. I. Rabinovich, Cultural Policy in the U. S. S. R. Published documents are available from the Unesco Publication Center, 317 E. 34th St., New York, N. Y. 10016. (c) Various, under sponsorship of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (d) None.

Problem. This series of publications has been initiated by Unesco in response to a recognized need for exchange of information and experience among countries concerning national cultural activities and policies. Unesco defines "cultural policy" in this series as a body of operational principles, administrative and budgetary practices and procedures which provide a basis for cultural action by the state. Thus, there cannot be one cultural policy suited to all countries. The aim of this series, then, is to present cross-national studies on specific cultural themes, the concepts involved, and methods of establishing and implementing cultural policy. Also included are national surveys illustrating problems, experiments, and achievements in individual countries representing different socioeconomic systems, regional areas, and levels of development.

Findings. In Cultural Policy: A Preliminary Study, which serves as a take-off point for this series, the conclusions reached by a panel of administrators, specialists in the social sciences and humanities, and creative artists on this topic are presented. They found that cultural policy should serve to stimulate in all people their powers of creativity, so that everyone may play an active part in a country's cultural development. Although recognizing that cultural and economic development are closely linked, they emphasize that physical resources must be backed up by the necessary personnel and administrative machinery to carry on a cultural program. They also state that the civilization of highly industrialized countries, powerfully equipped with mass media, has considerable force of penetration and is likely to stifle the national cultures of developing countries or distort their values, and that this was occurring in much of Africa. The panel recommends that every country set up a body responsible for cultural affairs at the national level, but emphasizes the importance of non-governmental activity in cultural development. (SD)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

289. FUTURE DIRECTIONS FOR RESEARCH IN URBAN TRANSPORTATION

(a) Sumner Myers and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Publications Office, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75 Paris (16e), France, 1969, 158 pp. $4.50; £1 11s.; F/Sw. fr. 18; or DM 15 per copy. Available from OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006 or other national sales agencies. (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. Severe congestion, difficulty of parking, and overcrowded mass transit systems are already problems in cities throughout the world and threaten to become more acute as the population increases, particularly in urban areas.

In the belief that the capacity to move people and goods both rapidly and safely is essential to the continued economic growth and prosperity of their individual nations, member countries of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development sponsored a panel discussion in 1967 to analyze how governments can best face the transportation challenge. Panel members included engineers, economists, urban planners, architects, and city administrators.

This book is a report of that panel discussion. Part I offers general recommendations, while Part II contains the papers given during the meeting.

The panel's recommendations include these: (1) Transportation service requirements should be determined by the needs and desires of the urban community. Since information along these lines is presently insufficient, the panel urges more research in motivational analysis and a greater involvement of the social and behavioral scientist in transportation planning. (2) Provisions should be made for the development of realistic and specific environmental quality standards for urban transportation. (3) There should be more intensive sharing of experience and information about new technologies and innovations in urban transportation being tried throughout the world. Analysis of the costs and benefits of various systems can facilitate transportation decisions for other urban planners. (4) The emphasis in urban transportation should be on quality rather than on the improvement of speed capabilities. (5) An effort should be made to assess future consequences of present-day public policy decisions in urban transportation. (6) Attention ought to be given to low-density metropolitan travel; this might involve a system with flexible routes and schedules which would be available as demand occurs. (JDA)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

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290. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ROAD TRAFFIC

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as U. N. Document E/F.69.VIII.1, by the United Nations, July, 1969, 169 pp. $2.50 per copy. Available from Sales Section, Publishing Service, United Nations, Room LX-2300, New York, N. Y. 10017. U. S. $2.50 per copy. (c) United Nations, Conference on Road Traffic. (d) None.

Problem. To facilitate international road traffic and to increase road safety through the adoption of uniform traffic rules.

This document covers in detail specific rules and regulations which participating countries have agreed upon for the operation of motor vehicles. Perhaps one of the most important considerations of the conference is the system of signs and signals prescribed, which are based on the use of shapes and colors and graphic symbols rather than inscriptions. These proposed signs are reproduced in full color in the appendix. (JDA)

Brief Mention

● BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

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291. YEARBOOK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Union of International Associations in Brussels, Belgium, has recently published its 12th edition of the Yearbook of International Organizations. The 1,220-page volume provides information on 4,252 international and regional organizations concerned with every field of human endeavor. It is divided into six sections. Part I lists these organizations according to their field of operation and the type, nationality, and size of membership. In Part II, addresses of organizations are provided, arranged by continent, country, and city. Part III contains a French-language organizational title index and an extensive subject and keyword index. Part IV is the main body of the volume, consisting of a dictionary of the organizations. Entries include information regarding aims, titles, structure, officers, activities, finance, publications, and regular meetings. A preliminary list of multinational business enterprises is presented in Part V. And Part VI lists schools, study centers, and institutes of international relations.

Copies of the Yearbook of International Organizations may be obtained from the Union of International Associations, 1 rue aux Laines, Brussels 1, Belgium, at $24.00; £9; BF 1,100; FF 110; or SF 96 per copy. (SD)

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[a] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1969-1970. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 805 pp. $3.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

Selected Boards, Committees, and Commissions

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Department of Highways, Research Branch
Downsview, Ontario, Canada

A Study of Rural Roadside-Interview Sampling Techniques 17:2-165

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Locational Patterns of American-Owned Industry in Southern Ontario 17:2-104

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

EUROPE

BELGIUM

COLLEGE OF EUROPE, Bruges, Belgium

John F. Kennedy and a Uniting Europe: The Politics of Partnership 17:2-275

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCES, 25 Charite, Brussels 4, Belgium

Organizing Schools and Institutes of Administration 17:2-125

DENMARK

DANISH ART ACADEMY, Copenhagen, Denmark

School of Architecture

Scandinavian Educational Program on Housing, Building, and Planning in Developing Countries 17:2-272

FRANCE

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES SUR L'ÉCONOMIE ET LES FINANCES DES AGGLOMÉRATIONS URBAINES, 9 Rue Jean-Mace, 35 Rennes, France

Analysis of the Financial Situation of Urban Communities (1963-1967) 17:2-273

ECOLE PRATIQUE DES HAUTES ETUDES, 45-47 rue des Ecoles, Paris 5, France

Participation, Activity and Development in a Rural Area in Argentina 17:2-241

ORGANIZATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION, AND DEVELOPMENT, 2, rue André-Pascal, Paris-16e, France

Education, Human Resources, and Development in Argentina 17:2-253

UNIVERSITÉ DE POITIERS, 86-Poitiers, France

Institute d'Économie Régionale, 10, rue de l'Université

Economic and Socioeconomic Factors in the Location of Newly Decentralized Private Industries 17:2-256

ITALY

CENTER OF ECONOMIC STUDIES AND PLANS, 39 V. Piemonte, Rome, Italy

A National-Regional Econometric Model of Italy 17:2-87

THE NEW ATLANTIS, Piazza Baracca 8, 20123 Milano, Italy

The New Atlantis 17:2-278

GERMANY

UNIVERSITY OF BONN (RHEINISCHE FREIDRICH-WILHELMS-UNIVERSITAT), 53 Bonn, Liebfrauenweg 3, Federal Republic of Germany

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POLAND

CENTRAL AGRICULTURAL UNION OF "PEASANT SELF-AID" CO-OPERATIVES, Warsaw, Kopernika 30, Poland

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GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

(Only those articles having a definite geographical reference are classified in this index.)

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UNITED STATES AND CANADA

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

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9, Index, 1962

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VOLUME 17 NUMBER 3 FALL 1970

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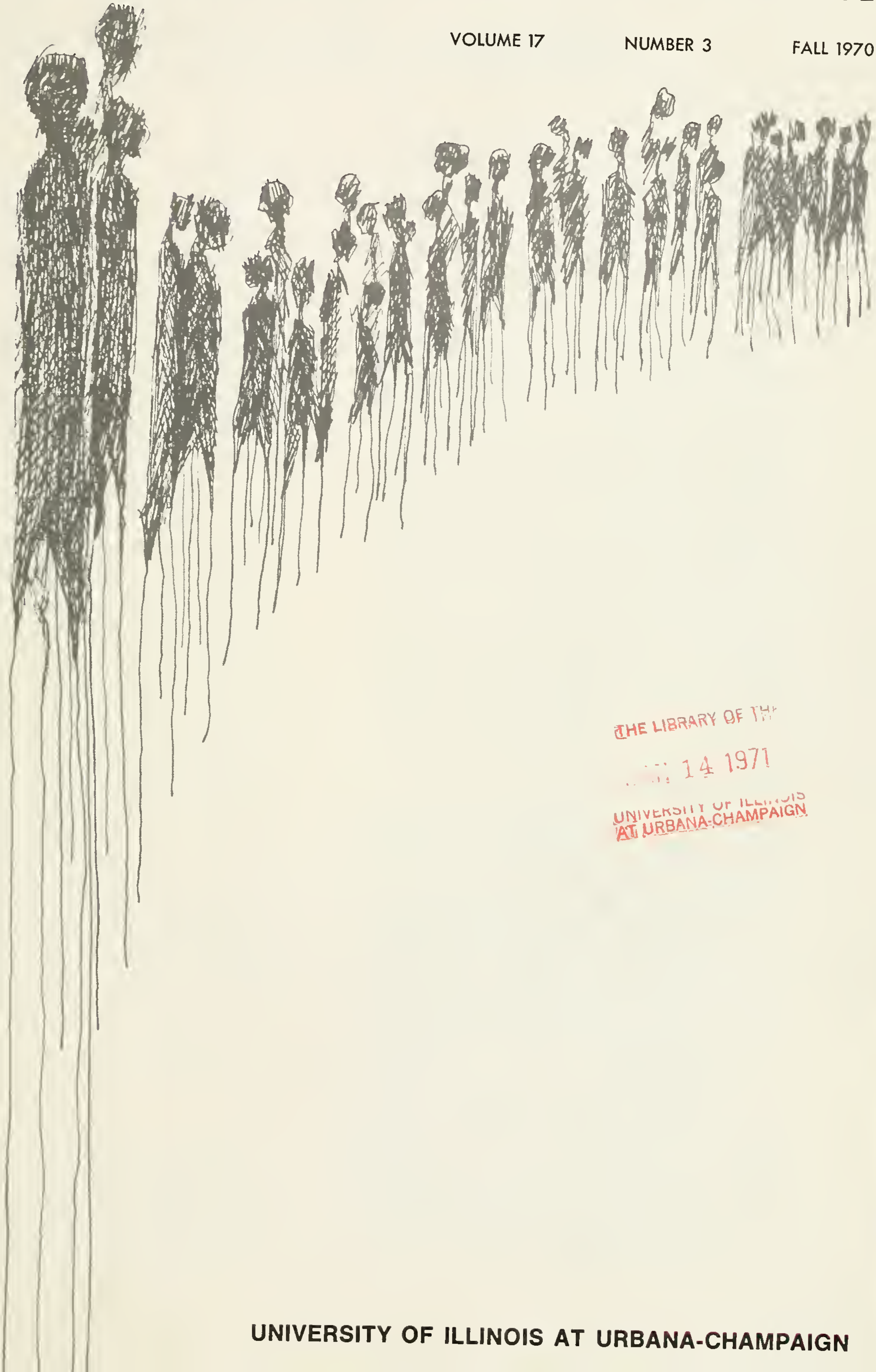

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used throughout this journal:

(a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.
(b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.
(c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.
(d) -- indicates any previous *Digest* report.
m -- is used in conjunction with a surname where, for any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.
(CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract was obtained.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

This is the ninth issue of the Digest in its new format. Getting ready to write these Highlights, we decided to look back over what we had written for the eight previous issues, to see how we were doing. What we found was enlightening in more ways than one. We think there's a story in it which we'd like to tell. We think there's a lesson in it, too, which we'd like to learn from, if we can. Maybe you can help.

Let's start with the genesis of the column. When we shifted the Digest to a quarterly basis and redid the format nearly three years ago, we thought it would be a good idea to start off each issue with a few comments on some of that issue's more noteworthy items. The basic proposition was simple enough. Almost certainly there would be a few studies of particular significance in each issue which might be buried, so to speak, if they were not somehow flagged and called to the attention of our readers. Besides, a chatty introduction might help to maintain a human touch and scale in a document which otherwise could become both dull and overwhelming.

This original idea, however, rather quickly proved to be too simple-minded, and it was not long before we literally threw up our hands. "Among so many fine and frequently exciting studies, reflecting the struggles of researchers at home and abroad to come to grips with crucial issues of the day across a wide spectrum of subjects," we wrote at one point, "it is difficult, if not arbitrary to highlight only a few." Yet it seemed desirable to keep the column going. So we began to experiment.

Gradually, the realization grew that the column could and should serve a deeper, more fundamental purpose--the central purpose, in fact, of the whole Digest effort. For really, the important point was not whether we had included some interesting and noteworthy items in an issue. Rather, the important point was what kind of big picture was beginning to emerge from the kind of material we were assembling and the way we were putting it together. As we had occasion to write, in another context ". . .we are not simply trying to peddle abstracts. We are trying to seek out and organize a presently inchoate body of knowledge and bring it to bear on the issues of the day. We are trying to bring the community of scholars, across disciplinary lines, into close working contact with those who bear the heavy burdens of decision-making and the management of public affairs."

It seems clear that we are still in this period of experimentation. It also seems clear that we may expect it to continue for some time to come yet, before we begin to see the light, and hit on a pattern which will do the job which needs to be done.

So now we get to the lesson part.

To take only one question: what is the "big picture," and from what vantage point should it be viewed? Our own penchant is for the whither, whither pieces with long and sweeping views and pronouncements on man, his civilization and his future. Can we prevent further massive international conflict? Can we hasten the evolution of a new and more viable society than that which we have at the present time? A lot is riding on the answers to these two questions--probably the future of the race itself, and as someone has written, where there is no vision, the people perish. In fact, the more we have observed, the more appalled we have become at the lack even of appreciation of the need for vision, let alone the fact of it, or the machinery for developing it, not just at the world level, but at the national level as well, and yes, at the community level too--any community you wish to name. So we have felt constrained to look for items which deal with these, to us, gut issues, and we have talked in the

Highlights about matters such as the urgent and compelling need for adjustment in a time of rapid change; the need for research on central causes as well as symptoms; about growth policy, goals and priorities, interdependency, creative federalism. There are some good materials on these themes in the present issue, if you too, are interested in this sort of thing.

But that isn't the part of the lesson we really wanted to get at. Someone might also write man cannot live by vision alone, and in this case, we couldn't agree with him more. If there are people on this increasingly crowded planet in the new century and millenium, which are just over the horizon, it won't be solely because our generation somehow developed the broad vision it needed for survival. It will also be because thousands of researchers and others gave a lot of hard thought to a lot of the hard facts of life--to feeding, clothing, housing, educating, governing the race; to protecting it; to conserving its environment; to imbuing it with a sense of justice, dignity, pride, purpose. And what are you going to do about that?

We haven't been neglecting this part of the picture, obviously. A heavy majority of the items in each issue report on very specific projects, in a lot of subject areas. But neither have we been doing much to put these projects and subject areas in perspective--to relate them to each other; to monitor, in effect, the growth of knowledge within and among them. It is a second vantage point, which is no less important than the first. But it remains to be developed.

One thought which has occurred to us is that we might work toward summary comments to lead off each major section; eventually sectional reviews, or "state-of-the-art" type articles. In this way, we could develop both relevant vantage points. Whether, or how soon, we will be able to move in this direction depends on how our resources develop, both in terms of money, and in terms of manpower. In the meantime, we would appreciate your comments on how you think we ought to proceed further with the development of the journal, particularly this latter aspect.

The above remarks are predicated on the assumption that the Digest continues in business. However, we should alert readers to the fact that the assumption may not be a tenable one.

It has been said that periodicals die hard. Nevertheless, they can and do die, and we have no reason to believe that the Digest is going to be the exception that proves the rule.

We are most grateful to those who have provided temporary support to help us get started and to keep going. We appreciate more than we can say the many encouraging letters readers have sent in to us. But we have to add that circulation--while expanding--has not grown enough to meet the higher-than-average income needs of a labor-intensive journal. We have searched diligently for alternative sources of funding. But as yet, despite the real lift we received from the message in a Chinese fortune cookie on one of our recent trips to Washington, the financial outlook continues uncertain, and unless there is a turn for the better, almost immediately, it will become necessary to advise readers of the demise of this publication.

We would appreciate your comments on this subject, too! (SK)

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

1. BIOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF MAN

(a) Philip Handler (ed.) and others. (b) Completed. Published under the above title and available from Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, May, 1970, 936 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 73-83029. (c) National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Science and Public Policy, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, the National Institutes of Health, and the Smithsonian Institution. (d) None.

Problem. Biology and the Future of Man is a comprehensive survey of the life sciences in which panels of distinguished scientists attempt to assess the status of their particular subfields in terms of approaches to the major questions in those fields and of possible implications for the future.

Findings. The underlying theme is that life can be understood in terms of the laws that govern and the phenomena that characterize the inanimate, physical universe and, in its essence, life can be understood only in the language of chemistry. The researchers assert that they understand life so well that only two major questions are yet to be answered for them: (1) the origin of life itself, and (2) the mind-body problem, or the physical basis for self-awareness and personality.

The book is organized so that it lends itself to selective reading of chapters or of reading in sequence. The first thirteen chapters deal with living phenomena at increasingly higher levels--from molecules up to ecological systems--while chapters 14 through 20 indicate some of the ways in which knowledge of the biological sciences is being used for the benefit of mankind in medicine, agriculture, industry, environmental health, and in the renewal of resources.

The final chapter presents some specific insights for the future. The general conclusion is that the growth of human populations is the major problem for the immediate future of man. While acknowledging the potential for increased food production in the world, the authors are concerned that the dependence on just three cereal crops--wheat, rice, and corn--may cause a serious famine if a virus appears to which none of these is resistant. They point out that at the current rate of population growth the demands on the biosphere by the end of this century will be three or four times those of the present. They advocate research into means of more efficient population control so that immediate social, economic, and political problems can be solved. If this can be accomplished, they look to the "human gene pool" as the primary resource of mankind, and report possibilities for rational selection of genetic constitutions of human beings. They describe a revolutionary process of selecting for specific human genotypes. Although they do not recommend the breeding of subsets of humans specifically adapted to the performance of certain tasks, they maintain that man has overcome his inherent limitations and is now in a position to guide his own evolution. (JDA)

2. APPROACHING THE BENIGN ENVIRONMENT

(a) Taylor Littleton (ed.), R. Buckminster Fuller, Eric A. Walker, and

James R. Killian, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Franklin Lectures in the Sciences and Humanities, by Auburn University. Available from University of Alabama Press, Drawer 2877, University, Ala. 35486, 1970, 121 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 70-97770. (c) Auburn University, under sponsorship of the John and Mary Franklin Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents the first three papers delivered in the Franklin Lectures in the Sciences and Humanities series. They deal in general with the problem of man's retaining his humanity and ideals within a rapidly developing scientific and technological society.

Findings. R. Buckminster Fuller, himself an avowed comprehensivist, makes a case for his belief that overspecialization will lead to extinction. He cites the innate tendency toward adaptability in man and argues that specialization kills this very characteristic so necessary for survival. Drawing a parallel from the animal kingdom, he tells of birds who develop long legs and beaks to feed in the marshland, but who are then rendered unable to fly well enough due to the extra weight and perish when fire strikes. He says that both biologists and anthropologists have concluded that the common cause for the extinction of human tribes and animal species has been overspecialization. With an awareness of the terrible unsolved problems of the earth, such as pollution and poverty, Fuller says we as a people have an enormous capability, but absolutely no ability to coordinate the affairs of the earth. Noting that our universities perpetuate the myth of specialization, he argues that the educational system must be redesigned to develop the inherent comprehensivity of man.

Eric A. Walker challenges the engineering profession to meet its social responsibilities by using the wealth of knowledge which has been derived by pure scientific research to create devices and systems needed for the well-being of mankind. He says that the real gap today is between what science and engineering are capable of doing and what the average citizen is getting out of that knowledge. Blaming the gap largely on the disproportionate share of public funds allocated for scientific research after World War II, Walker says we are experiencing a deterioration of quality in our lives because the results of that research have not been applied. He gives many examples to support his point that technology is capable of solving the world's problems. Transportation difficulties could be alleviated by programmed highways which have been on the drawing boards for years; in the field of medicine, he claims that many more things could be made available for the benefit of patients, but no one is producing them because they would yield little profit. The engineer must recognize the importance of the social sciences and humanities and must play an active role in the solution of our complex social problems.

James R. Killian, Jr., elaborates on this theme by proposing that humanists, scientists, and social scientists reexamine their relationships to society and work together to solve common problems. He advocates a kind of systems approach, originating within the universities, which would involve scientists and humanists in the formation of public policy on matters dealing with the national welfare. (JDA)

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3. ON THE SHRED OF A CLOUD

(a) Rolf Edberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Alabama Press, University, Ala. 35486, 1969, 200 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 76-89989. Translated into English from Spillran av ett Moln, published by P. A. Norsted & Söners Forlag, Stockholm, Sweden, 1966. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. First recognizing the interrelatedness of the many problems facing mankind today, this book attempts to show that unless man takes it upon himself to act swiftly and rationally, the survival of man as a species is at stake.

Findings. Edberg points out that each species on earth has a relationship to another species. Each is limited by the next so that in the normal course of nature the process of natural selection allows no species to grow beyond certain bounds based on nourishment. Man, however, has found ways to interfere with nature which may lead to his own self-destruction. Advances in medicine, for example, have saved man from premature death, but at the same time have eradicated natural population control. Closely related to this, according to Edberg, is the problem of depletion of natural resources. Man in ever-increasing numbers has ravaged the land, consumed much of

even the once plentiful subterranean waters, and has polluted both air and water. World hunger, too, is related to the sharp rise in population growth. Though man's self-destruction may not come about by starvation, Edberg wonders how long the hungry nations of the world will stand by and watch the affluence of a certain favored few countries. He says that lines are already forming for a global class struggle and predicts that the West may soon be faced with demands which, if met, could fundamentally affect its own standards of living. He says these demands will go beyond more equitable distribution of the world's food as more sparsely populated areas become ever more attractive to overpopulated areas. Since possession of territory is something that every species seems willing to fight for, self-annihilation by warfare becomes an overriding possibility. Edberg describes the capabilities of the war machinery already in existence, poised and ready to destroy life as we know it.

Although asserting that man is less necessary to the whole of nature than the earthworm, Edberg recognizes free will in man with its inherent power of choice between alternatives. He says that man as a biological phenomenon may have reached the peak of his development and suggests that through evolution of social organization man may still have a chance to modify his own destiny.

To this end he proposes a new social organization which is global in structure and function. While conceding that such an idea may seem utopian, he envisions it as a practical necessity at least to the next generation. The pressing demands of starving people for equality and the universal fear of nuclear war may be psychological forces preparing us for world government. He sees disarmament as the first and most important function of a world government, followed by world-wide control over the use of natural resources, and the creation of some measure of global equality. A fourth task would be a comprehensive attack on the population problem--which might involve a demand that sparsely populated areas open their doors to people from overpopulated regions as well as restriction on population growth itself. (JDA)

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4. THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE

(a) John McHale. (b) Completed and published under the above title by George Braziller, Inc., One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 322 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 69-15827. (c) State University of New York at Binghamton, School of Advanced Technology, Center for Integrative Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This book discusses ways of systematically planning for the future of mankind.

Findings. Moving from the premise that man's future may be exactly what he chooses to make it, McHale says the first and most important task is the exploration and investigation of all avenues and approaches to the future. These include reevaluation of the past, study of human trends and needs in the present, and imaginative projection of various individual and social possibilities for the future. Specifically, he urges study of ways in which our images of future life styles and social forms are depicted in the arts and communications media, study of future scientific and social implications as a common ground for various academic disciplines, and the communication of the sense of the future and its implications to the general public. McHale says that in the face of the many complex problems facing the world today, man's chances for survival depend on a combination of vision, understanding, and innovative action which will enable him to use the available technological knowledge more immediately and effectively. He proposes the idea of a planetary society in which the basic forms, institutions, and values of society would be reoriented toward the maintenance of the world community. Although he is definitely opposed to any type of formal world government by a centralized power, he believes that cooperation on a global scale is essential to the survival of the human race. (JDA)

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5. CONSERVATION: NOW OR NEVER

(a) Nicholas Roosevelt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Dodd, Mead & Co., 79 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1970, 238 pp.

$5.95 per copy. LC 74-105294. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The preservation of scenery as a limited, valuable natural resource is the main theme of this publication.

Findings. While early ideas about conservation were based on saving resources for eventual consumption, the researcher contends that modern conservation involves use without consumption or destruction. He acknowledges that this combination of use with preservation presents administrative problems, particularly because of the fragmentary delegation of conservation matters to various governmental departments at the federal, state, and local levels. He maintains that the duties and policies of these agencies are often contradictory with one another. For example, the Forest Service advocates multiple use, which permits lumbering, mining, and camping on forest lands, whereas the Park Service restricts commercial use of parks. However, there may be some advantage in the lack of a central organization to direct conservation efforts. It would be difficult to establish priorities acceptable to all because the needs of various regions vary greatly.

After presenting a number of case studies of conservation efforts around the country, the researcher concludes that the major decisions about conservation will continue to be made by politicians, but that the initiative and support for these goals will have to continue to come from individuals and organizations dedicated to conservation. (JDA)

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6. GIFFORD PINCHOT: PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FORESTER

(a) Harold T. Pinkett. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana, Ill. 61801, 1970, 167 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 74-76830. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and evaluate the work of Gifford Pinchot in introducing scientific forest management of private and public timberlands in the United States and in reshaping forest policy and programs in the state of Pennsylvania.

The study begins with a history of the ideas and events that led to the rise of a movement for forest protection in the United States, and shows how Pinchot came to be a leader in that movement. The next section deals with a discussion of Pinchot's pioneering role as a private forester and covers the evolution of the Forest Service. Other areas considered include Pinchot's work as the federal government's chief forester and his campaigning for improved forest management in Pennsylvania. These activities are assessed in relation to their contribution to American forestry and natural resource policy. (JDA)

● AIR

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7. NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS STUDY AND THE COST OF CLEAN AIR

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published as two Reports of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to the U. S. Senate, 91st Congress, 2nd Session, in compliance with the Air Quality Act of 1967 as amended: (1) National Emission Standards Study, March, 1970, 146 pp. Price not indicated; (2) The Cost of Clean Air, March, 1970, 104 pp. $.45 per copy. Available from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of the National Emission Standards Study is to determine the need for and effects of national emission standards for stationary sources. Chapter 1 of this report describes the health hazards of emissions from stationary sources of air pollution, illustrating the need for limitations on these sources. In Chapter 2, the specific types of sources for which emission limitations need to be established are outlined. Various means of establishing such limitations are discussed in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 summarizes types of restrictions currently employed by air pollution control agencies. Chapter 5 explains how the application of selected emission restrictions would affect air quality in simulated situations. And Chapter 6 provides estimates of the cost of compliance with some hypothetical emission restrictions.

The Cost of Clean Air is the second in a series of annual reports on the prospective costs of implementing governmental air pollution control programs on all levels and applying specific measures to selected stationary sources. This report estimates the costs of controlling four types of pollutants--particulates, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons--for 21 types of stationary sources in 100 metropolitan areas. Solid waste disposal sources (incineration and open burning) emit primarily particulates and hydrocarbons; fuel combustion gives off particulates and sulfur oxides; and industrial processes produce all four types. Chapters in the report discuss the probable course, scope, and interrelationships of local, state, regional, and federal programs; the amount of pollutants produced by various sources; and the projected costs of implementing assumed control measures through 1975.

Findings. The National Emission Standards Study found that: (1) large stationary sources of air pollution often contribute significantly to the deterioration of community air quality and threaten public health and welfare; (2) these sources are often the major contributor to air pollution in specific areas, even though their portion of the national total pollution emissions may be relatively small; (3) pollutants from these sources may have a long-term detrimental effect on the global biosphere; (4) a large number of industrial polluters are located in nonurban areas; and (5) emission restrictions are an effective tool in programs to protect and enhance air quality. This report describes three possible governmental alternatives for adopting and enforcing appropriate emission limitations for stationary sources. The researchers recommend one which proposes that the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare establish certain national air quality standards and national emission standards for new stationary sources of emission, with states assuming the responsibility for enforcement. Under this proposal, the federal government would have the power to undertake enforcement action if a state failed to meet its responsibilities.

The Cost of Clean Air report found that, in general, the annual cost to control the four pollutants studied is a very small percentage of the value of the products made by the industries under consideration--usually less than one percent. To control air pollution from solid waste disposal operations will require about $.39 per ton of waste. And the pollution cost for steam-electric power plants is estimated at 1.3 mils per kilowatt-hour. (SD)

8. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

(a) Clark C. Havighurst (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a republication of the Spring, 1968, issue of Law and Contemporary Problems; Duke University School of Law, by Oceana Publications, Inc., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. 10522, 1969, 230 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 74-85479. (c) Various. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a compilation of articles dealing with the difficult problems of regulating and controlling air pollution, mostly from a legal perspective. The articles cover the following topics: (1) the health effects of air pollution and their implications for control; (2) air pollution control technology: research and development on new and improved systems; (3) central problems in the economics of air pollution; (4) a guide to the Air Quality Act of 1967; (5) deficiencies in the Air Quality Act of 1967; (6) control of automobile emissions--California experience and federal legislation; (7) state control of interstate air pollution control--state and local legislative purpose and techniques; (8) incentives to air pollution control; (9) legislating for air quality management--reducing theory to practice; (10) obtaining boiler fuel gas to reduce air pollution: the policy of the Federal Power Commission; and (11) first steps toward European cooperation in reducing air pollution--activities of the Council of Europe. (SD)

● LAND

9. SOILS: THEIR NATURE, CLASSES, DISTRIBUTION, USES, AND CARE

(a) J. Sullivan Gibson and James W. Batten. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of Alabama Press, Drawer 2877, University, Ala. 35486, 1970, 208 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 68-14555. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. A comprehensive review of the most current information and theory regarding the processes of soil formation, in terms easily understood by the nonspecialist, is provided in this book. The volume also includes an uncomplicated treatment of soil classification, showing how soil categories are related to the soil-forming processes and how these categories can be used as a guide to particular soil uses. The book's clear format and presentation makes it useful as a supplementary text for geography courses at the secondary school and college levels. (SD)

- WATER

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10. EXAMINATION INTO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE CONSTRUCTION GRANT PROGRAM FOR ABATING, CONTROLLING, AND PREVENTING WATER POLLUTION

(a) Elmer B. Staats and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Report to the Congress, by the Office of the Comptroller General, U. S. General Accounting Office, 441 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20548, November, 1969, 164 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. General Accounting Office and Camp, Dresser & McKee, Consulting Engineers. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration (FWPCA) of the U. S. Department of the Interior's policies, procedures, and practices concerning the planning and implementation of its waste-treatment plant construction program, intended to reduce water pollution in the United States. This review covers the period from the passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1956 to June, 1969.

Method. The General Accounting Office (GAO) examined states' water pollution control plans submitted to FWPCA; programs carried out by the states; states' water quality standards; enforcement conference reports; program grant expenditures; and FWPCA manuals, correspondence, and reports. Discussions were also held with FWPCA officials. The consulting engineering firm of Camp, Dresser & McKee was contracted to determine systems analysis techniques that might be used to improve the planning aspects of the grant program. The resulting mathematical model based on a cost-benefit analysis is provided in an appendix.

Findings. From 1957 through 1969, FWPCA awarded grants to states, municipalities, and intergovernmental agencies of about $1.2 billion for the construction of more than 9,400 waste-treatment projects having a total estimated cost of about $5.4 billion. Although these projects have contributed somewhat to abating water pollution, GAO believes the benefits have not been as large as they could have been. The reason for this lies, according to GAO, mostly in the shotgun approach used in administering the program--awarding grants on a first-come-first-served or readiness-to-proceed basis. With this method, little consideration has been given to the immediate benefits to be received from the construction of individual treatment plants. Thus waste facilities have been constructed on waterways where major polluters located nearby continued to discharge inadequately treated wastes into the waterways, thereby lessening the effectiveness of the treatmeat plants.

GAO also found that at the present level of federal funding, significantly below what was authorized, construction is well below the anticipated rate. Since the states are constructing treatment plants at a rate consistent with the availability of federal funds, the backlog of municipalities awaiting grants has been increasing steadily. GAO concludes that water quality standards will most likely not be attained on schedule and that the present level of federal funding will not be sufficient to achieve the intended goals in reducing water pollution.

To alleviate some of these problems, GAO recommends that priorities for grants be established by Congress based on the potential benefits to be obtained, without the requirement of financial need as currently provided under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The report also recommends that Congress consider requiring the U. S. Department of the Interior to provide for interim water quality goals and to allow communities to construct cheaper, less than secondary treatment facilities if it will result in water quality improvement consistent with proposed present and future water uses. Regarding the administration of the program, GAO suggests that FWPCA approve grants in light of the actions to be taken by other polluters of the waterways. In addition, the report urges that FWPCA consider using systems analysis techniques in planning and implementing its programs and consider helping states formulate their own water pollution control plans by providing data and technical assistance.

Appendices contain criticisms of the report from various sources, most notably from the Department of the Interior which states that less than secondary treatment of wastes would not be acceptable; that there are deficiencies in the systems approach and the model demonstrated in the report; and that the report fails to recognize the necessity of having willingness to participate as a criterion for administering the grants. (SD)

11. CRITERIA FOR MEASUREMENT OF STREAM CHANNELS AS AN INDICATOR OF PEAK FLOW HISTORY

(a) Thomas R. Hammer. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as RSRI Discussion Paper No. 36, by Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, February, 1970, 58 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the methodology of stream-channel cross-section measurement developed in the current RSRI investigation of the hydrologic effects of urbanization. The paper relates the nature of the measurement technique to the overall objectives of the study, and presents a preliminary analysis of the data obtained.

The larger RSRI study has been concerned with estimating the effects of different land uses, in combination with topographic features, upon various stream conditions. Aspects of the hydrologic system chosen for study were: channel morphology, peak flow characteristics, and water quality at base flow. This paper is concerned with channel morphology and its relationship to peak flow characteristics.

Due to major deficiencies in the flow data available for urbanized streams, it was decided to study peak flow characteristics indirectly, through the use of channel cross-section measurements as surrogate variables for discharge measurements. The indication that channel measurements could be used in this fashion was the evidence presented by previous investigators that streams tend to have a common frequency of bankfull or overbank flow, at approximately 1.5 years. If this relationship were to hold, the channel cross-section area of a stream multiplied by its assumed mean velocity of flow at bankfull would serve as an estimate of its 1.5 year flood discharge. From this the flood discharges associated with other frequencies could be estimated using relationships describing the typical distribution of flood frequencies.

The guidelines for stream-channel measurement described in this paper are presented as a means of maximizing the possibility of association between channel area and streamflow through minimization of "noise" or random error arising from the peculiarities of individual streams. The guidelines deal with the problem of choosing sites for channel measurement, and determining the bankfull level at a given site. The physical process of making measurements in the current study was invariant, and is described in the publication.

Method. Investigation of the entire RSRI project is being conducted using a sample of 78 watersheds, 1 to 6 square miles in area, in the Piedmont region of southeastern Pennsylvania. All but 2 watersheds lie in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. (JS)

12. ECONOMICS AND LEGAL FACTORS IN PROVIDING, USING AND MANAGING WATER IN AGRICULTURE

(a) Maurice Baker. (b) A long-term project in process. Two publications have been issued: (1) Clayton K. Yeutter, Water Administration--An Institutional Model, Department of Agricultural Economics Report No. 46, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. 68503. Copies available upon request. Price not indicated. (2) Clayton K. Yeutter, "The Administration of Water Law in the Central United States," an unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. 68503. (c) University of Nebraska, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of State of Nebraska, Cooperative State Research Service, Agriculture Department. (d) None.

Problem. This project continues with work in two related areas. The first study is evaluating the procedures used to develop public and private cost estimates for irrigation projects. The estimated costs and those actually incurred have, historically, differed substantially. It is hypothesized that the discrepancy between estimated and

realized costs is largely due to the methods of estimating cost factors. The second study examines the economic feasibility of transporting nearby groundwater into a groundwater mining area for use as irrigation water.

Method. A case study of a recently developed irrigation project was used to evaluate the procedures of estimating costs. Costs, both public and private, were determined and compared with estimates made when the project was authorized for expenditure of public funds.

In the second study, extensive investments have been made in irrigation and other agricultural equipment. The recharge rate for the groundwater in the study area is very slow; thus, the available water supply is dwindling. Within a short distance, there is a plentiful groundwater supply which is not likely to be developed in the foreseeable future. The investigator is determining the economic feasibility of transporting this water into the deficit area. (MB)

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13. WATER IN RELATION TO SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN AN ARID ENVIRONMENT

(a) M. M. Kelso. (b) Completion expected during 1970. (c) University of Arizona, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of State of Arizona. (d) None.

Problem. To project the impact of a declining groundwater resources supply on growth of the Arizona economy for the next fifty years.

Because irrigated agriculture uses over 90 percent of all water consumed annually in the State and because it is an economically important sector in the State's economy, analysis has been focused on the impact of the declining water supply on agriculture and, through agriculture, on the rest of the State's economy.

Method. From primary data gathered specifically for the study and through the use of linear programming techniques, the researchers have projected for fifty years, separately for each important irrigated area in the State, the changes that may be expected to occur in agricultural output and input, net personal income, and groundwater withdrawal quantities resulting from the increasing groundwater scarcity. (Relative prices, technology, and national agricultural policy were held constant in the analysis.) An input-output model of the State's economy, emphasizing agricultural sectors, was constructed.

The projections of the separate irrigated areas are now being aggregated into statewide projection of agricultural output and input, net personal incomes, and groundwater withdrawal. The projected input-output changes in irrigated agriculture resulting from growing groundwater scarcity are being entered into the input-output model of the State's economy to determine the induced effects of agricultural decline on the related economic sectors within the State. By combining the direct and induced economic effects of growing groundwater scarcity, the total economic consequence within the State of declining groundwater supplies will be projected. From these results, the investigators will assess the relative economic growth to be expected from possible alternative means for meeting the situation, including such alternatives as: (1) importing additional water supplies; (2) increasing the supply of capturable water within the State; (3) changing the structure of in-state institutions to enhance water-use efficiency; and (4) public policy and action to change the structure of the State's economy away from heavy water-using industries (i.e., irrigation) to light water-using industries (i.e., manufacturing, trade, tourism, and retirement communities).

Findings. Findings to date indicate that economic growth of Arizona will be affected to only a minor degree by growing groundwater scarcity for at least a half century ahead. (MMK)

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14. IMPACT OF CHANGES IN TECHNOLOGY ON WATER USE

(a) Charles W. Howe, Clifford S. Russell, and Robert A. Young. (b) Completed and findings submitted to National Water Commission. Publication by NWC expected. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc., under sponsorship of Executive Office of the President. National Water Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This study was designed to measure the sensitivity of water demands, over the period 1970-90, to changing market conditions, public policies, and technologies. The three major areas covered were: (1) urban water demands, consisting of residential, commercial, and public demands; (2)

industrial water withdrawal, consumption, and waste-load demands for petroleum refining, beet sugar refining, and thermal electric power generation; and (3) irrigation agriculture. Sensitivity analyses were conducted with respect to such items as water price, water quality standards, effluent charges, changing product mixes, changing agricultural policies, and changes in the housing stock. Many factors other than technology proved to be important determinants of water-use patterns and to influence which water-related technologies are likely to be adopted. (CWH)

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15. A WESTERN STATES MULTIREGIONAL RIVER BASIN INPUT-OUTPUT STUDY

(a) Edward C. Gray. (b) Completed under the title, "A Western States Multiregional River Basin Input-Output Study as a Tool of Planning Western Water Resources Development," as Phase 6 of Experiment Station Project 1492--"The Economics of Public Investment in Resource Development." Two publications have been issued by the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720: (1) Edward C. Gray, <u>Water Requirements of Irrigated Agriculture in the Western States of Continental United States</u>. 95 pp. Price not indicated. (2) Edward C. Gray, "Efficiency of Irrigation in the Western States," to be published in the <u>Annals of Regional Science</u>. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. (d) None.

<u>Problem</u>. To construct an interregional water input-output model for the four principal water basins of Southwestern United States--California, upper Colorado, lower Colorado, and Great Basin. The results of this study prepared for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers are to be used in construction of water requirement projections for this region.

<u>Method</u>. The researcher developed a method for adapting data from the National Input-Output Table of 1958 to extract sector information for counties within these river basins. The Leontief-Strout technique was used to compile the final interregional table. Also, water requirements of 11 western states for the four agricultural census years since 1949 were analyzed to provide better information on the quantity of water consumed in four sectors of agriculture. A comparison of gross farm water use with estimated water consumption allowed estimates to be made of irrigation efficiency in each state. (FHB)

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16. ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF NUCLEAR DESALINATION IN CALIFORNIA

(a) Lewis Duane Chapman. (b) Completed under the above title, as an unpublished doctoral dissertation comprising Phase 3 of Experiment Station Project 1492 --"The Economics of Public Investment in Resource Development." Available from the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1969, 249 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Agricultural Economics. (d) None.

<u>Problem</u>. To examine aspects of benefit-cost theory and welfare economics and their implications for analysis of nuclear desalination projects.

<u>Method</u>. Benefit-cost analysis was applied to a particular project through simulation of a nuclear powered electrodialysis facility using the San Joaquin Valley drain in California as a feedwater source. The researcher also studied public policies toward water and power as they affect the advent of desalination. (FHB)

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17. AN ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF THE PLANNING AND EVALUATION PROCEEDINGS EMPLOYED BY THE U. S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS

(a) Lowell Gale Wood. (b) Completed under the title, "An Economic Analysis of the Planning and Evaluation Proceedings Employed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers with Particular Reference to the Proposed Dos Rios Project in Northern California," as an unpublished doctoral dissertation comprising Phase 5 of Experiment Station Project 1492--"The Economics of Public Investment in Resource Development." Available from the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1969, 157 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Agricultural Economics. (d) None.

Problem. To study various combinations of projects as possible alternatives to the Dos Rios Project in Northern California and to suggest possible approaches to the resolution of conflicts between conservation and water development groups in the Eel River watershed. (FHB)

18. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS OF COORDINATED WATERSHED PLANNING

(a) J. B. Wyckoff. (b) In process. Initiated in July, 1967. A current bibliography of relevant available material has been completed. An economic model has been developed and all data concerning private costs have been collected. Programming models are yet to be run. (c) University of Massachusetts, Department of Agricultural and Food Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. This project has four objectives: (1) determine the private costs of meeting water quality standards in a selected watershed; (2) synthesize the cost of meeting water quality standards through coordinated planning of a watershed; (3) examine the institutional setting affecting coordinated watershed planning; and (4) study the social costs and benefits associated with alternative water quality levels.

Method. The researcher is studying a watershed in Massachusetts, ordered by the State to improve its water quality. Each individual firm and community is dealing with its own problem. The researcher is using public health records to determine the quality and quantity of effluent discharge for each of these units and a total for the stream. He is programming an optimum treatment system, planned on a coordinated watershed basis, which will consider various alternatives. The legal, political, social, and economic institutions affecting coordinated planning are being evaluated. The framework provided by welfare economics will be used to determine the net societal effects, in terms of costs and benefits, of maintaining water quality standards. (JBW)

19. DEVELOPING METHODOLOGY FOR INCLUDING INTANGIBLES IN BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS OF WATER RESOURCES

(a) J. B. Wyckoff and Robert Vertrees. (b) In process. Project initiated in July, 1970. (c) University of Massachusetts, Department of Agricultural and Food Economics, under sponsorship of University of Massachusetts, Water Resources Research Center, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) None.

Problem. Water resource projects funded by public funds assume a maximum investment criterion involved with a benefit-cost analysis. If all of the benefits and costs are not included in this analysis, then the optimizing model will be misleading. This project examines the possibilities of including intangible benefits, particularly aesthetic values, in project analysis. The specific objectives of this study are: (1) to develop methodology to measure the value of intangible benefits by determining intensity of satisfaction of users of water resource projects; and (2) to develop procedures for incorporating such values into benefit-cost analyses of water resource projects.

Method. Various research techniques will be used in trying to measure the consumer satisfaction with the intangible benefits of water resource projects. Methods presently used in other social sciences such as public health, social psychology, political science, sociology, and marketing will be examined for their relevance in attacking such problems. The first phase of the project will encompass a comprehensive literature review of the various social science fields; the second phase will isolate the most promising techniques and test them for their applicability for measuring intangibles in water project analysis; and the third phase will develop methodology for including these intangibles in benefit-cost analyses. (JBW)

20. FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION: AN INDEXED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Technical Library, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, Tenn. 37902, July, 1969, 43 pp. Price not indicated.

(c) Tennessee Valley Authority, Technical Library. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography contains over 400 references to books, articles, theses and dissertations, governmental documents, and conference proceedings which emphasize flood damage prevention and flood plain regulation. Only selected items pertaining to flood control are included. Entries are grouped chronologically by years and arranged alphabetically by author within each group. This is the sixth edition of the bibliography, updating it through 1969. A subject index is appended to facilitate the reader's finding references to specific topics. Most of the publications listed are available from local libraries or on interlibrary loan from the TVA Technical Library through local libraries. (JS)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

21. NATURAL RESOURCES AND PUBLIC PROPERTY UNDER THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION

(a) Gerard V. La Forest. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of Toronto Press, 33 E. Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y. 14203 or Toronto 181, Ontario, Canada, August, 1969, 230 pp. $11.50 per copy. (c) Université de Montréal, Faculté de droit, with partial support from the Canada Council. (d) None.

Problem. To examine thoroughly provisions of the British North America Act and other constitutional instruments relating to natural resources. Under the Canadian constitution, the provinces control for their direct use, revenues obtained from public properties in their territory, except income from certain properties that are closely involved with matters in the legislative sphere of the federal parliament, such as public harbors. Besides raising money for the provinces, these public property holdings provide them with a powerful instrument for the control of their economic and political destinies. By requiring that resources from public property be processed within its boundaries, a province can materially contribute towards the establishment of secondary industries there and prevent the export of raw material to other countries. It can encourage development of industry by judicious grants of public property or assume public ownership of industry itself. A provincially owned industry is constitutionally exempt from federal taxation, which even further increases the province's revenues.

Up to the present, the courts have stood firm against federal encroachment on provincial property rights. However, the federal parliament has considerable powers over provincial natural resources, which come under its legislative authority. If a province wants to exploit minerals or develop its power supplies or fisheries, it must comply with applicable federal legislation. Thus, much of Canada's resources cannot be developed without cooperation from both sides, which requires a knowledge of their jurisdictions. This book, based on a series of lectures by the author, aims to provide such knowledge. Chapters cover the following topics: historical background; distribution of resources at confederation; post-confederation distribution of resources; Section 108 of the British North America Act, 1867; lands, mines, minerals, and royalties; offshore submarine resources; property in Indian lands; federal legislative and executive power; and provincial legislative and executive power. (SD)

22. POLLUTION CAUSED FISH KILLS--1968

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the Ninth Annual Report, by the Office of Public Information, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, U. S. Department of the Interior. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 17 pp. $.30 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Office of Public Information. (d) None.

Problem. This booklet presents highlights from the annual fish kill census for 1968, compiled by the U. S. Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

Findings. In 1968, an estimated 15,236,000 fish were reported killed in 42 states by identifiable pollution sources. This represents an increase of 31 percent over 1967 when 11,591,000 fish were killed in 40 states. Pollution from municipal sewers and treatment plants replaced industrial wastes as the most deadly type of pollution in 1968. Wastes from cities killed a total

total of 6,952,000 fish in 122 separate incidents. On the other hand, industrial wastes accounted for the highest number of incidents, 177, with 6,398,000 fish killed. These two categories accounted for 88 percent of all fish killed. Transport accidents were the third highest category, responsible for the killing of 880,000 fish. The largest fish kill occurred in Pennsylvania where an oil refinery lagoon overflowed, pouring chemicals into the Allegheny River. An inadequate sewage treatment plant in Mobile, Alabama, caused the second largest kill when an overload in the plant lowered the oxygen content in a two-mile stretch of the Dog River. In this same area, 8 other fish kills during 1968 resulted in the death of more than two million fish. (SD)

23. ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF PRIMARY BENEFITS FROM FISHING AND HUNTING BASED ON NATIONAL SURVEYS OF FISHING AND HUNTING

(a) S. V. Wantrup and Frank H. Bollman. (b) In process. This study comprises Phase I of Experiment Station Project 1492--"The Economics of Public Investment in Resource Development." The following publications have been issued: (1) F. H. Bollman, A Prospectus for the 1970 National Survey of Fishing and Hunting, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 31 pp. Price not indicated. (2) Frank H. Bollman, Peter K. Thelin, and Richard T. Forrester, "Bimonthly Bird Counts at Selected Observation Points Around San Francisco Bay. February, 1964-January, 1966," to be published in California Fish and Game Quarterly, Department of Fish and Game, State of California. (3) Frank H. Bollman and Richard A. Winnor, Trends in Sales of Fishing and Hunting Licenses by States, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 9 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior. (d) 15:1-52.

Problem. To appraise the usefulness of information collected in the 1955, 1960, and 1965 National Surveys of Fishing and Hunting for the preparation of regional projections of demand for these activities and for evaulation of them.

Method. The researchers have analyzed data from the 1960 Survey by regression techniques to identify the factors that influence participation in certain fishing and hunting activities continued throughout the year. The number of days spent on trips were regressed against travel costs, trip costs, equipment costs, and socioeconomic characteristics of the sportsmen sampled, namely occupation, age, income, and place of origin. Also, the researchers have completed long-term and short-term trends of total and per capita license sales for each of the 50 states.

Findings. Various costs and socioeconomic variables are associated with participation on trips of differing duration. In different regions, there are significant dissimilarities in occupation, income, and age groups that engage in a similar sport. For the same region, there are obvious dissimilarities in the characteristics of sportsmen who engage in different sports. While total license sales have been increasing in each state, a number of states, principally the highly industrialized and heavily populated, are experiencing decreasing per capita consumption of both hunting and fishing. (FHB)

● WASTE DISPOSAL

24. POLICIES FOR SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

(a) Donald N. Frey and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Public Health Service Publication No. 2018, by U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Environmental Health Service. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1970, 64 pp. $.50 per copy. LC 77-606275. (c) National Academy of Engineering, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Division of Engineering, Committees on Pollution Abatement and Control, Ad Hoc Committee on Solid Waste Management, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Environmental Health Service, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the problems of solid waste management and outline an action program based on problem definition, needs,

constraints, and engineering requirements and alternatives. The main focus of this study is directed toward urban-generated solid wastes and the resulting urban-centered problems.

Findings. The report concludes that the bulk of solid wastes is deposited on land, and disposal tends to be a local problem. Thus, the principal solutions to solid waste management are found in providing operational systems that employ physical procedures rather than in regulation. This, along with reclamation and recycling as the solid waste management goal, offers the ultimate solution. The four main objectives of solid waste management should be: (1) to improve the quality and coverage of service; (2) to improve efficiency of operation through increased mechanization and reduced labor requirements; (3) to increase the skills of operating personnel through manpower-development programs; and (4) to economically recover and adequately recycle increasing portions of the solid waste streams.

The Committee recommends: (1) That the U. S. Bureau of Solid Waste Management establish a solid waste management information center to accumulate, evaluate, and disseminate all applicable information, both foreign and domestic, to help increase the rate of application of technology and improve waste management at all levels. (2) That research and development of solid waste systems and components be carried out, with demonstrations given in metropolitan areas where solid waste problems are the greatest. These activities should include technological, operational, and economic factors in the best approaches to storage, collection, preparation for recycling, and deposit of solid waste materials. (3) That efforts be made to improve system business management, planning, and manpower training, including cooperation among government groups and with private operators. The Committee also urges that funding for the U. S. Bureau of Solid Waste Management be tripled over the next five years, from the present level of about $14 million per year, to implement these recommendations. (SD)

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25. COMPREHENSIVE STUDIES OF SOLID WASTES MANAGEMENT

(a) C. G. Golueke, P. H. McGauhey, S. A. Rao, D. L. Brink, C. R. Glassey, and C. R. Wilke. (b) In process. Research is in its fifth and last year. Three annual reports under the above title, three volumes of Abstracts and Excerpts from the Literature, and two special reports--A Mathematical Model for the Optimization of a Waste Management System and Optimal Policies for Solid Waste Treatment Facilities--have been published by the Sanitary Engineering Research Laboratory, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720. Available upon request, except for the first and second annual reports and the volumes of Abstracts and Excerpts, the supply of which has been depleted. Two special reports are under preparation: "Hydrolysis Rate of Cellulose in Anaerobic Fermentation" and "Wet Oxidation of Organic Solid Waste Organic Chemicals from Lignocellulosic Materials." (c) University of California (Berkeley), Sanitary Engineering Research Laboratory, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U. S. Public Health Service, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (d) None.

Problem. To develop solutions to regional problems of solid waste management through a program of research involving such fields as planning, economics, administration, operations research, engineering, and public health. Specifically, the project deals with: (1) developing an overall wastes generation and management model; (2) establishing methods for evaluating the wastes generating potential of land dedicated to any plan of use; (3) developing models and subsystems by which feasible alternative decisions can be evaluated from an economic and engineering viewpoint; and (4) developing new technology.

Findings. In the first stages of the research an overall waste management model was developed in which the final output was a waste collection, treatment, and disposal component. Major progress has been made in establishing the waste generator, spatial distribution of wastes, land use, process technology, and public health submodels. The following progress has been made in these areas: (1) Public Health. By means of five extensive tables, data on the types and composition of solid wastes and the fate of the components and their breakdown products were screened and evaluated. (2) Planning and Economics. This phase of the study led to the development of the concept of functional boundaries and to the formulation of waste multipliers based on type of

economic and demographic activity. A study was made of aspects of the solid waste management problem such as questions of local versus regional approaches, alternate pricing systems, and the development of efficiency versus equity criteria. Network flow models were developed for the efficient rerouting of solid wastes from origin to sites; and an economic survey was made of engineering aspects of current and experimental technological disposal costs. (3) Operations Research. In this portion of the study, the researchers developed a solid waste regional forecasting model which recognized the 28 sectors in the nine-county San Francisco Bay region in California. In the development of a model showing optimum service policies for solid waste treatment facilities, it was shown that the optimum rates were linear in the waste level at the start of each "on" interval and piecewise linear in the quantity of waste present at the start of each "off" period. Findings have also been made in other parts of the project concerned with anaerobic digestion, wet oxidation, pyrolysis-combustion, and biofractionation. (CGG)

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26. A MODEL AND AN IMPLEMENTATION FOR A REGIONAL SYSTEM OF COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF ABANDONED MOTOR VEHICLES

(a) James R. Brown, Edward F. McDonough, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Regional Affairs Center, University of Hartford. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, July, 1969, 116 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Hartford, Regional Affairs Center, under sponsorship of the Connecticut Research Commission, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To develop and implement a program for the removal of abandoned junk cars from the towns of the Capitol Region of Connecticut, using, where possible, already existing private disposal facilities. During the past decade market changes and changes in the technology of the steel industry have caused a serious and growing problem of abandoned cars in this country. With a continuing increase in the production of cars, the disposal of these cars, once their useful lives have ended, has become a critical problem for many communities as the system of private junk yards has become decreasingly effective.

Findings. The researchers discovered the problem in the region to be of comparatively recent origin. The accumulation of abandoned vehicles had occurred mostly since the sharp drop in the price of scrap steel in 1963. By 1969, illegal abandonments were taking place at a rate of about 6,500 to 7,000 a year. Indications were that this level would increase because the junk yards of the region, which had been the usual channel for disposing of these vehicles, were more and more reluctant to accept cars that had little parts value. However, the researchers found a means for disposal which would provide an adequate long-term solution with relatively little action on the part of public bodies. This plan involves the use of a mobile car crushing operation which would take junk cars from locations throughout the region to shredding and bailing operations either in Connecticut or Massachusetts. The study recommends that existing private yards or newly created public area pounds serve as collection points for accumulating sufficient inventories of junk cars so that the crushing operation would be economically feasible. The key to the program lies in the development of a master contract which would assure the crusher operator of a minimum annual volume to provide an adequate return on his operation. (SD)

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27. PIPE TRANSPORT OF DOMESTIC SOLID WASTE

(a) F. D. Ketterer, P. Seidenstat, and I. Zandi. (b) In process. (c) University of Pennsylvania, School of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. The broad objective of this project is to examine the applicability of the technology of bulk solid transport in pipelines to the collection and removal of solid waste as a technologically and economically feasible alternative to truck collection. A previous study by these researchers found that under one special set of conditions (those prevailing in the center city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania) the collection and removal of solid waste in a combined pneumatic and slurry system is technologically feasible and economically attractive. This project is intended to extend the range of the previous study by examining in

particular: (1) the technological feasibility of pipeline collection and removal of solid wastes of varying compositions, different from those already studied; (2) the feasibility of pumping solid waste slurries with higher concentrations than 12 percent, which is already established, including problems in crushing and pumping; (3) possible criteria for the design of solid waste pipeline (reliable criteria are presently lacking); (4) an economic comparison of a pipeline system with truck collection, extended to situations different than business districts of large cities, and using the methods of systems technology; and (5) the possible utilization of pipeline as a biological reactor for stabilization of organic matters during conveyance of the solid waste slurry. (IZ)

● NOISE CONTROL

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28. TRANSPORTATION NOISES, A SYMPOSIUM ON ACCEPTABILITY CRITERIA

(a) James D. Chalupnik (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Washington Press, Seattle, Wash. 98105, 1970, 362 pp. $14.50 per copy. LC 74-115414. (c) University of Washington, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of Noise Abatement. (d) None.

Problem, This volume presents the proceedings of a symposium entitled "Evaluating the Noises of Transportation," held at the University of Washington in March, 1969, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Transportation's Office of Noise Abatement.

Of the many contributors to noise pollution, the various transportation vehicles are particularly vulnerable to criticism. In seeking methods to abate these noises, it is necessary to have a commonly accepted scale for evaluating them. There are a number of scales, each with its merits, its proponents, and opponents. However, none has proved to be superior. It was hoped that at this symposium, the relative merits of the various scales could be discussed and à unified noise rating scale for all transportation forms be selected. Consensus on a scale was not reached, but, it was generally felt, a better understanding of problems associated with measurement of transportation noise was achieved.

In the symposium papers edited for this book, experts in a variety of related fields (representing academic communities, private industry, and governmental departments) not only discuss the various noise rating scales, but also describe acoustical characteristics of air and surface transportation noise sources, as well as individual and community response to transportation noises. The volume concludes with a symposium critique by Ira Hirsh. A subject index is appended. (JS)

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29. AIRCRAFT NOISE AND SONIC BOOM: SELECTED REFERENCES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Bibliographic List No. 2, by the Library Services Division, Office of Administrative Operations, U. S. Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20590, December, 1969, 41 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of Administrative Operations, Library Sciences Division. (d) None.

Problem. This booklet contains a selected, partially annotated listing of journal articles, reports, and papers dealing with aircraft noise, sonic booms, and legal aspects concerning these phenomena. It updates Bibliographic List 13, issued by the Federal Aviation Administration in October, 1966, and covers the period from July, 1966, to Spring, 1969. Entries are arranged according to subject. An author index is included. (SD)

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30. TRANSPORTATION NOISE RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE

A new service of the Highway Research Board has been formed to collect and disseminate information on the problems of noise and vibration in various modes of transportation. Sponsored by the Office of Noise Abatement, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, the Transportation Noise Research Information Service (TNRIS) will store and publish references to research projects, reports, and published articles. Specifically

included will be information on the characteristics, effects, and control of noise and vibration, particularly that which is generated by ground transportation. These references will be furnished in periodic bulletins to anyone interested. Besides synthesizing information on selected topics within its scope, TNRIS will examine and recommend research and development activities that may lead to the implementation of policies, standards, and procedures for alleviating transportation noise. A summary report will be issued after the first year's work. (HRB)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● POPULATION

31. WHOSE BABY IS THE POPULATION PROBLEM?

(a) Rufus E. Miles, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title, in "The Population Challenge of the '70's," Population Bulletin, Vol. XVI, No. 1, by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, February, 1970, 36 pp. Black and white 35 mm. illustrative slides also available. For subscription rates, prices per issue and sets of slides, contact the Population Reference Bureau, above. (c) Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The Population Bulletin has devoted its first issue of the new decade to an analysis of the U. S. population problem, a survey of the courses of action available, a weighing of their implications, and a preliminary agenda for achieving much lower growth rates--and eventually a stationary population--in the United States.

Findings. The investigator sees the population problem as part of the total environmental picture and terms it one of four culprits causing an alarming deterioration of our living conditions. The other three are "growthmania," pollution, and pesticides. Growthmania is the compulsive increase in per capita production of power and goods, their consumption, and the consequent generation of waste products. Pollution is the result of our social failure to regulate the disposal of waste products in such a manner as to prevent the serious degradation of our environment. And pesticides, herbicides, and other chemicals poison the biosphere, sometimes irreversibly. The relationships among all four must be realized if each is to be viewed in its proper perspective.

Miles examines the possible alternatives for population control and then outlines a strategy he considers feasible. If the growth rate of the U. S. population is to be arrested by the end of the century, the two-child family must voluntarily become the norm. Large families have long been lauded in this country; governmental programs, such as tax policies and Aid to Dependent Children, have favored large families over small ones and single adults. Our thinking must be changed and praise reserved for the family with no more than two children. Our population problem is caused, not so much by the large, low-income families, but by the bulk of middle-class families that plan for and can afford three or four children. Replacing our ideal of the large family with that of the small can be helped by inclusion of the population problem in the curricula of our schools; by its receiving greater emphasis in our institutes for ecological study; and through the efforts of conservation organizations, which contain the largest aggregate of people already organized and committed to prevent further deterioration of the environment. It is to be hoped that, eventually, people can be placed in paid governmental positions to help direct this effort.

A concerted effort to halt pollution would be very costly to industry. The cost would, necessarily, be reflected by higher prices on consumer items. As in the days of the Depression, a decline in buying power should prompt families to restrict family size.

Because of America's high rate of production, consumption, and waste disposal, 205 million Americans are depleting the world's resources and polluting the natural environment more than the 2.5 billion inhabitants of the less developed nations. An additional 100 million Americans with much higher per capita rates of consumption than at present would aggravate this

disparity considerably. A concerted effort to achieve a stationary U. S. population could have an important effect, not only at home, but internationally, as well. The less developed nations have not established policies or targets which explicitly seek stationary populations within a specified period of time, let alone programs which have some possibility of achieving such a goal. A serious effort by the United States to set its own house in order and develop the various methodologies required to bring birth rates into balance with modern low death rates might have a far greater impact on other nations than all our offers of technical assistance in the limited field of family planning. Meanwhile, without a genuine effort by the United States to bring its own growth rate down toward the zero point, both the credibility and the motives of this country in seeking to persuade other countries to curb their population increases are suspect. (JS)

32. TRENDS AND PROJECTIONS OF FUTURE POPULATION GROWTH IN THE UNITED STATES, 1970-2000

(a) Jerome P. Pickard. (b) Completed and published under the title, Trends and Projections of Future Population Growth in the United States, with Special Data on Large Urban Regions and Major Metropolitan Areas, for the Period 1970-2000, as Technical Paper No. 4, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410, July, 1969, 28 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of the Deputy Under Secretary. (d) None.

Problem. This document, presented to the Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Urban Growth, Committee on Banking and Currency, of the U. S. House of Representatives, examines the historical growth of U. S. population, and projects both national population increase and geographic distribution for the 1970-2000 period.

Methods. Projections are based on population trends from 1920 to 1966, with greater weight given to more recent ones. Continuation of these trends is implied in the projections.

Findings. (1) U. S. population is projected to grow by 101 million in the next 30 years. If growth slows down, it may require 35 to 40 years to reach the total population of 307 million. (2) The West and South are projected to continue their growth at relatively rapid rates compared with the North, which has more than one-half of the national population at present. (3) By 2000, the major regions of the North (including the Virginia urban corridor) will have 52 percent of the total; the South, 26 percent; and the West, 22 percent (mainland U. S.). (4) Twelve large urban regions ranging upward in size from 3 million to 126 million population will contain about seven-tenths of U. S. population on one-tenth of its surface (excluding Alaska). (5) Population growth is concentrating in these large urban regions and they present the largest opportunity for the development of new communities. (6) It is possible that 30 million of the next 100 million population could be located in new communities, numbering over 270. Some 160 of these new communities would be in the largest urban and metropolitan regions, while over 110 would be in outlying locations. (7) In the absence of some type of mechanism for planning future urban growth, the "overgrowth" of seven leading growth metropolises--Los Angeles, New York, Chicago, San Francisco Bay, Detroit, Miami, and Washington--will be immense. Accounting for over one-third of net national population increase, their total extent will double from 9,000 to 18,000 square miles and the largest two (Los Angeles Basin and New York Region) will approach 5,000 square miles each. (8) The U. S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations has recommemded the development of national policies to deal with urban growth, and numerous implementation mechanisms. (9) The British example of "new towns" illustrates that government is capable of playing a leading role in implementing solutions to the "overgrowth" problem. In the American context, it would appear that a partnership or cooperative type of effort involving many types of organizations would be needed. (JS)

33. TRENDS IN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Arno I. Winard and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 27 in Special Studies, Series P-23, Current

Population Reports, by Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, February, 1969, 67 pp. $.70 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. (d) None.

Problem. In order to describe the direction and magnitude of changes since 1960, this report presents statistics about population changes that took place in the central cities of the nation's 212 SMSA'S and their suburban rings between 1960 and 1968.

Method. Special tabulations were prepared from the 53,000 households in a one-in-a-thousand sample of 1960 Census data and from the approximately 50,000 households in the March, 1968, Current Population Survey.

Findings. Among the findings of this report are these: (1) Virtually all metropolitan population growth between 1960 and 1968 occurred outside the central cities, where a majority of the metropolitan residents now live. (2) The number of poor persons in the United States declined by about one-third between 1959 and 1967, whites by 38 percent, blacks by 21 percent. (3) About half of the population in inner-city areas was nonwhite in 1968, up from 43 percent in 1960. (4) Unemployment rates dropped significantly between 1960 and 1968 in both central cities and suburbs, but with the rate for blacks continuing to be about twice that for whites. (5) There was an increase in families headed by women--especially among blacks living in central cities. (6) The proportion of young adults finishing high school in both central cities and suburbs increased substantially between 1960 and 1968. (AIW)

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34. A SOURCEBOOK ON POPULATION

(a) William E. Moran, Jr. (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Population Bulletin, Volume XXV, No. 5, by the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, November, 1969, 51 pp. For subscription rates and prices per issue, contact the Population Reference Bureau above. (c) Population Reference Bureau, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This sourcebook on population and demography is divided into two major sections: (1) a population bibliography and (2) a guide to population organizations and programs. The purpose of the bibliography is to introduce laymen to general works on population and, in 50 categories and subcategories, offer a broad spectrum of more specialized but nontechnical treatments. The 430 entries are arranged alphabetically by author, with information on the publisher, place and date of publication, length of work, and price. Annotations are provided, which summarize the scope and thrust of each work, indicate its technical level, and, where necessary, identify it as polemical. In the second section, the booklet describes graduate-level university population centers in the United States, the location and resources of nonuniversity population libraries open to outside researchers, the major private U. S. and international organizations in the field of population and family planning, and population programs of the U. S. government. Also included in the sourcebook is a glossary of common demographic terms. (WEM)

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

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35. TOMORROW'S MANPOWER NEEDS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published by the U. S. Department of Labor, as Bulletin 1601, February, 1969, in four volumes: (I) Developing Area Manpower Projections, 100 pp. $1.00 per copy. (II) National Trends and Outlook: Industry Employment and Occupational Structure, 121 pp. $1.25 per copy. (III) National Trends and Outlook: Occupational Employment, 50 pp. $.55 per copy. (IV) The National Industry-Occupational Matrix and Other Manpower Data, 247 pp. $2.00 per copy. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Manpower and Employment Statistics. (d) None.

Problem. This four-volume work was prepared in order to provide information concerning the impact of national developments on industry and occupational manpower requirements. The report represents research on the growth and changing composition of the population and the labor force, the relative

growth of industries, the effect of automation and other technological changes and economic factors on industry employment, the occupational structure of industries, patterns of working life, and techniques for appraising the supply of workers having various skills. A companion volume, Handbook for Projecting Employment by Occupation for States and Major Regions, prepared by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Employment Security, explains in further detail how analysts in state employment security agencies can use various methods and sources of data to develop state and area manpower estimates and projections.

Volume I describes methods for relating local industry employment trends to national industry trends and projections, to estimate future industry employment requirements at the local level. Methods for utilizing national occupational estimates at the state and area level are discussed. Volume I also includes a review of several recent reports describing techniques used to make local manpower projections; methods for estimating occupational replacement needs resulting from deaths and retirements; and approaches to appraising the adequacy of supply in individual occupations. Appendices present projections to 1970 and 1980 of the population and labor force by states and regions, by age and color; and estimated national death and retirement rates for employed workers in 175 occupational classifications, by sex.

Volume II presents a discussion of industry employment trends and occupational structure, projection of manpower requirements for each major industry in the economy, and reasons for the expected changes. The report considers approximately forty major industries, divided into nine categories: (1) agriculture; (2) mining; (3) contract construction; (4) manufacturing; (5) transportation and public utilities; (6) wholesale and retail trade; (7) finance, insurance, and real estate; (8) services and miscellaneous; and (9) government employment.

Volume III discusses important factors affecting occupational structure such as: (1) different rates of employment growth among industries, resulting from influences such as shifts in income, distribution, and consumption patterns; (2) growth in population and its changing age compositions; (3) government policy, which determines such matters as the size of defense and space programs and expenditures for research and development; (4) institutional factors, such as union-management relationships and practices; (5) supply-demand conditions which may cause the substitution of workers in one occupation for more urgently needed workers in another; and (6) technological change.

The study finds that the proportions that professional, technical, and service workers represent in the work force will rise significantly, while the proportions of farmers and farm workers, operatives, and nonfarm laborers in the work force will decline. Managers, sales workers, clerical workers, and craftsmen are expected to represent the same proportion in 1975 as they did in 1966.

Volume IV includes a discussion of the assumptions on which the national projections of industry and occupational requirements were based: (1) the assumed size of the armed forces in 1975 is generally consistent with peacetime conditions in the late 1950's and early 1960's; (2) unemployment will be approximately three percent; (3) no major event will substantially alter the rate and nature of economic growth; (4) economic and social patterns and relationships will continue to change at about the same rate; (5) scientific and technological advances of recent years will continue at about the same rate; and (6) defense expenditures between 1965 and 1975 will increase at about the same average rate as during the 1955-1965 period. The validity of several of these assumptions depends greatly on developments in foreign affairs and, specifically, on ending the Vietnam War.

This last volume also includes a description of the methodology used to develop the projections. Most of the volume is devoted to appendices containing the specific data on which the study is based, including an industry-occupational matrix for 155 industries and 185 occupations and occupational groups for 1960 and 1975. (RS)

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36. PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT AND THE DISADVANTAGED

(a) Carol Pogash (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the Report of the Western Workshop, by the Institute for Local Self Government, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley, Calif. 94705, January, 1970, 35 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Institute for Local Self Government, under contract with U. S.

Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, Bureau of Work Training Programs, with partial support from U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None. For related studies, see Digest entries 17:2-49 and 121.

Problem. To find ways of increasing opportunities for public employment of the disadvantaged without diluting the quality of public service and the merit system of promotion. This publication contains papers presented at the first Western Workshop on Public Employment and the Disadvantaged. Relating the experiences of operating personnel in city, county, and state governmental units, the papers discuss the progress taking place now towards relieving the public manpower shortage through employment of the disadvantaged. Specifically they describe: (1) techniques for creating new positions in the public service, especially in those areas where personnel is in short supply; (2) job screening techniques for lessening cultural biases in testing; (3) recruitment techniques that local governments have used successfully in employing the poor; and (4) task analysis techniques to relieve the professional of many nonprofessional tasks and to create new positions encompassing work of a nonprofessional nature. (SD)

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37. THE NEW CAREERS CONCEPT: POTENTIAL FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR

(a) Mark A. Haskell. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of Labor Economics and Urban Studies series of Praeger Special Studies in U. S. Economic and Social Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 115 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 69-19330. (c) New York University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Project Labor Market, under sponsorship of City of New York, Human Resources Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the need for and the possibilities of job redesign in the New York City government, with particular focus on the Department of Hospitals. A worker cannot usually change his skills as rapidly as production techniques change, yet production techniques are the main factor in determining job content and the occupational structure. Often if a single-skilled worker is going to stay in the labor force, he must undergo costly and time-consuming retraining to keep up with technological change. However, instead of reeducating the worker to fit him into the existing occupational structure, in some circumstances jobs can be redesigned to fit the skills of the labor force. This would involve a breakdown of complex tasks into simpler ones and a design of "job ladders" and training programs to enable each worker to move as far up the ladder as his potential allows. There would ideally be no dead-end jobs. The steps between jobs could be made small enough and the training opportunities made so readily available that the worker should be able to make significant progress over his entire working life.

Many opportunities for job redesign, or the "new careers" concept, exist, particularly in the public sector where incentives are consistent with its overall goals. These incentives include the reduction of poverty through direct employment of the poor, availability of federal funds to support new careers projects, filling of chronically vacant government positions in skilled and professional categories, and increased efficiency through the use of plentiful, relatively inexpensive resources. For the nation as a whole, it is estimated that 5.3 million jobs could be created in the public sector to meet pressing needs, 1.2 million of them in the field of health alone.

In Chapter 1 of this book, the study examines labor supply and demand factors in the health field generally and in the municipal hospital system, in order to explain the reasons for persistent vacancies in skilled and professional positions. Chapter 2 describes the "new careers" concept and its relevance to health services. Some of the specific applications of the concept, particularly in the municipal system, are examined and evaluated on the basis of their accomplishments. In this light, a proposal for a systematic redesign of the municipal hospital occupational structure is outlined in Chapter 3. It includes a discussion of the methodology, the implications of such a program for education and training in health occupations, and its effect on professional societies and employee organizations. Chapter 4 presents data on vacancies in other City agencies, examines the applicability of the "new careers" concept for these agencies, and discusses the implications of this concept for job creation.

This study is part of a larger project, Project Labor Market, designed to determine how a labor market policy could and should be developed to help eradicate poverty. (SD)

38. FEDERAL TRAINING AND WORK PROGRAMS IN THE SIXTIES

(a) Sar A. Levitan and Garth L. Mangum. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Publications Office, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, P. O. Box 1567, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, 1969, 465 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 78-626163. (c) University of Michigan-Wayne State University, Institute of Labor and Industrial Relations, with partial support from the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a broad base of actual and analytical knowledge by which some judgment can be made of the gaps in manpower programs and policies as well as needed inputs. Parts One and Nine are an enlargement and revision of an earlier paper by the researchers Making Sense of Federal Manpower Policy. In Part One, the researchers trace the development of manpower programs aimed at improving the employability of those labor force participants who are relatively disadvantaged in the competitive labor market--the young, the black, the handicapped, and the uneducated and the unskilled. In Parts Two through Eight, the researchers, aided by Lowell M. Glen and Arnold L. Nemore, review the seven major programs funded by the federal government: (1) Manpower Development and Training Act; (2) Vocational Education Act of 1963; (3) Job Corps; (4) Neighborhood Youth Corps; (5) Community Work and Training; (6) Vocational Rehabilitation Act; and (7) Federal-State Employment Service. They trace the history of the legislation and implementation of each program and attempt to assess its value in terms of: (1) improving job opportunities, wage-earning capacity, and job stability for participants; (2) meeting the demands of the employment market; and (3) cost-benefit analyses.

Findings. In Part Nine, the researchers focus on the specific administrative problems faced by officials at all levels of government in running the two-billion dollar federally-funded manpower project. The researchers conclude that none of the programs has been a total failure, and that at least some were moderately successful and deserve expansion. Many of the legislative programs of the sixties were experimental and sufficient time has not elapsed for results of programs to be evident. The combination of administrative inexperience, lack of sufficient resources to implement programs of such magnitude, and a tendency on the part of administrative and legislative officials to resort to "instant policies for instant success" in the place of careful evaluation and restructuring of existing programs and long-range planning are responsible for many of what are regarded as the failures of the manpower programs. (RS)

39. GREEN POWER: THE CORPORATION AND THE URBAN CRISIS

(a) George S. Odiorne. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Pitman Publishing Corp., 20 E. 46th St., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969 191 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 69-17501. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe an alternative for massive federal spending to alleviate poverty in urban areas. American cities have been plagued by violent civil disorders registering the dissatisfaction of the poverty stricken, mostly members of racial and ethnic minorities, with the present economic system. The author discusses the potential of federal government action, riot control, the military services, black power, and private enterprise for achieving solutions to ghetto problems.

Findings. The problems of the slum dwellers are basically economic and can be solved only through the efforts of private business corporations. Government programs on a scale to be truly effective would require funds which taxpayers would be incapable of providing. The only solution is to provide jobs by training the underemployed to achieve better positions above starting levels and to hire people previously considered unqualified at starting levels. Minority-owned businesses must be financed. The author maintains that private industry alone has the resources available for achieving these goals and that it is in their own best interests to do so. If those who are outside the system reap its benefits by becoming an integral part, they will no longer lash out against it and they will also provide a new market for industry products. (SD)

40. MINIMUM WAGES IN ONTARIO: ANALYSIS AND MEASUREMENT PROBLEMS

(a) Frank Whittingham. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Series No. 11, by the Industrial Relations Centre, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, 1970, 55 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 79-115765. (c) Province of Ontario, Department of Labour, Research Branch, Manpower and Standards. (d) None.

Problem. This study reviews the purpose and historical development of Ontario's minimum wage program, assesses this within an anti-poverty context, and discusses some of the problems associated with identifying and measuring the effects of minimum wages. It also examines the potential impact of a minimum wage on wage structures, employment, hours of work, product prices, structure of industries, and consumer purchasing power.

Findings. The researcher found that manipulating the wage structure through government ordered rates of pay seems to be a very inefficient way to bring about a desired distribution of income. The proportion of employees in low-wage industries earning less than $2.00 per hour is so high that any substantial adjustment of the legal minimum wage would lead to serious economic dislocation among many industries. He suggests, instead, other policies that would be less economically detrimental, such as training programs to upgrade the skills of low-wage workers, which would shift the supply of labor away from these industries and thereby increase the price of labor to them.

Another possibility would be the use of a negative income tax geared to providing a guaranteed minimum income. He states that looking toward minimum wage as a cure-all for all poverty is an untenable position. Although a minimum wage makes some contribution toward alleviating poverty among the employed poor, this should be recognized as only a by-product of providing protection to workers with little bargaining power and guarding against the outbreak of socially undesirable cutthroat competition based on declining wages.

Problems in measuring the effects of minimum wage were largely attributed to the fact that increases in minimum wage are usually small and occur generally during periods of economic expansion. Thus the investigator is looking for the effects of a relatively small disturbance at a time when other causal factors may be showing great strength. This eliminates highly aggregate types of analyses, since it becomes impossible to relate movements in such variables as employment or industry-selling price index to the minimum wage. The apparent solution is to work at the micro-level, using special survey data before the minimum becomes effective and at several points after that time. (SD)

41. TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCE IN AN EXPANDING ECONOMY: ITS IMPACT ON A CROSS-SECTION OF THE LABOR FORCE

(a) Eva Mueller, Judith Hybels, Jay Schmeideskamp, John Sonquist, and Charles Staelin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Publications Division, Department L, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, 1969, 254 pp. Price not indicated. LC 71-627965. (c) University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To report the results of a nationwide survey dealing with the impact of changes in machine technology on a cross-section of the U. S. labor force. Three aspects of technological change were of particular concern: (1) the economic impact of machine change on the work force in terms of income change, promotions, steadiness of employment, and unemployment; (2) the relevance of machine change for job satisfaction and job content; and (3) the relation of machine change to education and training.

Method. The survey was conducted in 1967. Some 2,662 labor force participants, selected by multistage probability sampling techniques and considered representative of the U. S. labor force, were interviewed.

Findings. The survey showed that over a five-year period about ten percent of the labor force underwent one or more changes in machine technology which (in their own view) altered their work significantly. Another twelve percent experienced a machine change as a result of a job change, where the job change was not caused,

directly, at least, by a change in machine technology. The impact of advances in machine technology on unemployment have been largely indirect. Those skilled and experienced people who have been laid off tend to be reemployed quickly. Much of the unemployment resulting from labor-saving machinery affects the people who might have been hired in the absence of technological change, those with the weakest labor market qualifications for reasons of age, experience, education, health, location, race, previous employment record, and other possible handicaps. Therefore, in retraining and other special programs to ease the impact of technological unemployment, the marginal segments of the labor force should receive particular attention.

The survey contradicts the assumption that most workers feel threatened by automation. For the most part, Americans value the machines with which they work and believe automation is a good thing. Labor saving devices often reduce physical work effort, improve working conditions, and lessen the necessity for monotonous and repetitious tasks. Jobs become more demanding, requiring new skills, more need for planning and judgment, and more initiative in planning work. Increased job demands have an important and positive impact on job satisfaction and job interest in all major socioeconomic groups. The surveyors note that the American labor force is generally receptive to change, and that this particular finding may not apply equally to other countries.

The researchers discuss in detail aspects of technological change affecting individual work, such as the ways in which individuals use machinery in their work, how the process of changeover to new equipment is accomplished and its effects on workers, economic consequences of change, changes in perceived job characteristics and satisfaction, and the role of education in relation to technological change. The report also includes an analysis of some individual cases, workers who made a poor adjustment to technological change, in order to provide a useful background for policy decisions concerning programs designed to alleviate the negative impact of technological change. (RS)

42. MANPOWER IMPACTS OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING AND INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY

(a) Charles A. Pearce, Harold Loeb, William Gibelman, and others. (b) Completed and published in two companion volumes: (1) Manpower Impacts of Electronic Data Processing, Publication B-171, September, 1968, 117 pp. LC 76-625562. (2) Manpower Impacts of Industrial Technology, Publication B-172, February, 1969, 96 pp. LC 72-625561. Available from Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor, State of New York, 80 Centre St., New York, N. Y. 10013. Prices not indicated. (c) State of New York, Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the effects of electronic data processing (EDP) and industrial technology on various aspects of employment. The report on manpower changes resulting from the installation of electronic data processing equipment covers installations in New York State during the five-year period preceding 1962--the first rush of private business and government into this method of data processing and record keeping. It deals with the nature and source of staff in EDP units and the extent of staff displacements resulting from the introduction of EDP. The second report presents findings of studies made over several years on the impact of technological change, primarily in manufacturing, on the jobs of workers in New York State. These studies were concerned mainly with the displacement of workers from jobs, training and retraining, and changes in the skill required of workers.

Findings. In studying data from 277 establishments employing 527,000 workers, the report on EDP found that generally, while many workers are displaced by EDP, most were transferred or reassigned to jobs in the new EDP organization or elsewhere in the establishment. Most separation from employment of affected workers occurred through retirement or resignation rather than layoffs. EDP units were staffed from existing employees rather than outside recruiting. Training played an important role in this process. The skill level of jobs to which displaced workers were reassigned was generally about the same as the level of the jobs formerly held, although there were many

instances of upgrading. Downgrading rarely occurred. The report on industrial technology, based on a survey of 281 industrial situations, found that technological change did involve the elimination of one or more jobs. However, only about one-fourth of the workers who held these jobs were separated from employment with the firm. Some were placed in another department, but the majority were shifted to jobs on the new equipment. These shifts occurred without large movements of workers either up or down the skill ladder and without radical changes in job types. Mostly on-the-job training prepared workers for their new roles. Most of the technological changes studied were small and evolutionary in nature. Despite efforts to find cases of advanced automation involving large numbers of workers, few were encountered. (SD)

● MIGRATION

43. ALTERNATIVE PUBLIC POLICIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR FACILITATING ECONOMIC GROWTH IN APPALACHIA

(a) Eldon D. Smith and Kurt R. Anschel. (b) In process. Findings to date reported in unpublished theses and these publications: (1) John H. Saunders, "The Depressed Area and Labor Mobility: The Eastern Kentucky Case," The Journal of Human Resources, Vol. IV, No. 4, 1969, pp. 437-451; and (2) Eldon D. Smith and James C. Dean, "Investments in Human Capital Formation Through Transfer Payments," American Journal of Agricultural Economics, Vol. 50, No. 4, 1968, pp. 1054-1058. (c) University of Kentucky, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture, Cooperative State Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. This is a broad subject, consisting of several subprojects concerned with the depressed areas of Appalachia. The two completed subprojects focus on the economics of return migration, and investments in human capital formation through transfer payments. A subproject on the private and social costs of providing public and private services in isolated regions of Appalachia is now being pursued.

Utilizing the large body of previous research relevant to these topics, hypotheses were formulated and tested.

Hypotheses. (1) Because of lack of training, work experience, and cultural adaptation to the urban areas to which they migrate, return migration would be proportionally very high among the outmigrants from the Appalachian region, often occurring despite sacrifices in cash and total cash and noncash income. The incidence of return migration of disabled and retired people would be relatively high because of lower costs of living and social ties to home environments. (2) Income elasticities of expenditures for items contributing to family health, and development of income earning capabilities, especially of the young, will be high for families who have been previously impoverished if they become participants in programs which offer some hope of permanent improvement in their economic status, and which provide appropriate forms of family assistance in financial planning, home management, and related areas. Hence, welfare expenditures, properly structured and administered, may contribute to human capital formation and eventual partial disappearance of the need for such assistance. (3) Combined public and private costs of supplying services in remote areas may be enough higher than in central locations to more than compensate for housing cost savings and lowered food expenditures associated with living in these decentralized locations, especially if it is assumed that the services should be equal to those received by families in centralized population concentrations and if all-weather roads are to be constructed and maintained. However, the private costs of such isolated settlement will be less than in more centralized locations.

Methods. (1) The study of return migration was based on a random cluster area sample in Census Economic Area 9, the coal field region of Eastern Kentucky. Employment experience data and related information indicative of comparative living costs and income in kind were analyzed to determine reasons for and results of return migration. (2) A random sample of participants in counties in which the W. E. and T. (Work Experience and Training) program had operated for over one year and a similar group of nonparticipants who had applied for inclusion in the program were interviewed and asked to keep a one-month expenditure record. Thirty-six usable records were obtained from samples of fifty in each of the groups. Chi-square analysis was used for

the basic comparisons and computations of income elasticities of expenditures. Regression analysis attempted to isolate factors influencing responses. (3) A randomized area sample of families living at points between ten and twenty miles from Pikeville, the county seat of Pike County, Kentucky, and a half-mile or more removed from the nearest all-weather road, was compared with a similar sample of persons located approximately equidistant from Pikeville on hard-surfaced roads. The former sample was designated as being isolated in the sense of having no easily accessible and dependable access to transportation to services of the larger community and employment opportunities outside the community.

Findings. (1) Return migrants found in the coal field region of Eastern Kentucky who had worked and lived outside Kentucky some time in the past ten years constituted a very small proportion of total out-migration from the area. Those who returned to the area were disproportionately of the relatively aged and infirm classes. Those who were in the more active age group appeared to be workers who tended to qualify for mainly unstable employment in jobs that were undesirable in terms of working conditions and health hazards.

(2) Expenditures by W. E. and T. participants increased more proportionally (had higher income elasticity coefficients) in the categories of expenditure which were judged to contribute most to long-term family welfare and productive capacity. Those in frivolous or detrimental lines of expenditure increased comparatively little as a result of the income benefits of the W. E. and T. program.

(3) Costs of travel and frequency of contacts with private and public agencies outside the immediate area seem to be unaffected by location on unimproved roads in the Pike County area compared with residents located at equal distances from the county seat town, but on hard-surfaced roads. Costs that may be associated with the isolated settlement phenomenon appear to fall primarily on the public sector, particularly if all-weather roads are demanded in all locations. However, the effect of isolation on the utilization of public and private services of these two groups as compared with residents of the county seat town has not been analyzed. (EDS)

44. AMERICAN POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

(a) Wilbur Thompson and others. (b) In process. Findings to be published by Russell Sage Foundation in its Social Science Frontiers Series, and by the National Planning Association. (c) The National Planning Association, with support from the Russell Sage Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. The National Planning Association has initiated the first in a series of planned studies on American population distribution. NPA is concerned about the lack of any urban policy in the U. S. and feels that large movements of people from farm to city, and from city to suburbs, resulting from attempts of individuals to improve their employment and housing conditions as they see them, may generate large costs for other individuals or for the society at large, in the form of urban sprawl and urban congestion.

While various recommendations have been put forward, the factual basis for making sound policy recommendations in this field is inadequate. An urgent national need exists for the study and analysis that will allow federal and other public and private policies affecting population location to be based on sound information and understanding of the true costs and benefits of alternative population distribution strategies.

The initial study, by Wilbur Thompson, will be a State of the Art monograph, describing what is known and not known about costs and benefits of migration and of alternative population distribution patterns, and identifying what further research is most needed for the development of appropriate public policies.

Subsequent studies planned include: a reexamination of techniques for projecting population distribution; a study of the determinants of migration; an examination of the impact of present government policies on population distribution; research on the size of external costs generated by migration to urban areas; and the changing economic functions of cities of different sizes in the urban hierarchy. (JS)

● URBANIZATION

45. CITIES OF THE SOVIET UNION: STUDIES IN THEIR FUNCTIONS, SIZE, DENSITY, AND GROWTH

(a) Chauncy D. Harris. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Monograph No. 5, the Association of American Geographers, by Rand McNally and Co., Chicago, Ill. 60603, 1970, 512 pp. $9.95 per copy. (c) Association of American Geographers. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and analyze the main lines of development of Soviet urban geography.

Previous Research. Chauncy D. Harris, "Population of Cities of the Soviet Union, 1897, 1926, 1939, 1959, and 1967: Tables, Maps, and Gazetteer," Soviet Geography: Review and Translation, Vol. XI, No. 5 (May, 1970), iv - 138 pp., published by the American Geographical Society of New York. This is a companion publication presenting population data for the 1,247 cities and towns of more than 10,000 population on which this study is based.

Findings. The Soviet Union had 209 cities of more than 100,000 population and a total urban population of 134 million in 1969. During the Soviet period the USSR has been transformed from a rural society to a predominantly urban one. The population was 82 percent rural in 1926 but 56 percent urban in 1969. This rapid urbanization, although part of worldwide urbanization and economic development, has been closely associated in the Soviet Union with industrialization under a series of five-year plans.

Harris makes a functional classification of 204 large Soviet cities of more than 50,000 population in 1959. About 90 percent of these cities fall into two predominant classes: Multifunctional administrative centers and industrial cities. A statistical analysis of 30 characteristics of variables for the 1,247 cities of the Soviet Union of more than 10,000 population for which population data were published in the 1959 census revealed that a high proportion of the variation could be accounted for by three principal components: the size factor, the density factor, and the growth factor. An urban heirarchy of central places for the Soviet Union is generated by a simple examination of the size relations among the 1,576 cities of more than 10,000 population in 1959 following the rank-size regularity as postulated by G. K. Zipf. Twenty-four major urban regions are recognized.

The urban population of Russia and the Soviet Union has grown regularly over the last century and a half, from 2.8 million in 1811 to 134 million in 1969, but with generally increasing rates of increase. A long-term trend of increasing rates of urban increase was reversed about 1950; decreasing rates of increase since then reflect in part the much higher proportion which urban population now forms of the total population and the consequent lesser potential relative contribution of rural-urban migration to urban growth.

The 381 growth cities more than doubling in population in the period 1939-1959 and the cities of rapid growth 1959-1967 are discussed individually. Rapid growth of many of these cities is based on the production of energy from coal, oil, or water power, of ores or metals, especially of iron, and recently of chemicals. Centers of administrative units giving recognition to non-Russian ethnic groups have also grown rapidly. It is suggested that these cities play a key role in mediating between external economic and cultural innovations and diffusion on one hand and the development of their tributary, administratively separate, and ethnically distinct regions on the other hand. Finally, an analysis of cities that have stagnated revealed that poor transportation, declining commercial acitivites, and isolation from the main thrust of Soviet economic and industrial development characterized such cities.

Detailed tables present population data for cities of more than 100,000 population in 1967 arranged regionally; population and occupational data for cities of more than 50,000 arranged by functional types; and historical data on population for 1867, 1885 1897, 1915, 1920, 1926, 1939, 1959, and 1967 for each city of more than 100,000 population in 1967. A bibliography of more than 700 titles is included. (CDH and JS)

46. WORLD URBANIZATION 1950-1970, VOLUME I

(a) Kingsley Davis. (b) Completed and published under the title, World Urbanization 1950-1970, Volume I: Basic Data for Cities, Countries, and Regions, as Population Monograph Series No. 4, by the Publications Office, Institute of International Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94700, 1969, 318 pp. $3.00 per copy. Completion of Volume II expected July, 1970. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of International Studies, International Population and Urban Research (IPUR), and the Department of Demography. (d) None.

Problem. To provide essential data on urbanization and the growth of cities throughout the world. By providing information about all countries for the same three dates--1950, 1960, and 1970--the researchers have assembled a sourcebook of worldwide statistics on rural and urban populations, on the number and size of cities, and on indices of urbanization and change, all made comparable in regard to time.

Method. In order to insure the reliability and usefulness of the statistics, the researchers considered the following principles in assembling the data: (1) Data on the location of people come mainly from censuses, which are made at various times and by various methods in different countries. World coverage entails a great amount of estimation if the data are to be comparable as to time and suitable for the study of change. The researchers limited their study to certain types of urban data for which reliable estimates could be found or made. (2) Genuine comparability in time, even though it entailed a great amount of estimation, was an operating principle of the project. World coverage at particular common dates was regarded as desirable in order to compare rates of change, to summarize data for entire regions or the world as a whole, and to determine when complete coverage had or had not been achieved. (3) In order to make comparative research on urbanization as exact as possible, the researchers have made an effort to explain their methods of estimation and projection, and to code the data so as to give an idea of the trustworthiness of the information for each country.

The material in the tables is classified as absolute data, which include the total population for each country, the urban population, the population of each city of 100,000 or more, and figures derived from this prime data, such as the rural population, the total city population, the number of cities, and the number and population of cities by size-class; and relative data, which consist of the various indices, rates, ratios, and equations that can be derived from the absolute data. These include the percentage of the total population which lives in rural places, in all urban places, in towns, and in each of the three size classes of city; growth rate of the total, rural, urban, town, city, city-class, and individual city population during each of the two decades; the average density of the entire population in the country or region, and the approximate average density of the rural population; and the rank of each of the hundred biggest cities in the world and the degree of primacy of the biggest city in each country.

The researchers explain in detail the methods used and problems encountered in making estimates for 1950 and 1960 and in projecting figures for 1970. They also include the sources of their data, definitions of terms, and notes on special sources, definitions, and procedures for particular countries. The second volume of the study will provide an analysis, based on these data, aimed at giving an understanding of the principal trends and features of world urbanization. (RS)

47. TOWARDS A NATIONAL URBANIZATION POLICY: PROBLEMS, DECISIONS AND CONSEQUENCES

(a) John Friedman. (b) Completed under the above title, as Working Paper No. 3, Agenda Item No. II-b, United Nations Seminar on Financing of Housing and Urban Development, available from the investigator, Urban Planning Program, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, 1970, 72 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Urban Planning Program, and the United Nations, Office of Technical Co-operation and the Centre for Housing, Building and Planning, in cooperation with the government of Denmark. (d) None.

Problem. To bring urbanization theory, the findings of empirical studies, and normative questions of public policy together into a common conceptual framework.

Findings. Part I presents a formal paradigm for the study of urbanization. This is followed by illustrative case materials from three countries, Turkey, Chile, and Kenya, which intend to show how processes of urbanization and national development are closely interdependent. Spatial integration of the social system which is reached when a national population has come to share in the elements of urban culture of that country, emerges as the principal objective for national urbanization policy. Spatial integration further implies: (1) an increase in the volume of transactions among urban places and regions which leads, in turn, to a complex territorial division of labor, and (2) the extension over a given territory of a common basis for social life or, more accurately, a shared frame of sociocultural expectations, including language, cultural values, political-legal-bureaucratic institutions, and a market economy.

In Part II, questions concerning the rate of rural to urban migration, the spatial pattern of investment and migratory flows, the rate of innovation diffusion to nonurban areas, and the control processes that result in a given territorial organization of power are discussed as they relate to a typical developing country. The scope and methods of national urbanization policy are reviewed, and, wherever possible, empirical studies are used to suggest the probable outcome of given policy proposals.

In the concluding section, the necessity to formulate and carry out a policy of deliberate urbanization is argued. Wherever explicit policies to the contrary have been tried as, for example, in Italy, they were strikingly unsuccessful. A forward-looking urbanization policy must therefore be considered an essential component in the management of large-scale societal change. (RS)

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48. THE CITY IS DEAD--LONG LIVE THE CITY

(a) Janet Abu-Lughod. (b) Completed and published under the title, The City is Dead--Long Live the City, Some Thoughts on Urbanity, Monograph No. 12, by the Center for Planning and Development Research, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1969, 44 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This monograph attempts to make explicit the shifts in assumptions that are implicit in current sociological reflections on the new urbanism and to relate them to older traditions and theories.

The investigator first describes how, throughout history, urban forms have seemed to die, only to be rediscovered, often in a transformed state and in improbable places. She delineates three city types, which still appear in urban areas today, though sometimes in microcosm or cells of cities. Just as there is no single city form, there is no single type of urban life or existence. The aged, Spanish-speaking, Puerto Rican woman, newly arrived in New York, lives in a circumscribed ethnic area, what can be termed an almost preindustrial city life. In direct contrast is the freewheeling business executive whose activities have no real geographical boundaries.

The new urbanism, according to the investigator, includes a new type of heterogeneity resulting from internal differentiation. Previously, cities have been planned to meet a white, middle-class, Americanized standard. Assimilation of various ethnic groups was the goal. With current sociological thinking, however, it no longer seems legitimate to plan only for this one "client." More latitude is needed and planners must allow these sociological differences freedom of expression.

A bibliography of 98 entries is appended. (JS)

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49. BACK TO NATURE

(a) Peter J. Schmitt. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Urban Life in America series, by Oxford University Press, 1600 Pollitt Dr., Fair Lawn, N. J. 07410, 1969, 230 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 70-83052. (c) Western Michigan University, Department of History. (d) None.

Problem. To study the way in which people who lived in large cities in the early 1900's sought to regain some contact with the countryside. Schmitt sees this trend as having no relationship to agrarian nostalgia, but represented, instead, an effort to be relieved from some of civilization's pressures

through contact with the natural world. He shows how developments in transportation facilitated the movement of the middle class into this pastime that began as an upper-class fascination for a place in the country. Among the manifestations of what Schmitt calls the "Arcadian drive," are the rise of country clubs and summer camps, the popularity of gentlemen's sports, the beginnings of wildlife protection and conservation, the appearance of bird watching and other nature loving groups, the establishment of city and national parks, and a growing respect for the work of the landscape architect. He also discusses literature of the outdoors and the formation of scouting organizations. He concludes that these responses to nature were appropriate for an urban age and says that most Americans came to share a belief that country life and city culture offered a great deal in conjunction with one another. (JDA)

50. THE RURAL-URBAN FRINGE

(a) William W. Ray. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 133, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, June, 1970, 8 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Northern Arizona University, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. The Rural-Urban Fringe is an unannotated bibliography centering on a phenomenon common to most urban places--a lack of contrast between rural and urban landscapes that is measurable in terms of social organization and/or land use. In its place, one encounters a rural-urban fringe in which the various attributes of the rural and urban sectors are mixed together.

Studies selected for this bibliography represent contributions of several disciplines: planning, geography, sociology, and economics. It is the investigator's hope that a diversity of approaches to examining the rural-urban fringe will permit a clear statement to be made of the theories and problems involved. (JS)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

51. MASSES IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Irving Louis Horowitz, (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, March, 1970, 608 pp. $13.50 per copy, cloth; $2.95, paper. LC 73-83045. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine Latin America's political and economic development in terms of the interaction of the continent's elites and masses. With the exception of the essay, "The Social Organization of Low-Income Families," by Bryan Roberts, all of the articles collected in this volume first appeared in the series, Studies in Comparative International Development, published at Washington University, St. Louis, and edited by Horowitz.

In his introduction, the editor points out that the leaders of every revolution and every major social change are sensitized by masses of people to whom they owe the habits and concepts they acquire and the skills they exhibit. He examines various definitions and theories of masses in relation to Latin American society and provides a framework for the essays which follow.

Among the issues discussed in these essays are mass and class; mass education; polarization, land reform, squatter movements, and political violence; the effects of foreign domination and commerce; revolutions of the left and right; and social and political integration within the cities.

The essayists emphasize that Latin America's entry into the modern world will depend upon the widening participation of the masses in the process of urbanization and industrialization, and in the solution of problems inherited from past social systems. (RS)

52. THE CRISIS OF INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

(a) Norman Birnbaum. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, October, 1969, 185 pp. $4.75 per copy. LC 79-93902. (c) Amherst College, Department

of Sociology, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, Division of Higher Education and Research. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the post-World War II crisis of the Western industrial nations. In this collection of three essays, "Class," "Power," and "Culture," the writer has attempted to set into historical and sociological perspective the new power elites and social classes, student revolts, and cultural fragmentation which are evidences of current inequity and unrest in the United States, France, Germany, and Britain. By drawing concrete examples from the American and European experience he distinguishes between the schematic treatment of class systems and their actual development in history and society. The writer agrees that in the modern class system inequality remains intensive and the mass of people are no nearer political control than a century ago.

Such sociological concepts as alienation, bureaucratization, and generational conflict are applied to extant situations as the writer explores the position of women in industrial society, the role of the unions and the intelligentsia, technology's effects upon political attitudes, the possibilities of radicalizing the new middle class, and, finally, the impact of student revolt, particularly that of Paris in May, 1968, which he considers highly significant.

The writer includes an extensive bibliography of texts relating to his arguments. Another set of essays exploring these themes is in process, publication expected in the winter of 1970 by Oxford University Press. (RS)

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53. IDEOLOGY IN AMERICA

(a) Everett Carll Ladd, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1969, 378 pp. $11.50 per copy. LC 69-18214. (c) University of Connecticut, Department of Political Science, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation, the Social Science Research Council, and the University of Connecticut Research Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This is a study of political ideas and ideology in three American communities--a small mill town, a white-collar suburb near a large city, and a central city. The researcher attempted to find out how rapid social and economic changes have affected people in each community. In particular, he wanted to examine the views of public life of the elites in each community and to detemine what differences, if any, exist in people's view of political life among suburban, small town, and city residents.

Method. The researcher and his assistant spent nearly three years examining the three communities in depth. This included extensive interviews with community leaders and others, as well as attendance at numerous community meetings. The city of Hartford, Connecticut, was selected as the central city, while Bloomfield, a suburb of Hartford that has tripled its population in ten years, was chosen as the representative suburban community. Putnam, a town of 8,400 in a sparsely populated area of Connecticut, was selected as the small town because it fit three preconceived criteria: (1) it is not part of any metropolitan region, so has none of the associated problems or assets; (2) it has experienced a set of developments which have resulted in decline; and (3) social interaction, particularly politics, is based on face-to-face contact.

Findings. Ladd says the ideational system of any American community is shaped partly by national experience, partly by constraints peculiar to a type of place, and partly by the community in its idiosyncratic self. He found that the traditional concept of conventional dichotomy is no longer appropriate in discussing American ideology and that the labels "conservative" and "liberal" do not accurately describe what he calls the "ideological confrontation." He prefers to substitute the labels "parochial" and "cosmopolitan." In characterizing the three communities, Ladd finds Putnam to be a parochial community where the scope of local government is modest and little debated. The issues of town government have no relationship to great national issues and Putnam elites seem to be uninvolved intellectually in the major problems of society. In Bloomfield, however, where the public sector is much larger than in Putnam, elites find themselves confronting local manifestations of these national problems. The white-collar residents are oriented toward national affairs and intellectually able to comprehend them. Politics is ideological rather than personal. In Hartford, residents are vitally affected by local governmental decisions, although

Ladd observes that the City's cosmopolitan leaders do not live in the city, so the entire electoral process is controlled by parochials. In general, he found the response to change and decline in Putnam is not politicized at all. Elites in Bloomfield are concerned about their community's future, while the elites in Putnam show no such concern. (JDA)

54. PROBLEMS FACING NONWHITE YOUTH IN SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

(a) Dieter K. Zschock. (b) Completed. Report issued under the above title by the Economic Research Bureau, State University of New York at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N. Y. 11790, April, 1970, 25 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State University of New York at Stony Brook, Economic Research Bureau, under contract with the Nassau-Suffolk Regional Planning Board. (d) None.

Problem. To identify the particular problems of nonwhite youth among the suburban poor in Suffolk County, New York, and to compare these problems quantitatively with national data describing the disadvantage of minority youth in employment and education.

Method. The study reports on a series of field interviews with nonwhite youth in Suffolk County. Results of the interviews are interpreted against the background of relevant national and local data and of other research findings on minority youth.

Findings. The incidence of unemployment nationally among minority youth is two to three times higher than among white youth. School attendance is also lower in the 16- to 19-year age group indicating a high proportion of nonwhite teenagers who are neither in school, nor employed, nor (in the case of girls) married. Of the 4,000 black youth between the ages of 15 and 20 in Suffolk, one can estimate from the national averages for 1968 that 25 percent, or 1,000, were unemployed, and that an additional 1,000 would seek jobs during the summer. These young people are largely concentrated in the poorest communities where few employment opportunities exist and where public transportation is practically nonexistent.

The interviews revealed that the youth felt that adults lacked a commitment to community interests. Those interviewed demonstrated an understanding of their own communities' problems but they lacked information about county affairs in general or programs and services related to employment. Their attitude was critical and often belligerent. The principal areas of need, according to those interviewed, were: employment opportunities; community action; and development of cultural and recreational programs, the latter designed and managed with youth participation and decision-making powers. (DKZ)

55. THE VERTICAL GHETTO

(a) William Moore, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Random House, The College Department, 201 East 30th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 265 pp. $3.95 per copy. LC 69-20029. (c) Forest Park Community College. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a description of life in a low-income, high-rise public housing project and its effects on the tenants--especially the children. It appraises the conditions, attitudes, and patterns of behavior of people who have been labeled culturally disadvantaged.

Method. Over a nine-month period the researcher lived in the housing project where he listened to tenants and recorded their stories on tape. From school records, 100 families in the project were selected for more intensive study. The only criteria were that each family have minor children and that each building in the housing project complex be represented.

Findings. Although this housing project has some advantages over slum dwellings in that it is free from rats and provides furnished kitchen and bath units, the researcher found that conditions in the high-rise buildings are deplorable. The buildings themselves, just 13 years old, seem to be poorly designed. There are relatively few play areas for children, even though some 7,000 children live in the project. Moreover, the buildings tend to be cold in winter--at least one child is known to have died from exposure to the cold in his own apartment--and in the summer, tenants swelter in agonizing heat. No fans or air conditioners are permitted due to inadequate wiring. Laundry facilities are also insufficient and poorly maintained. Elevator service is often not available because of

faulty equipment, and even when the elevators are functioning, they stop only at certain floors and are often the scene of criminal acts. Tenants are crowded together in apartments, each with only one bathroom for even 12 or more family members.

The researcher found that most families in the project are without a male head and that 68 percent of the families are receiving public assistance.

In short, people who have moved from the slums into the high-rise project buildings have not left their problems behind. They are still faced with a hopeless situation as far as jobs are concerned, and ghetto merchants continue to charge exhorbitant prices for inferior products. The crime rate is high and so is the school dropout rate. Most of the people's churches have fallen in the path of urban renewal leaving only makeshift store front churches in their place.

While the situation is bleak, the researcher presents four plans that have been suggested for improvement of project housing: (1) A corporation would build low-rent housing in other parts of the city and relocate large families now living in the project. The existing project would then be broken up into subcommunities, each with its own stores and other services on the premises. (2) The project would be sold outright to a private company, thereby eliminating it as public housing. (3) A tenant rule and management plan would be introduced, whereby the residents would accept full responsibility for running the complex. (4) The buildings would be phased out or torn down. He sees 1 and 3 as more favorable solutions and points out that no matter which plan is agreed upon, certain standards must be met: (1) the buildings must be structurally sound; (2) electrical ventilating and heating services must be adequate; (3) maintenance must be efficient and prompt; and (4) more accessible social and community services must be provided. (JDA)

56. THE BLACK PANTHERS

(a) Gene Marine. (b) Completed and published under the above title by New American Library, Inc., P. O. Box 2310, Grand Central Station, New York, N. Y. 10017, June, 1969, 224 pp. $.95 per copy. (c) Ramparts magazine. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the history and development of the Black Panther Party. Although the researcher, a white reporter, says at the outset that no white man can adequately convey the background of being black in America, which is basic to the understanding of the Panthers, he attempts to present to other whites the underlying current of racism which is the fertile ground from which the Panthers sprung. He traces in detail the lives of Panther leaders Huey Newton and Bobby Seale and shows how Oakland, California, long noted for the "brutality..(and) racism" of its police department, was a logical location for the birthplace of the Party. While generally not well publicized, Newton and Seale founded the Panthers first as an organization for self-defense--defense of long-abused blacks in the Oakland ghetto against police intimidation. The original platform of the Party contains ten rather peaceful goals calling for, among other things, freedom of blacks to determine the destiny of their own communities, full black employment, quality education for blacks, exemption for blacks from military service, and an end to police brutality. Huey Newton summarized the goals in these words: "We want bread, we want housing, we want clothing, we want education, we want justice, and we want peace." From its inception, the Party was marked by firm leadership and strict discipline. Members were required to memorize the Party goals along with a list of 13 legal points--a listing of basic rights of citizens in dealing with policemen. While members have often carried loaded guns even from the beginning, Newton made sure that the procedure was perfectly legal and stringent Panther rules governed their use. Panther members did, however, have to state their willingness to die if necessary, or kill if necessary in order to qualify for membership. The potential for violence becomes apparent when the researcher notes that Black Panthers believe that black dignity and black liberation are not possible in this country without profound changes in the system--changes which amount to revolution. Furthermore, they believe that this revolution cannot be peaceful since racism is built into the very fabric of this society to such an extent that the country cannot stay as it is and purge its racism. (JDA)

57. NOT QUITE AT HOME: HOW AN AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY LIVES WITH ITSELF AND ITS NEIGHBORS

(a) Marshall Sklare, Joseph Greenblum, and Benjamin B. Ringer. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Pamphlet Series No. 11, by the Institute of Human Relations Press, American Jewish Committee, 165 E. 56th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 85 pp. $1.00 per copy. LC 77-81092. This is a condensation of The Lakeville Studies, published in two volumes in 1967 by Basic Books, Inc., 404 Park Ave. S., New York, N. Y. 10016. Prices not indicated: (1) Marshall Sklare and Joseph Greenblum, Jewish Identity on the Suburban Frontier: A Study of Group Survival in the Open Society; and (2) Benjamin B. Ringer, The Edge of Friendliness: A Study of Jewish-Gentile Relations. (c) American Jewish Committee, Scientific Research Division. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the effects of Americanization of Jews on Jewish identity and traditional Jewish culture and values. Based on the premise that the American Jew is no longer an immigrant at the bottom of the social and economic ladder facing an ambiguous future, but a suburban citizen who has outwardly assumed many of the characteristics of his non-Jewish neighbor, this study examines various aspects of Jewish life in a Midwestern suburban community, fictitiously called "Lakeville," in which about 30 percent of the population is Jewish. Chapters deal with a profile of the Lakeville Jewish community, and such topics as religion, the synagogue, the next Jewish generation, the climate of gentile-Jewish relations, the Jewish influx and its reception, the will to integrate, coexistence at work and in organizations, neighborhoods and social relations, and the limits of friendliness.

Findings. Generally, Lakeville-style Jewishness is much poorer in tradition and ritual than earlier generations, with little if any interest shown in maintaining distinctive cultural traits. Yet evidence indicates that the Lakeville Jews want to remain Jews in some significant way, but they are unsure what that way would be. (SD)

58. THE GHETTO AND BEYOND

(a) Peter I. Rose (ed.). (b) Completed and published by Random House, The College Department, 201 E. 30th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 504 pp. $4.75 per copy, cloth; 288 pp. and $3.95 per copy, paper. LC 69-10778. (c) Smith College, Department of Sociology and Anthropology. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a collection of essays on Jewish life in the United States. In the introduction, Rose traces the history of Jewish immigration to the United States and shows that the resulting ethnic ghettos differed from today's Negro ghettos in that they served as a kind of gateway to the better life. Conquering the obstacles of language and culture and social discrimination, many East European Jewish families moved from rags to riches in three generations.

Other authors in the book deal with religion, politics, and the relationship of Jews to other Americans--particularly with members of other minority groups. Rodney Stark and Stephen Steinberg recount a recent episode of anti-Semitism which flared up during a New Jersey school board election, while Philip Roth discusses writings concerning Jews. The Epilogue, by Calvin Trillin, touches upon the tendency among some gentiles to use Hebrew expressions in a manner they consider fashionable, and the effect of this upon a Jewish boy. (JDA)

59. OCCUPATIONS AND THE SOCIAL STRUCTURE

(a) Richard H. Hall. (b) Completed and published in the Prentice-Hall Sociology Series by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, July, 1969, 432 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 69-14434. (c) University of Minnesota, Minnesota Center for Sociological Research. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the ways in which occupational systems relate to the rest of society. From the perspective of work as a major link between man and society, this book analyzes the significance of such forces as status, education, political involvement, and family life on an individual's vocation, and the effects of his work on these factors. It shows the relationships among general social change, changes

in the occupational structure, and the significant conflicts between occupations and society.

Part I of the book examines occupations in their historical context and in terms of the individual. It discusses unemployment, motivation, and job-generated satisfaction, stress, and alienation for the individual against the changing organization and social environment. In the second part, the author describes in detail the characteristics of particular categories of jobs and workers: the professions; managers, proprietors, and officials; white-collar workers; craftsmen and foremen; and semiskilled and unskilled workers. Part III deals with social stratification; mobility and career patterns; the roles of the family and education; occupations for women; the impact of technological change on the occupational structure and the individual; and the relationship between occupations and politics. (SD)

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60. THE SEARCH FOR A USABLE FUTURE

(a) Martin E. Marty. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Harper & Row, 49 E. 33rd St., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 157 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 69-10473. (c) University of Chicago Divinity School. (d) None.

Problem. Although man's actions are determined largely by his projected view of the future, Marty argues that the basis for these actions lies in remembered ideas and models from the past. This book, then, is an approach to the future in light of recent cultural changes and from the viewpoint of a long religious tradition.

The researcher observes the current search for a usable past among various groups--notably among Black Power advocates who insist upon courses in Afro-American history--and asserts that a great many people today, including blacks, students, and the poor, feel cut off from the formal Western Christian tradition. At the same time, however, there has been an increase in interest of the future. Marty examines the role that theology has played in this twentieth century search for keys to the future. He points out that Christians cannot fulfill their roles without coming to terms with radical social change, but concludes that revolution itself may belong to the useless past.

The first chapters in the book are reflections on the ways an analytical historian relates to the future, while the middle chapters discuss the political role of the Church in the quest for the future. The final chapter looks at the life and health of the Church. (JDA)

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61. SOCIAL MOVEMENTS: A GENERAL ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) William H. Whitaker. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 141, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, July, 1970, 3 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Brandeis University, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography contains references to all major sociological and social psychological works on social movements in general. Most of the accounts of specific movements have been excluded, except for a few that have broad sociological implications. (WHW)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

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62. RACISM IN AMERICA--AND HOW TO COMBAT IT

(a) Anthony Downs. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Clearinghouse Publication, Urban Series No. 1, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, January, 1970, 43 pp. $.50 per copy. (c) U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. (d) None.

Problem. To promote discussion and understanding of the manifestations and costs of racism and, especially, to stimulate action, by groups and individuals, to effect necessary change. The objective of this essay, the first in a series to be issued by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, is to define racism in its various forms and to explain its significance in American society. Subsequent issues will deal with techniques for combating racism.

The writer shows that racism is one of the most complicated and profoundly important issues in American history. Racism is defined as any attitude, action, or institutional structure which subordinates a person or group because of his or their color.

Racism is exhibited in the form of overt racism and indirect institutional subordination because of color. Although overt racism is on the decline, it still exists, and, more important, its residual effects permeate institutions and customs in ways that are invisible to whites. After summarizing how institutional subordination works, the writer points out ways in which racism provides economic and political benefits to whites such as: (1) reduction of competition for desirable jobs; (2) income derived from exploitation of the subordinated groups through lower wages and higher prices for accommodation, food, and other necessities; (3) relegation of undesirable jobs to the subordinated groups; and (4) receipt by whites of a disproportionate share of the advantages which arise from political control over government.

The essay concludes with suggested strategies for combating racism. These are based on conscious efforts by individuals and private and public groups to inform the public about the widespread existence of racism and the costs it imposes on the nation; policies that are designed to eliminate unintended racist effects of public and private programs; creation of opportunities for nonwhites to develop their capabilities and exercise their roles as members of the society. (RS)

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63. BLACK REFLECTIONS ON WHITE POWER

(a) Sterling Tucker. (b) Completed and published under the above title by William B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 255 Jefferson Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502, 1969, 151 pp. $4.50 per copy. LC 75-82461. (c) National Urban League, Field Services Office. (d) None.

Problem. This book discusses the causes, effects, and pervasiveness of white racism in the United States.

While acknowledging that by some yardsticks the cause of the black man has progressed, Tucker says apparent strides in employment of blacks, in college recruiting of blacks in housing, and in television represent no more than tokenism. He cites statistics and actual case histories to show that openings for blacks in business and industry are limited and that promotions beyond minimal levels is almost nonexistent. One of the most striking examples is the Government Printing Office which employs a large number of blacks--but almost entirely in low-paid, hard-labor capacities. He says that universities are keepers of the status quo and that they are now seeking some black students because the embarrassing issue of their small numbers has been raised. He sees this revision in policy--the special programs and scholarships--as a new form of tokenism which does not reflect a change in attitude.

Tucker charges that blacks who seek to buy insurance must pay a double premium--the first for the policy itself and the second for being black. Insurance companies block out huge sections of cities and refuse to insure any property within it, no matter how well protected. This contributes significantly to the problems of the inner city since there will be little incentive to build new business or housing with no insurance on the investment. Although the rationale behind this blocking out of districts is riots, he asserts that the insurance industry has suffered fewer losses from riots than it has from other major disasters such as hurricanes.

Tucker says that white racism is so entrenched in American society that there seems little hope that peaceful efforts will get to the heart of the problem. Although he does not advocate a bloody revolution, he says there definitely must be a revolution in the system, and he believes that blacks are better suited than whites to effect this revolution. Black power is not an effort to turn the black race against whites, but rather seeks to get blacks together so that someday both black and white can move together. Integration is not the answer for the present, but a goal for the future. Before that can come about institutions must be propelled to change by outside the system. He rejects the liberal coalition as a force for change since over the years they have not brought about changes in society that have had any basic effect on the lives of most poor blacks. He notes that while they have been responsible for the passage of some promising legislation, that legislation has not been administered and enforced effectively. Youth movements too have stopped short of achieving their actual goals. Since all other whites are unwilling to change the system that has had no negative effect on them, the task is left to blacks who are prepared for the job by what Tucker calls their "double vision." Blacks know both the white world and the

life of the ghetto since they have been forced to function in both--by day they earn their livelihood in the white community, while at night they return to the ghetto. Moreover, blacks might offer some new ideas about governing and once in power would, Tucker says, be able to follow their consciences unlike many white politicians who are dependent on too many outside influences.

He concludes that in order to lead this revolution which will save the nation, blacks must prepare themselves to move into the leadership vacuum that exists today. This demands that the civil rights movement become a planning movement rather than a protest movement. He says that the sophisticated leadership for such a movement is already being developed through political activity in the black community, through educational involvement, and through growing civic concern on the part of blacks. (JDA)

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64. BLACK SUICIDE

(a) Herbert Hendin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Basic Books, Inc., 404 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10016, September, 1969, 176 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 72-92476. (c) Columbia University, Psychoanalytic Clinic, with partial support from The National Institute of Mental Health, Center for the Study of Suicide Prevention. (d) None.

Problem. This study attempts to explore possible relationships between black suicide and black homicide. Suicide is a serious problem among young urban Negroes. In New York, for example, the suicide rate is twice as high for Negro men between twenty and thirty-five as it is for white men the same age. Moreover, there is a high frequency of homicide among Negroes in this same age group. The focus of this study is psychosocial as the author probes statistical differences between blacks and whites to see if more profound psychological differences exist.

Method. The researcher used psychoanalytic interviewing techniques emphasizing free associations, dreams, and fantasies in order to study in depth the case histories of twenty-five black patients who had made suicide attempts.

Findings. Hendin finds a definite relationship between tendencies toward suicide and homicide in the young patients and concludes that the murderous rage and self-hatred which they exhibit are an integral part of their racial experience and form part of the burden of being black in America. The patients Hendin interviewed felt rejected by their parents and by society. Many, though still in their teens, had the feeling that their lives had been ruined beyond hope of repair. They viewed work and education as irrelevant to their lives rather than as possible ways to improve their situations. Although the study deals with blacks who have attempted suicide, Hendin believes their problems vary only in degree from those of large masses of urban blacks. These interviews, then, mirror the frustration and anger of the ghetto and dramatize the general pressures and conflicts of Negro life. (JDA)

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65. BECOMING DEVIANT

(a) David Matza. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, July, 1969, 203 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 70-82903. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this book is to inform, clarify, and increase the reader's understanding of deviant behavior and criminology. Presenting some of the most current ideas from sociological research and theory, it should be of value to persons interested in social theory or criminology.

The book considers the questions of how sociology has focused on crime, delinquency, and mental illness; how the study of etiology, the association of persons with deviation, has both obscured and illuminated the nature of deviation. In answering these questions, Matza contrasts the widespread aims of correction with the naturalist's appreciative approach. The material stresses the three relevant master conceptions that have emerged from naturalist inquiry: affinity, affiliation, and signification.

In Part I of the book, the author describes the perspective on deviant behavior that he calls naturalism. He traces the main themes of naturalism through three major sociological viewpoints: the Chicago school, the functionalists, and a contemporary neo-Chicagoan approach. Within this framework, Matza describes the growth of

evolution or naturalism and its distinctive viewpoint. In Part II, he turns to the process of becoming deviant and shows various ways it has been conceived. (JS)

66. DEVIANCE AND IDENTITY

(a) John Lofland. (b) Completed and published under the above title, in the Prentice-Hall Sociology Series, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, August, 1969, 330 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 77-75630. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This is a full-scale, systematic discussion of deviance as the field has developed in the sixties. Lofland organizes the conditions that facilitate the occurrence of deviant acts, the assumption of deviant identities, and recruitment from deviant to normal identities. He articulates and extends symbolic interactionist theory in the context of an emerging existential sociology. Homicide, suicide, alcoholism, mental illness, prostitution, and homosexuality are among the forms of behavior typically called deviant and are among the kinds of behavior analyzed here.

Lofland frequently cites secondary sources and includes a lengthy bibliographic index to aid the reader in locating references to the writings of particular authors. (JS)

67. THE CHILD SAVERS

(a) Anthony M. Platt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 230 pp. $12.00 per copy. LC 69-14827. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Center for the Study of Law and Society, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the origins, composition, and achievements of the child-saving movement in the United States whereby special judicial and correctional institutions were created for delinquent youths.

The author uses the term "child-savers" in a derogatory manner to describe certain reformers whom he claims invented delinquency by calling attention to and categorizing forms of youthful misbehavior which had previously been overlooked. Although these people seemed to have been motivated by humanitarian concerns, he says their remedies aggravated the problem.

The study pays special attention to: (1) the relationship between social reforms and changes in the administration of criminal justice; (2) the motives, class interests, and purposes of child-saving organizations; (3) the methods by which communities established the formal structures for regulating crime; and (4) the distinctions between idealized goals and enforced conditions in the implementation of moral crusades.

Findings. Platt says the child-saving movement had one interesting side effect in that it generated new social and professional roles for women. Social workers Jane Addams and Louise Bowen are examples of what Platt calls the emancipated career woman and social servant.

He says, however, that the child savers should be in no sense considered libertarians or humanists because: (1) their reforms did not herald a new system of justice but expedited traditional policies which had informally developed during the nineteenth century; (2) they implicitly assumed the natural dependence of adolescents and created special courts to impose sanctions on premature independence; (3) their attitudes toward delinquent youth tended to be paternalistic and romantic, but their commands were backed up by force; and (4) they promoted correctional programs requiring longer terms of imprisonment, long hours of labor and militaristic discipline, and inculcation of middle-class values and lower-class skills.

A further conclusion is that the child-saving movement had its most direct effect on urban poor children who were labeled "troublesome" and imprisoned "for their own good." Moreover, Platt maintains that the child-saving ethic is still the basis for contemporary delinquency control, though he notes that its application is today more tough-minded and unsentimental than it was sixty years ago. (JDA)

68. JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND URBAN AREAS

(a) Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1942; Revised edition, 1969, 394 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-14511. (c) State of Illinois, Department of Mental Health, Institute for Juvenile Research, Divison of Urban Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines rates of delinquency in relationship to differential characteristics of local communities in American cities.

The original edition by Henry D. McKay and the late Clifford R. Shaw, long out of print, has been extensively updated by McKay. Although Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Richmond are examined, the book focuses on Chicago. This 1969 edition includes rates of delinquents and rates of commitments for the city of Chicago over a period of sixty-five years. Since rates for the period after 1930 have been translated into indexes, it is possible to trace the trends in each Chicago community. It is believed that no such data are available in the other existing literature. In addition, delinquents' rates translated into indexes are presented, for the first time, for forty-seven Chicago suburbs. While these rates are not equated with rates in Chicago communities, they are compared with one another.

The revised edition also includes a new introduction by sociologist, James F. Short, Jr., in which he cites the book's significance for contemporary research and theory and for programs oriented to delinquency control. (JS)

69. THE FEAR OF CRIME

(a) Richard Harris. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Praeger Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 116 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 74-92865. This book originally appeared under the title, "The Turning Point," in The New Yorker magazine. Issue not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book is essentially the story of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, which the author claims limits the age-old right of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, permits large-scale and virtually uncontrolled wire tapping, and deprives the poor and the black of equality under the law.

The rising crime rate and the well-publicized riots which have occurred around the country in the last few years have instilled a real fear in many Americans. Although this fear is most often expressed by rural and suburban citizens--those least likely to be affected by crime--fear of crime is also a stark reality in the nation's inner cities. Harris claims that the right-wing members of Congress used the public's fear to pressure their colleagues into enacting this 1968 crime law.

In the introduction, Nicholas de B. Katzenbach says the book offers valuable insights into the legislative process. (JDA)

70. LAW AND THE LAWLESS, A READER IN CRIMINOLOGY

(a) Gresham M. Sykes and Thomas E. Drabek (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The College Department, Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 448 pp. $4.95 per copy, paper. LC 69-10776. (c) University of Denver, College of Law and Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. In this reader, the editors present over sixty selections concerned with the nature of crime, its causes and prevention, and its cure. The readings are diverse and include scientific and governmental studies, literary comments and excerpts from fiction, decisions of judges, and first-hand accounts of slum life. This approach illustrates the relationship between crime and society and explores crime as a reflection of society's values and organization.

Readings are arranged in three major sections paralleling the main investigations of the book: the nature, the causes and prevention, and the cure of crime. Each section contains an introduction, notes, and suggestions for further reading. (JS)

71. BAYONETS IN THE STREETS

(a) Robin Higham (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The University Press of Kansas, 358 Watson, Lawrence, Kans. 66044, 1969, 225 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 69-15495. (c) Kansas State University. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines some of the problems involved in using the military as a peace keeping agency. Ten different writers cite historic precedent and assess current events--although it is significant to note that much of the book was completed prior to the disturbances in Chicago during the 1968 Democratic National Convention, and all of it precedes the use of troops to settle recent campus disputes, notably the Kent State incident.

Higham says the Army has usually been called in when basically there has been either a lack of understanding of the problems in urban areas or failure to undertake remedies for them, or both. Furthermore, he says riots have resulted from a failure on the part of civil authorities to call upon the military in time to restore order effectively, before affairs became uncontrollable. This, he says, stems partly from an unwillingness on the part of city officials to admit that civil administration has broken down and partly on the tendency to put costs and procedures and precedents before immediate solutions to problems.

Although admitting that sometimes lack of training of officers and men has led to casualties, such as in Detroit in 1967, in general the researchers conclude that when well-trained, impersonal armed forces are called in before riots get out of hand, order is restored quickly with little damage to life and property. (JDA)

72. URBAN RIOTS: VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) Robert H. Connery (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Random House, Inc., 201 E. 50th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, as Vintage Book 554, 1969, 197 pp. $1.95 per copy. (c) Columbia University, The Academy of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. Urban Riots consists, mainly, of papers originally presented at a conference sponsored by Columbia University's Academy of Political Science, Spring, 1968, to consider recent American urban riots within a broad historical framework and from a multidisciplinary approach. Although printed first as Vol. XXIX, No. 1, of Proceedings of The Academy of Political Science, the papers have been collected and supplemented with specially prepared articles for this Vintage Book edition.

The articles can be grouped under three headings. The first four papers deal generally with violence in the historical setting of American social movements. They offer some comparison between the recent riots and similar ones that grew out of the movements for the abolition of slavery, labor unions, and woman suffrage. The next five articles consider areas of black discontent which frequently lead to disturbances. The final six articles are concerned with some of the political and social implications of the recent urban riots. Among other things, they consider the ethics of violence, whether violence leads to social change or to more suppression, and the kind of effective response the government can make. (JS)

73. VIOLENCE IN AMERICA: A HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY READER

(a) Thomas Rose (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Vintage Books, Random House, 457 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, January, 1970, 388 pp. $1.95 per copy. LC 79-85606. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This is a collection of writings, presenting a wide variety of explanation and analyses of violence and its political nature in the United States. Part One attempts to clarify the meanings of violence, violation, force, nonviolence, and conflict; it proposes a theory about how violence occurs. Part Two traces violence in American history from the Revolutionary War era on. Two articles provide general introductions or overviews while the rest are concerned with specific outbursts within the recurrent, continual patterned cycle of a peak every twenty years. Part Three, "Violence in the Sixties," is organized to show the major sources or impulses that create and help to escalate violence. Many overlapping demands now converge in two major foci of revolt, dissent, and protest: race, and the combination of the war in Vietnam (and war generally) and politics.

The book concludes with three essays describing violence as an integral part of the American national character. These essays, written by a psychiatrist, an historian, and a professor of urban affairs, attempt to identify the sources of violence so that they may be dealt with. (RS)

74. MASS VIOLENCE IN AMERICA

In an effort to place the role of conflict in American history in its proper perspective, Arno Press, a publishing and library service of the New York Times, is reissuing carefully selected original source material concerning mass violence and its role in American history. Mass Violence in America is a unique collection of eyewitness accounts, government reports, and out-of-print historical material selected by Robert M. Fogelson and Richard Rubenstein. In evoking the emotional, political, and socioeconomic contexts of past civil disorders, the 43 books in this series provide insight into the causes and nature of domestic violence.

The series is wide in scope. It begins with an account of the pillaging and rioting caused by the Sons of Liberty in 1765, and ends with a study of the 1965 Watts Riots in Los Angeles. Indian uprisings, range wars, mass lynchings, organized crime, regional vigilante societies, inhuman treatment of prisoners, industrial riots, ethnic and racial conflicts--all aspects of violence --are treated in this collection.

It is hoped by those who prepared this series that by understanding the nature and causes of past violence, we can approach our present crises and period of growing violence with reasoned inquiry; that we can make the social and political changes necessary to eradicate this violence.

A catalog describing each volume and citing its price is available. To order the catalog or to purchase the collection or individual books, write to Box MV2, Arno Press, 330 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017. The collection of 43 books is $529.50. (JS)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC THEORY

75. THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF PROSPERITY

(a) Arthur M. Okun. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Publications Division, The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, January, 1970, 152 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 76-109935. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the areas of agreement and disagreement among economists in their policy recommendations to the U. S. government and to review the nation's experience with stabilization policy in the sixties.

Findings. The writer, who served on President Johnson's Council of Economic Advisers, discusses the role of the professional economist in determining governmental fiscal policy and the effect of the fiscal policies of the Kennedy-Johnson and Nixon administrations on the economy of the decade of the sixties. The first chapter considers the scope and bases of professional concensus on issues such as special interests versus public interest, efficiency and equity, negative income tax, and international exchange rates. He points out how common points of controversy among economists reflect different philosophies about the government's role in the society and the economy, and about the relative priority attached to various objectives.

In his discussion of the sustained prosperity achieved during the sixties, the writer describes the business cycle pattern as it has developed in American economic history and suggests reasons why recessions are no longer considered inevitable and why the business cycle pattern may be approaching obsolescence.

The strategy of economic policy which was reformulated in the sixties emphasized, as the standard for judging economic performance, whether the economy was living up to its potential, rather than merely whether it was advancing. This shift of emphasis stressed the growth of the economy by

establishing a moving target for economic performance, provided a new scale for the evaluation of economic performance, replacing the dichotomized business standard which viewed expansion as satisfactory and recession as unsatisfactory, and encouraged the view that the promotion of expansion along the path of potential growth was the best defense against recession. The problem of holding the nation to a course of noninflationary prosperity does not have any simple and satisfactory solution and has been further complicated by large increases in defense spending. The writer attributes the problems which erupted in the economy during the latter half of the decade to three major factors: (1) the uncertainties and disruptions of defense spending; (2) political resistance to the unpleasant medicine of economic restraint; and (3) limitations and errors of technical economic analysis.

The study concludes with an agenda for stabilization policy in the seventies and beyond. The writer proposes that a four percent unemployment rate and a two percent annual rate of price increase would be an economically feasible and politically acceptable combination. National objectives such as safe and attractive cities, quality and equality in education, and high employment are linked with the continuation of prosperity. The writer concludes that the continuation of that success rests on educating the American public in basic economic policy, reforming legislative procedures for implementing fiscal policy, and maintaining vigilance and flexibility in translating good judgment into policy action. (RS)

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76. THE BUSINESS CYCLE IN A CHANGING WORLD

(a) Arthur F. Burns. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Studies in Business Cycles No. 18, by the National Bureau of Economic Research, 261 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 352 pp. $8.50 per copy. LC 69-12462. (c) National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., under sponsorship of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This is a collection of essays by Arthur F. Burns, which were previously published separately, that diagnose and interpret the factors that need to be considered in shaping policy toward the goal of rapid economic growth and a high level of employment without inflation.

Findings. In the first essay, the writer discusses business cycles as they relate to other types of economic movement and to the cyclical behavior of industrial activities. He describes such empirical features of business cycles as: (1) the cumulative process of expansion; (2) the gathering forces of recession; (3) the process of contraction; and (4) the forces of progress and recovery. Following this general discussion, he points out differences between specific historical business cycles. Some progress has been made toward economic stability although the forces that tend to generate business cycles still remain.

The second essay points out the need for scientific research on business cycles and describes some recent work concerning: (1) dispersion of specific cycles; (2) the business cycle as a concensus of specific cycles; (3) why business fluctuations spread unevenly; (4) typical sequences within a business cycle; (5) the cyclical behavior of profits; (6) methods of forecasting business cycles; and (7) mild and severe depressions. This essay contains several charts of cyclic fluctuations and explains a number of mathematical series used to describe aspects of business cycles.

The essays which follow deal with specific issues of business cycles and their relation to society. Burns discusses progress towards American economic stability and methods devised to deal with recession and inflation. The problems of unemployment are considered at length as he attempts to give a proper definition of the term, describes its role in a healthy economy, discusses factors that affect the demand for labor, and various aggregate or structural approaches to full employment.

Specific problems of wages, prices, and inflation are discussed in three essays as the writer describes policies that have evolved since 1950 in attempts to lead the nation to progress without inflation. The final essay concerns the economic and social impact of the defense sector as it has expanded since World War II. (RS)

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77. ECONOMICS AND URBAN PROBLEMS: DIAGNOSES AND PRESCRIPTIONS

(a) Dick Netzer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Basic Books, 404 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10016, February, 1970, 213 pp.

$5.95 per copy. LC 75-94306. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the economic aspects of urban problems and of policies appropriate to their resolution. The book's focus is on problems and policies, largely public policies, rather than on the analytic tools utilized in urban economics.

Findings. Netzer first describes the nature and dimensions of seven major urban problems which have important economic causes or consequences: (1) the Negro or Spanish-speaking minority groups whose economic and social situation is decidedly worse than that of white Anglo-America; (2) the physical decay, deterioration, and functional obsolescence of housing and public and institutional facilities in older cities; (3) the more general set of housing problems, particularly the housing problems of the poor and lower-middle-income groups; (4) the effects of decentralization of economic activity away from central cities on job opportunities, taxes bases, transportation, and land-use patterns; (5) the deterioration of the urban environment by air and water pollution, less access to natural open space and recreational opportunity, and higher levels of noise and congestion; (6) unsatisfactory transportation facilities and services in the larger urban areas, despite the expenditure of billions of dollars of public funds in the last decade to improve public transportation; and (7) immense difficulties in financing governmental action.

In Part II, the writer discusses the first six problems in conjunction with an analysis of alternative ways of solving the problems. These policies include plans for expanding employment opportunities and income-maintenance programs for those unable to work; ways of making credit cheaper and more available; methods of reducing construction and land costs; and rent supplements as ways of combating the housing problems. To alleviate problems of the "spread city," the researcher suggests that offices, college campuses, hospitals, and shopping and cultural facilities be clustered in relatively large planned centers at points of maximum transportation advantage. To combat the transportation problems, the researcher proposes high toll charges at peak hours on main access routes; heavy taxes on parking facilities in central areas; transit fare differentials based on time, direction, and distance; and modernized jitney cab service.

In Part III, the researcher discusses the means of financing governmental services in urban areas. In his appraisal of urban needs, Netzer stresses the importance of making decisions, not in terms of immediate money costs, but on the basis of an analysis of long-term resource benefits to society as a whole. (RS)

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78. INTER-UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE ON URBAN ECONOMICS CONFERENCE PAPERS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Inter-University Committee on Urban Economics. Available from Benjamin Chinitz, Department of Economics, Brown University, Providence, R. I. 02912, 1969, approx. 260 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Brown University, Department of Economics, Inter-University Committee on Urban Economics. (d) None.

Problem. This publication contains nine papers presented at a Research Conference of the Inter-University Committee on Urban Economics, held in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 11-12, 1969. The papers included are: (1) William Alonso, "What Are New Towns For?"; (2) Mark Daniels, "Economics of Black Capitalism"; (3) Ira S. Lowry, "RAND's New York City Housing Study"; (4) Edwin S. Mills, "Urban Density Functions"; (5) Richard F. Muth, "Migration: Chicken or Egg?"; (6) Eugene Smolensky, "Congestion, Tolls and Choice in the Public Sector"; (7) Raymond J. Struyk, "Intrametropolitan Location of Industry"; (8) George S. Tolley, "Economic Policy Toward Big Business"; and (9) Richard F. Werthehimer, "The Return to Migration in the U. S." (SD)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

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79. INPUT-OUTPUT STRUCTURE OF THE U. S. ECONOMY: 1963

(a) Martin L. Marimont and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title in three volumes: Volume 1, Transactions Data for Detailed Industries; Volume 2, Direct Requirements for Detailed Industries; and Volume 3, Total Requirements for Detailed Industries. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

20402. $1.75 per copy, each. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, National Economics Division and National Income Division; U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Farm Income Branch; and U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Division of Mineral Economics, with partial support from U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; U. S. Department of Defense; U. S. Department of Transportation; Office of Systems Requirements, Plans and Information; and Office of Emergency Preparedness. Summary results of the study are also available under the above title in Survey of Current Business, Vol. 49, No. 11, November, 1969, p. 16ff. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office or any U. S. Department of Commerce field office. $1.00 per copy. (d) None.

Problem. To develop input-output tables integrated with the national economic accounts for determining U. S. interindustry relationships. The 1963 data have been collected as part of the second full-scale input-output study by the U. S. Office of Business Economics, the first study covering the year 1958. For 1963, estimates were prepared for about 370 separate industries, more than four times as many as in the 1958 study. Information is not available on the technical structure of the nation's industries for 1947, 1958, and 1963.

The major contribution of input-output analysis is that it traces the intricate chain of demand-output relationships from consumer through the entire industrial structure to the primary industries, measuring both the direct and indirect effects of demand on the output of each industry. Supplemented by information on geographical distribution of industries, input-output analysis can also shed light on the regional implications of changes in the gross national product (GNP). A notable federal application of this method of analysis has been in the study of the long-term growth of the economy and its implications for manpower requirements. It has also been used to calculate the impact of U. S. exports and imports on employment in various industries and regions. A number of state and local governments have applied input-output tables to evaluate the effects of different paths of economic development and to study the industrial impact of alternative tax programs. (SD)

80. INTERINDUSTRIAL AND INTERREGIONAL STRUCTURES OF ECONOMIC REGIONS

(a) H. S. Kahle. (b) Status not reported. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, Economic Development Division. (d) None.

Problem. To determine: (1) industry structural relations of economic areas showing the capital base and use, income flow and distributions, and the effects of income flows by various new enterprises; and (2) the relationships of local economic activity to the broader regional economy and the national economy.

Method. The investigator is developing imputed area and regional structural relationships by preparing detailed input-output relationships (including employment coefficients); national productivity relationships by industry; control and adjustment data for specific regions for which imputation models are to be constructed, including population, employment, personal income, and economic activity by sector; and local area and regional interindustry structural relationships. Intensive studies are being made of intra- and interregional structural relations, such as the industrial and socioeconomic aspects of the commutation and situs problem with respect to transport complexes and levels of urbanization and the age group and occupational stratification of industries in rural areas compared with areas of various extent and proximity to urban areas.

Findings. An empirical procedure for a simplified version of the basic interindustry structure estimation model has been developed and applied to a 10-county area centered on Asheville, North Carolina. The 1960 Gross Regional Product of the area was estimated at $668.7 million (at constant 1958 prices), with significant amounts of income originating from activity in construction and in textile and chemical manufacturing. Agriculture accounted for 7.4 percent of total value added. Working papers were prepared for administrative use. (SIE)

81. STATE ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS TO 1975 AND 1980

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. 70-R-1, by the National Planning Association (NPA), 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, 1970. Available to subscribers of NPA's Regional Economic Projections Series. Price not indicated. (c) National Planning Association. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the economic and demographic characteristics of regions and states in the United States during the next decade. Included in this report are projections of consumer expenditures by state and region for more than 80 consumer products in 12 major categories.

Findings. Some of the regional projections are as follows: The rapid growth of population in the South and West will slacken during the 1970's as regional differences in growth rates narrow. The Far West, Southwest, and Southeast will continue to show above average growth in employment, personal income, and, except for the Southeast, population. The Mountain Region will rejoin the faster growing group in spite of a slowdown in its expansion during the 1960's. Relative to performances since 1960, the New England, Mid-Atlantic, Great Lakes, and Plains regions will do somewhat better, although they will still fall below national averages in all growth categories. The Plains region is expected to have the slowest growth in population, and the Great Lakes states the lowest increase in employment.

In the consumer projections, outlays for food and clothing nationally are expected to account for 28 percent of disposable income, a somewhat smaller share than the current 30 percent. Consumers in the agricultural regions will spend less for food than in the other areas, while those in the northern regions will spend more for clothes. Outlays will rise generally for housing and housing operations, transportation, recreation, and personal care. Medical care will continue to account for a rapidly rising share of consumer income. (NPA)

82. GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS OF INCOMES FOR THE UNITED STATES

(a) W. Warntz. (b) In process. (c) Harvard University, Graduate School, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation, Division of Social Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. This project is founded upon earlier research which revealed a number of empirical spatial and temporal regularities concerning patterns of population and income distributions within the United States. The original work was done on state averages bases. A detailed data bank at the state, county, and city levels has been established concerning populations, areas, and incomes together with the establishment of certain tentative computer programs to manipulate the data banks.

The present investigation endeavors to establish the nature and quantitative measure of the empirical regularities and to explain them in terms of general spatial systems theory. The final objective of the project is to relate the results of this research to the problem of definition of spatially varying poverty levels in the United States and to establish scales for appropriate regional minimum guaranteed annual incomes. (SIE)

83. NON-MARKET COMPONENTS OF NATIONAL INCOME

(a) Ismail Abdel-Hamid Sirageldin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Publications Division, Department B, Institute for Social Research, P. O. Box 1248, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, 1969, 127 pp. $4.00 per copy, cloth; $3.00, paper. (c) University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center. (d) None.

Problem. To derive estimates of families' total real income by estimating some components of real output which are neglected in the conventional national income accounts.

The researchers state that estimates of national income published by the U. S. Department of Commerce have the following deficiencies: (1) they do not include the value of unpaid productive activities

performed by the family; (2) they exclude the service income received from consumer durable goods, with the exception of the house, and estimates for income received by families from the services of public goods such as highways, parks, or public facilities.

Method. Using an analysis of cross-section data obtained by the Survey Research Center in 1965, the investigators estimate the value of those non-market activities performed by American families in 1964, the value of car services as part of the family income, the value of labor time lost because of sickness or unemployment, and the value of more or fewer desired hours of work by working heads of families. The time spent on regular housework, painting and repairs, sewing and mending, growing food, volunteer work, education, and other unpaid activities is valued at the average market price of labor performing the same type of activity. Then, a theoretical framework is developed to integrate the productive and consumptive activities of the family and to determine the distribution and relative price of time among the various activities.

The researchers discuss the distribution of family incomes and develop measures of families' real welfare. Distributions of the various components by demographic characteristics and the distributions of aggregate real output by age, education, and family structure are given. The investigators consider income inequality in light of the findings of the study, and conclude with a discussion of the implications for economic policy and theory. (RS)

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

84. THE IMPACT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ON REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Daniel Alpert. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, September, 1969, 112 pp. $3.95 per copy. (c) National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering, Committee on Science, Technology, and Regional Economic Development. (d) None.

Problem. During 1968, federal expenditures for research and development amounted to about 17 billion dollars, or about two percent of the gross national product. Eighty-five percent of federally sponsored research is carried on in industries concerned with aircraft and missiles, electrical equipment and communications, and scientific instrumentation. Geographically, the Western states receive the largest share of these funds, or about 55 percent of all federal research and development contracts going to industry. Most research and development activity is conducted at institutions employing more than 1,000 scientists or engineers and they tend to be located in metropolitan areas. The Committee on Science, Technology, and Regional Economic Development was formed to assess the effects of federal scientific and technical policies on regional development and to make recommendations for action or changes in policies.

Findings. The Committee found that it is important to distinguish between two major categories of national goals: those labeled "Central National Goals," such as leadership in science, nuclear power, space exploration, and national defense, and those called "Distributed National Goals," such as the development of human resources, the rebuilding of cities, water resources, and regional environment for living. The latter are characterized by local determinants in the nature of the problems, in the approach to the solutions, and in their anticipated consequences. While related in many ways, the two kinds of goals require distinctly different criteria for establishing priorities and means for implementation.

As far as regional development is concerned, the Committee says that national policies should have two primary objectives: (1) to improve incomes and levels of living in regions by making it possible for the people in each region to increase their contributions to the national economy through development of the region's comparative advantages and full utilization of its manpower and other resources; (2) to assist in correcting major imbalances in the availability of social and economic opportunities among some parts of the nation and between some regions and the country as a whole. It was recommended that research and development programs aimed at distributed national goals be carried out in two categories of research and

development institutions--one oriented toward problems which many regions share in common, the other directed to the problems of a given region. Moreover, the Committee found a need for a new type of research and development institution whose chief task would be to encourage the technological and economic development of the region in which it is located. (JDA)

85. A NEW LIFE FOR THE COUNTRY: THE REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S TASK FORCE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Mrs. Haven Smith, chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, January, 1970, 49 pp. $.35 per copy. (c) Executive Office of the President, President's Task Force on Rural Development. (d) None.

Problem. To recommend ways of creating job opportunities, community services, a better quality of living, and an improved physical environment in the small cities, towns, villages, and farm communities in rural America.

Findings. The Task Force recommended that the Council for Rural Affairs, established in November, 1969, he maintained to coordinate rural development programs. Efforts should be made by the federal government and the private sector to reverse the rural-urban migration since a widely dispersed population will help to solve the problems of city compaction, such as traffic congestion, pollution, slums, crime, and civil defense, and will benefit people in small cities, towns, villages, and on farms.

The Task Force concluded that the total effect of all the programs for rural development is inadequate and the present machinery is inadequate for future needs. They recommended that the Council for Rural Affairs arrange a written codification and explanation of the statutory materials which currently apply to rural development programs, and that these programs be consolidated and simplified to serve the people in rural areas rather than various governmental departments. The procedures for applying rural development assistance should be simplified, and local offices, staffed by trained persons, equipped with information on all the programs, serve as ombudsmen to assist local groups and individuals in obtaining assistance.

To combat unemployment and underemployment in rural areas the Task Force made the following recommendations: (1) industries establish jobs and new plant locations in rural areas; (2) local communities make concerted efforts to explore their potential and attract industries; (3) private industry train and retrain people in rural areas to develop their trade skills; (4) financial institutions lend money and provide management aids to rural businesses; and (5) the housing industry develop better adapted, more economical housing for rural areas.

To provide rural areas with greater access to private capital, a credit institution, to be named the Rural Development Credit Bank, should be structured in law. This bank would provide loans for rural needs apart from farm loans and would operate within the Farm Credit System which was established more than fifty years ago as a self-liquidating arrangement to provide farm capital. Also, states should enact enabling legislation to grant authority for establishing development corporations empowered to accept loans or grants and to create development funds from the sale of properly issued securities.

The Task Force emphasized the importance of improving educational, nutritional, health, and housing standards in rural areas and pointed out that the cost per person of such programs in sparsely populated areas must necessarily be greater than in urban areas. Preservation and reclamation of natural resources, particularly of water, must not be delayed if the country is to remain livable. Public transportation systems outside metropolitan districts should be organized to give priority to the economic growth of rural development areas. Finally, the Task Force recommended that more research be directed toward the problems of rural development. (RS)

86. ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN RURAL AREAS

(a) Robert I. Coltrane. (b) A five-year project in process. Preliminary economic analysis was completed to aid planners in developing a comprehensive planning program for the Ozark Gateway District in Missouri. An analysis was completed of the Iowa Rural Renewal Area, Appanoose

and Monroe Counties, Iowa. Analysis included a comprehensive examination of population, income and employment, agriculture, business, and local government activity. Reports of completed research available from Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate for specific rural areas, including areas designated under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's rural development programs, a variety of public programs and determine alternatives for raising the level of economic development in rural areas and increasing the income of rural people.

Method. (1) Describe the current economic situation in terms of data available from federal and state sources with respect to population, employment, income, industry mix, community facilities, and natural resources. (2) Appraise prospects for economic growth in the areas by comparative analysis and structural analysis techniques pointing to industries, occupations, and other basic growth variables with estimates of impacts of changes in the basic growth variables on employment and income. (3) Using results of the analysis, provide estimates and prospects for growth and suggest targets for public and private policies. (RIC)

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87. IMPACT OF HEALTH SERVICES, EDUCATION AND TRAINING, AND WELFARE PROGRAMS ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Robert I. Coltrane. (b) In process. A study of the interrelationships among rurality, poverty, and inadequate medical care completed and published. Available from the Economic Research Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 20250. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. (d) None.

Problem. To appraise the impact of health, education, and welfare programs on the well-being of rural people in the United States.

Method. The investigator is using secondary data to correlate public expenditures for health services, education and training, and welfare programs with the measures of the rate of rural area development for selected states and regions of the United States. He is also developing criteria to judge the adequacy of health services, education and training, and welfare programs in rural areas.

Findings. In the study completed and reported, it was found that rurality, poverty, and inadequate medical care complement each other and contribute to the health care problems in rural areas of the United States. (RIC)

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88. THE SOVIET MODEL AND UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(a) Charles K. Wilber. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27515, 1969, 241 pp. $7.50 per copy. (c) American University, Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. To construct the model of economic development implicit in the historical experience of the Soviet Union.

Findings. The preconditions for the Soviet model include severance of any ties with capitalist countries, elimination of economic control by foreign capitalists, and redistribution of political and economic power through expropriation of private property.

After the old institutions are destroyed, new socialist forms are substituted. Collectivized agriculture replaces the landed estates formerly manned by peasants. Public ownership and operation replace private industry, and central planning with a system of administrative controls replaces the market mechanism and the profit motive.

Agricultural investment is held to the minimum necessary to allow agriculture to provide industry with a surplus of agricultural products and an expanding source of labor supply. The strategy calls for a high rate of capital formation with most capital allocated to industry. Dual technology, a plan for using the most advanced technology alongside labor-intensive technology, utilizes plants of greatly differing vintages and technological levels in the same industries and sectors. There is an emphasis on human capital formation, so a large investment is made in education and health services. The international trade policy calls for import-substitution--that is, capital

goods are imported in exchange for traditional exports until the imported capital can be used to construct industries to replace these imports. The results of the Soviet model of development have been impressive: growth in gross national product and industrial production has been great; growth in agricultural production has been respectable; large increases have been made in living standards, particularly health and education. Wilber says that in the Soviet model, the economy is a war economy harnessed to the attainment of one main objective--economic development. While he rejects the totalitarian aspects of the Soviet system, he finds the model for development based on definite economic rationale rather than being an irrational construct of Marxist theorists. He says that policy makers can learn valuable lessons from the Soviet model if they remember that any policy for development must be tailor-made for a particular country. He says that both Soviet and capitalist developers have generated new problems in the process of eliminating the old, and urges leaders in underdeveloped countries to draw upon the best from capitalist and Soviet experience and to combine it with their own unique ideas to produce a new and humanistic civilization. (JDA)

89. ECONOMIC GROWTH IN JAPAN AND THE U. S. S. R.

(a) Angus Maddison. (b) Completed and published under the above title by W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 55 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 174 pp. $1.95 per copy. LC 70-78065. (c) Individual research, under partial sponsorship of the Twentieth Century Fund. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the economic growth experience of Japan and the U. S. S. R. over the past century, and to compare their performance with that in the other major industrial countries. The writer points out that a hundred years ago, Japan and Russia were backward countries in almost every respect. At the beginning of the 1800's, most of their population worked for feudal lords to whom they owed either labor services or payments in kind. Japan had been completely closed to the outside world for two centuries, and its social structure had fossilized in support of a huge and functionless warrior class. Russia had sealed herself off from the social and political developments which had taken place in Western Europe since the French Revolution, and her economic institutions were anachronistic. The urge to end economic backwardness was due to the external humiliations of Russia's defeat in the Crimean War and the intrusion of American gunboats and the imposition of colonial type commercial treaties in Japan. The process of reform in Japan was undertaken with breathtaking pragmatism and capitalistic institutions became firmly entrenched. In Russia, the changes were halfhearted until after the Bolshevik revolution. At that time, the U. S. S. R. took on the task of devising a workable institutional framework for production without the profit motive. Today the U. S. S. R. and Japan are major industrial powers, placing second and third after the United States in terms of total output. They are the only clear cases during the past century in which the income gap between rich and poor nations has been substantially narrowed. The writer suggest that a comparative analysis of their growth experience can add to our knowledge of the development process and may be relevant for economic policy in developing nations today.

Method. After a brief description of the society of Tokugawa, Japan, the writer traces Japanese progress from the Meiji restoration in 1868, when feudalism was abolished, and describes the accelerated growth from 1913 to 1938, the impact of war and occupation, and the explosive growth since 1953. The discussion of modern economic development in Russia includes tsarist agrarian reform and industrialization, the revolution and the search for an economic policy from 1917 to 1928, Stalinism and the policy of "primitive accumulation" from 1928 to 1953, and the liberalization of the soviet economy since the death of Stalin.

Each section closes with a discussion of the significance of the growth experiences in that country. Tables in the appendices and elsewhere in the text provide comparative statistics for the U. S. S. R. and Japan and other industrial nations for the years 1870, 1913, 1938, 1953, and 1965. A five-page bibliography is included. (RS)

90. THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

(a) Bernard A. Weisberger. (b) Completed and published under the above title by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016,

January, 1969, 182 pp. $2.50 per copy. LC 68-8953. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what factors made the United States in 1900 a visibly different country from what it had been a generation earlier. The researcher discusses individual parts of American society and the national growth from 1850 to 1900, and examines the city as a problem in social and political cohesion. He deals with the westward expansion and drive for the acquisition of colonies; the economic rebuilding of the South; and the role of the immigrant, the politically free but economically bound Negro, the farmer, and the laborer in this booming society. Also, he shows the developments in art, culture, and religion in contrast and response to the scientific advances and describes the impact of Darwin's theory and social Darwinism on American society. (RGS)

91. BUSINESS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF GHETTO ENTERPRISE

(a) James K. Brown and Seymour Lusterman. (b) In process. Completion expected by September, 1970. A report of findings is expected to be issued by January, 1971, as a standard Conference Board publication. (c) The National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To study businesses that have established, or helped to establish, operations or new enterprises in the ghetto areas of large cities. Many businessmen have expressed interest in participating in the economic development of these areas, yet are uncertain how best to go about it. The experience of firms that have gone into the ghetto might encourage these executives to plan effectively and realistically for their companies to follow suit, with benefits not just to these concerns but also to ghetto residents and society at large.

The study will examine: (1) the reasons why companies have decided to create or help create enterprises in ghetto areas; (2) how these decisions have been implemented with emphasis on the do's and don't's voiced by experienced executives and by leaders of the communities involved; (3) the problems that the enterprises have encountered; and (4) their socioeconomic effects on the ghetto--particularly employment and economic development. The types of enterprises to be covered will include: manufacturing operations, subcontracting operations, distribution centers, cooperative undertakings in which businesses help create or sustain local enterprises, and business-community joint ventures. (JKB)

92. MARKET ANALYSIS FOR THE SINGLE-INDUSTRY COMMUNITY: AN ILLUSTRATIVE STUDY OF A UNIVERSITY TOWN

(a) Stephen D. Messner. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Center for Real Estate and Urban Economic Studies, School of Business Administration, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. 06268, April, 1969, 52 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) University of Connecticut, School of Business Administration, Center for Real Estate and Urban Economic Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To outline the techniques effectively applied in the analysis of a small, relatively isolated community that is basically oriented toward a single industry. In this study, the researchers investigated the university's sphere of dominant economic influence on its hinterland in the belief that techniques and approaches developed have wider applicability to other, similarly situated communities. Because the college or university is rapidly becoming an important economic force, especially when it is located in a relatively isolated area, a study of the special economic and market conditions imposed by a university may have applications well beyond any intrinsic value it possesses.

Method. The analysis of the Storrs, Connecticut, community was undertaken by initially constructing a framework which utilized student enrollment and affiliation with the University of Connecticut as the foundations for estimates of current and future demand. The study began with an analysis of the income producing center (the university) rather than the retail service center; and researchers sought to identify the sources of income, present and likely future patterns of development that are related to the employment base, and the components of local population that serve and are being served by local industry. The community population was divided into segments according to university affiliation--faculty; clerical and service staff; graduate students; undergraduate students; families of students, faculty, and staff;

and persons not affiliated with the university.

Findings. In this analysis of the economic impact and implications of a university town, various economic characteristics of this relatively isolated, single industry town were noted. First, the population of a university represents a combination of relatively low- and relatively high-income families and individuals with strong economic, cultural, and social ties to this institution. Second, the university-related economy is generally marked by sustained and non-cyclical population and income growth, and relevant markets are influenced significantly by public programs that affect the size and composition of consumers in these markets. Finally, the university community affects the supply and demand sectors of the local economy. The principle effect is on the demand sector since the university attracts consumers of retail goods from outside the market area and increases the demand for housing. It affects the supply sector, primarily in the labor market, by providing students and university wives available for full- or part-time employment.

In many ways, the characteristics of the university town, such as population, distribution income, and growth, are analogous to those of other communities with one industry or a few closely related industries, and this analytical approach may yield useful results in those communities whose economic structure is similar to that of the university town. (RS)

93. THE POTENTIALS OF COMMERCIAL TOURISM: UPPER GREAT LAKES REGION

(a) W. Fothergill. (b) Status not reported. (c) Checchi and Co., under contract with U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Determine the future development potentials for the tourist industry in the Upper Great Lakes Region (Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota); develop the basic strategy for realizing these potentials; and make recommendations for action to implement this strategy.

Findings. Three strategies for tourism development have been proposed. The first is to upgrade existing facilities. Analysis indicates that although nothing could be done with one-third of the present facilities, about one-third could increase their business by 60 percent if investments were made in modernization, winterizing, and expansion. The second strategy is to plan for year-round tourism on a large scale. Potentials for combined summer and winter tourism are concentrated geographically in the region. It is estimated that the remaining one-third existing facilities could be upgraded to attain 65 percent annual occupancy. The third strategy is to establish a network of star attractions. Historically, tourists visiting the region have stayed at a single destination; few visit all three states. The National Park Service now has plans to develop specific national attractions in the three states to provide a nucleus for a network of attractions that will draw new tourists to the region and hold them longer. (SIE)

94. HUB COUNCIL

HUB Council is a relatively new, nonprofit organization whose concern is the economic stagnation and wastage of human resources to be found in America's central cities. Though headquartered in Philadelphia, HUB represents a network of practicing professionals in cities throughout the country. Membership is open to individuals, corporations, and municipalities. Students, librarians, and others can become associate members.

The HUB Council's activities include: (1) Exchange of information and techniques for stimulating economic growth through issuance of monthly newsletters, articles, and reports. (Vol. 1, No. 1 of News and Comment, a 4-page newsletter, was issued in May, 1970.) Information is gathered from city, state, and federal government operations, universities, private agencies, and other organizations directly involved in economic development. (2) Technical assistance and program design by providing advisory and consultative services on a variety of urban problems. (3) Review and analysis of current activities by providing information on proposed legislation affecting economic development in central cities; holding conferences and seminars to provide a forum for the evaluation of policies and programs directed to central city economic development. (4) Research in developing the elements of a national growth policy to guide action in our cities; evaluating research which has immediate constructive implications

for urban policy and programs. (5) Special services, i. e., selective dissemination of information through a personalized bibliographic service, and through a hotwire clearinghouse, in which members are encouraged to call Philadelphia for quick referral to consultants or other sources of expertise.

Annual membership in HUB Council is $50.00 per year. Subscription to News and Comment, only, is $15.00 per year. For information, contact Joseph Oberman, Executive Director, HUB Council, 101 N. 33rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19104. (JS)

- AGRICULTURE

95. BENCH MARK STUDIES ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Various. (b) Completed. Six volumes have been published to date by Praeger Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003: (1) Russell H. Brannon, The Agricultural Development of Uruguay, 1967, 366 pp. Price not indicated. LC 68-28469. (2) Eduardo L. Venezian and William K. Gamble, The Agricultural Development of Mexico, 1969, 281 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-55020 (see Digest entry 17:1-109). (3) Darrell F. Fienup, Russell H. Brannon, and Frank A. Fender, The Agricultural Development of Argentina, 1969, 476 pp. $17.50 per copy. LC 69-19025. (4) Arthur J. Coutur and Richard A. King, The Agricultural Development of Peru, 1969, 200 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 68-55000. (5) Louis E. Heaton, The Agricultural Development of Venezuela, 1969, 260 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-55006. (6) G. Edward Schuh and Eliseu Roberto Alves, The Agricultural Development of Brazil, 1969, 350 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 69-19343. (c) The research agencies for each volume are as follows: (1) University of Kentucky, Center for Developmental Change; (2) individual research; (3) University of Minnesota, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky, Center for Developmental Change, and Purdue University, Department of Agricultural Economics; (4) North Carolina State University, Department of Agricultural Economics; (5) American International Association; and (6) Purdue University, Department of Agricultural Economics, all under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) 17:1-109.

Problem. These books describe agricultural "bench mark" studies conducted in Latin America under the sponsorship of the Ford Foundation during 1966 and 1967. The researchers addressed themselves to the following questions: What changes are taking place in each country's agricultural output? Are levels of per capita food production, human nutrition, and rural living rising? What relationships exist between the performance of the agricultural sector and the nation's total economic development? Can the strengths and weaknesses of the agricultural sector be identified? What are the major obstacles to more rapid rates of advance? Which means of accelerating agricultural development should be given priority?

Findings. Among the major findings for each volume are these: (1) In attempting to determine the major causes of the stagnation of agricultural development in Uruguay, the researcher concludes that much of the blame rests with governmental policy and structure and patterns of land ownership. While political and social egalitarianism has fostered a need for social services in the city, the archaic structure of aristocratic land ownership which still prevails in rural areas impedes the agricultural development required to raise the economic level enough to meet the needs of the city and holds rural workers to the system of privilege. (2) Mexico's agricultural production has been growing at a respectable annual rate of 4 percent since 1950. This can be attributed to expansion of cultivated land areas, improved farming techniques, availability of agricultural credit, a highly protective government agricultural policy, and expanded agricultural services, as well as general political stability and agrarian reform. (3) Economic, social, and political forces throughout Argentina's economy have reinforced each other in contributing to agricultural stagnation by forming a structure in terms of farm size, ownership, and labor force that limits agricultural investment and productivity. The researchers offer recommendations for doubling agricultural production over a five-year period. (4) In examining the production, distribution, and consumption of food in Peru, the researchers suggest that the food supply problem, which is already serious, will worsen during the next decade unless remedial

action is undertaken immediately. They offer several alternative strategies to improve the nutritional level, raise rural income, and increase overall economic development. (5) Regarding the institutional structure for agriculture in Venezuela, the researcher concludes that Venezuela is far ahead of most other Latin American countries. However, because of the generally high cost of agricultural production, due partly to the influence of the petroleum industry, future development will be limited principally to supplying national demand and, for the most part, will not compete in the export trade for agricultural products. (6) Brazil will be able to meet its future food needs relatively easily. More land is likely to be brought into production and labor is likely to flow out of agriculture at a continued high rate. But, with appropriate policies, Brazil could provide substantial amounts of food products for export trade and thus create employment opportunities within the agricultural sector. These conclusions are based on economic, social, institutional, and population projections through 1975. (SD)

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96. LAND REFORM AND SOCIAL REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA

(a) Dwight B. Heath, Charles J. Erasmus, and Hans C. Buechler. (b) Completed and published under the above title in the Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 464 pp. $18.50 per copy. LC 68-18916. (c) University of Wisconsin, Land Tenure Center, under partial sponsorship of Brown University and the Institute for Cross-Cultural Research. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines changes that have occurred in specific situations where agrarian reforms have been implemented and evaluates the relationships of patterns of land tenure to patterns of economic, social, and political organization, especially in areas where agriculture is the predominant occupation. This report on land tenure in various regions of Bolivia includes: (1) a general introduction to Bolivia, (2) a discussion of the background and meaning of the nation's agrarian reform law, and (3) detailed ethnographic descriptions of important regions of Bolivia which differ ecologically, historically, and culturally.

Method. The researchers used anthropological techniques of direct observation, participation, and interviewing, supplemented by documentary research and surveys. The schedule of interview was designed to be flexible enough to allow for the demographic, geographic, and cultural diversity of the country; and representative sampling, which was necessary in such a small-scale study, was applied to include information from regions which are marked contrasts in climate, terrain, physical and cultural ecology, history, and customs. The successes and failures of the MNR (Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario, the incumbent political party from April, 1952, to November, 1964) in promoting reforms are described in detail, and the researchers also analyze the potential role of foreign assistance in Bolivia, especially that by the United States.

Findings. The researchers based their conclusions about agrarian reform on the premise that land cannot be considered as an isolated entity, but has meaning only in the context of general economic and social development. In stating their findings concerning the successes and failures of the movement towards agrarian reform and the social revolution which is inseparable from it, they cover these aspects: (1) reallocation of land; (2) development of Indian communities; (3) revision of agricultural labor relations; (4) stimulation of agricultural development; (5) conservation of natural resources; (6) promotion of migration; (7) agricultural production and marketing; (8) campesino (peasant) syndicates and cooperatives; and (9) colonization attempts in the Oriente region. (RGS)

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97. LAND REFORM AND PRODUCTIVITY: THE MEXICAN CASE, ANALYSIS OF CENSUS DATA

(a) Folke Dovring. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as paper LTC No. 63, Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisc. 53706, January, 1969, 22 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Agricultural Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze some of the data from the 1960 census, earlier Mexican censuses, and other available information in order to provide a basis for judgment on the economic consequences of Mexican land reform.

Method. The researchers first discuss the land reform program in Mexico and its resulting farm structure. Most of the land distribution consisted of assigning large, more or less contiguous land tracts in densely populated areas to communal property known as ejidos. Although the property of the ejidos is joint for the membership, the vast majority of ejido members are individual small-scale producers, enjoying de facto tenure to individual pieces of ejido land, although they cannot sell or mortgage it. Private farms are still the dominant part of Mexico's agriculture. Their size varies widely, but the number of very large farms and very small farms is declining. The researchers took the available production statistics and compared the productivity of the large and small private farms and the ejidos. In order to arrive at an accurate comparison, it was necessary to compare such factors as the percentages of arable land, intensiveness of production, labor costs, suitable crops, real income not computed, such as the market value of a farmer's food and housing, and efficiency of production.

Findings. The results of the study refute the contention among critics of Mexican land reform that ejidos have lower yields than private farms. Data obtained from the 1960 census showed no clear tendency for either sector to show higher per-hectare yields for the eight leading crops.

The researchers discuss the rapid development of Mexican agriculture since the end of the land reform movement and the relative importance of such factors as improved seed, chemical fertilizers, machines and mechanical power, and expanded use of cropland, new irrigation systems, and more intensive farming methods. The results of the study indicate that the small-scale labor-intensive production typical of the ejidos is less costly than large-scale production in terms of the goods that are scarce in the Mexican economy. The land reform has in no way impaired the economic development of Mexico. Its social gains have not been made at the expense of economic progress. (RS)

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98. NORTH AMERICAN AGRICULTURE IN A NEW WORLD

(a) J. Price Gittinger. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Canadian-American Committee, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, or 2060 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal 110, Quebec, Canada, March, 1970, 85 pp. $2.00 per copy. LC 76-110117. (c) The Canadian-American Committee, under sponsorship of The National Planning Association (United States) and the Private Planning Association of Canada. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the prospects in overseas markets for the major agricultural products of Canada and the United States with particular emphasis on the world wheat situation.

Findings. The Committee found that there is a tremendous comparative cost advantage of grain production in North America. The area comprising the Corn Belt and the Great Plains in the U. S. and the Prairie Provinces in Canada represents the world's largest contiguous area of fertile agricultural land with favorable growing conditions. The Committee believes that this advantage should be exploited more adequately in trade with European nations, but the European Economic Community's Common Agricultural Policy has set high prices which are enforced by a combination of tariffs and levies. In the last 10 years, U. S. exports to European countries rose 37 percent, while Canadian exports rose only 4 percent. In spite of this difference, agricultural exports of the two North American countries tend to complement each other in areas other than wheat. But strained relations between Canada and the U. S. have developed, due largely to the concessional sale of wheat to developing countries. Almost one-fifth of all U. S. agricultural exports, including two-thirds of the U. S. wheat exports, are moved on this basis. Differing price structures between Canada and the U. S. are a problem since Canadian farmers receive nearly world market prices, while U. S. farmers have a buffer of price supports to bolster low prices.

The Committee urges more international cooperation and concludes that economic decision making and adjustment in world wheat production and markets will take place in the context of extensive government intervention of one form or another. One alternative might be a reviving of the International Grains Agreement. Meanwhile, developing countries will continue to demand concessional sales for at least the next two decades. Japan also will continue to be a growing consumer of North American agricultural products, while exports to Eastern Europe will probably grow to a minor but worthwhile market. (JDA)

99. ADJUSTMENT IN THE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND RESOURCE USE

(a) E. O. Heady. (b) In process. (c) Iowa State University of Science and Technology, Center for Agricultural and Economic Development, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of the State of Iowa, Cooperative State Research Service, Agriculture Department. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how the pattern of production should be adjusted throughout the United States to restore balance to agriculture. The researchers are considering such factors as locational advantages, transportation costs, soil problems, local industrialization, and relative factor prices as they analyze magnitudes of input needed for a balanced agriculture under prospective technology, population, and demand by regions and for the United States. The final report will specify a long-range plan for land and resource use in the United States, relative to needs, and will outline governmental programs consistent with optimum regional adjustments of resource use for a balanced agriculture. Finally, the researchers intend to determine the regional and interregional demand for resources in agriculture and related population implied in nonmetropolitan areas.

Method. A total of 190 producing regions are being programmed to indicate how the national structure of production should be altered to mesh supply with demand at levels giving more favorable prices and income. The projections, which are being made to 1980, include the analysis of effect of foreign sales on the national pattern of agricultural production. The model under current application is one of Quadradic Programming and includes demand functions for all of the relevant commodities.

Findings. The structure of agriculture was projected to 1980 for 190 regions and the United States. Projections were made under three assumptions: (1) free market simulation, (2) a feed grain program, and (3) mandatory acreage quotas. The method used was linear programming. The study measures the capacity to produce and the optimal interregional adjustment of production to the stated conditions. Results differ for each model and for various export levels used. Under the final free market model with a three-fold increase in exports, wheat acreage would expand to 88.7 million acres, feed grains to 94.4 million acres, soybeans to 58.6 million, and cotton would be at 9.6 million. This production, with exports at trend levels of three times the present, would use all cropland. But with acreage at only 1965 levels, 78.4 million acres would not be needed for crops. U. S. agriculture will still have a large capacity to produce in 1980. Regardless of acreage, output, and programs, labor is projected to decline by about a third and capital to increase by 32 percent. For individual farms, capital would increase by 94 percent. Farm numbers are projected to decrease to 2.2 million. (EOH)

100. PRICE AND INCOME ELASTICITIES OF DEMAND

(a) A. Johnson and R. Buse. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Wisconsin, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of the State of Wisconsin, Cooperative State Research Service, Agriculture Department. (d) None.

Problem. To develop in a systematic manner: (1) estimates of the price and income elasticities of demand for as many agricultural commodities and groups of commodities as possible; and (2) a set of regional estimates of price and income elasticities consistent with national estimates. The researchers intend to study the changing pattern of consumption between 1955 and 1963 and the impact over time of income changes upon consumption expenditures.

Method. Using U. S. Department of Agriculture survey data, the researchers plan to develop estimation and computational procedures with which to make a regional analysis of structural shift in demand elasticities between 1955 and 1965. (SIE)

101. RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN FIVE ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES IN WEST AFRICA

(a) Carl K. Eicher. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Agricultural Development Council, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10020, 1970, 152 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Michigan State University, Department of Agricultural

Economics and African Studies Center, under sponsorship of The Agricultural Development Council, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The first part of this monograph discusses agricultural development in Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, and Sierra Leone, while the second part includes an inventory, classification, and evaluation of recent and current research on agricultural development, a discussion of major rural development problems in West Africa, and a discussion of priority areas of research demanding immediate attention. An extensive bibliography lists 1153 items which the researcher found to be valuable in understanding the agricultural development process in West Africa.

Method. The research includes library study both in the United States and Nigeria, field trips to West African countries, and correspondence with scholars in Africa, Western Europe, and North America.

Findings. The researcher found that West Africa has unique problems, including unequal development within and between the countries. On the plus side, however, West African nations are generally not faced with a deficit of staple foods and, unlike Latin America, do not suffer from chronic inflation and the unequal distribution of land. Although he cites many research projects which have been completed in recent years, Eicher concludes that most of this research is not relevant to the needs of governments in West Africa. He lists nine priority areas on which research should focus in the immediate future: (1) alternative means of taxing agriculture without destroying incentives to farmers; (2) the population problem, particularly with regard to unemployment; (3) economic, social, and political implications of uneven development; (4) ways of overcoming labor problems during crucial planting and harvesting times; (5) income distribution and effective demand constraints on expansion of staple foods and nutritionally superior foods; (6) institutional, legal, and other problems involved in increasing intra-West African and African trade in agricultural products; (7) transfer, adaptation, and development of agricultural technology for West African environment; (8) designing new types of production and marketing units; and (9) economics of rice production, processing, and marketing. (JDA)

● TRADE

102. THE CANADA-U. S. AUTOMOTIVE AGREEMENT: AN EVALUATION

(a) Carl E. Beigie. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., Washington, D. C. 20009, 1970, 173 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Canadian-American Committee, under sponsorship of the National Planning Association (U. S. A.) and the Private Planning Association of Canada. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the Automotive Agreement of 1965 concerning bilateral trade in automotive products. The agreement was the culmination of a sequence of events beginning with the realization in Canada that the efficiency of its automotive industry was low by world standards because it was structured to serve a limited domestic market isolated by tariff barriers at home and abroad.

Method. Part I of this study examines the Canadian automotive industry prior to the agreement, with special emphasis on its degree of inefficiency in comparison with production in the United States. Canada made a number of unilateral initiatives to improve the prospects for its automotive industry, including a "duty-remission plan" which was challenged as being in conflict with U. S. customs law. The Automotive Agreement was a bilateral effort to provide a constructive alternative to a situation which could have had wide-ranging negative repercussions on Canadian-American economic relations.

In Part II, the agreement itself is described and compared with the previous tariff structure and Canada's unilateral plans. An explanation of the anticipated effects of the agreement is followed by an analysis of its actual effects to date. The analysis first deals with the results in terms of integration of the Canadian and U. S. sectors of the industry. These results are highlighted by the efficiency gains in Canada brought about through restructuring of Canadian production to supply the entire North American market and to take advantage of the marked economies of scale and specialization in the industry. Next, the analysis deals with the results in terms of changes in the Canadian and U. S. shares of North American

production. It is in terms of these results that the discrepancies between predicted and actual effects are shown to have arisen. This analysis indicates that the vehicle producers have overfulfilled, by a wide margin, their production commitments contained in the formal agreement and the accompanying letter of undertaking with the Canadian government. In Part III, the author examines possible explanations for this overfulfillment, the consequences of this overfulfillment, and the implications of possible future policy options.

Detailed accounts of some of the complex technical problems involved in this analysis are gathered together in appendices in Part IV. Part IV also contains the text of the Automotive Agreement and samples of the letters in which the vehicle producers agreed to meet certain conditions placed upon them by the Canadian government. (RS)

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103. THE SPATIAL STRUCTURE OF INTERNAL TRADE IN UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES: PHASE I, WEST AFRICA

(a) Robert H. T. Smith and others.
(b) In process. Field work completed. Project completion expected by September, 1970. A manuscript on the project, tentatively titled, "The Spatial Structure of Internal Trade in Developing Areas," is being prepared by Robert H. T. Smith and Alan M. Hay. Recent publications include: (1) Samuel O. Onakomaiya, "The Spatial Structure of Internal Trade in Selected Foodstuffs in Nigeria," Rural Africana, No. 8, 1969, pp. 58-60; (2) Robert H. T. Smith, "The Spatial Structure of Internal Trade in West Africa," Year Book of the American Philosophical Society, 1970, pp. 456-457; (3) Robert H. T. Smith, "Concepts and Methods in Commodity Flow Analysis," Economic Geography, Supplement, Vol. 46, No. 2, June, 1970; (4) Alan M. Hay and Robert H. T. Smith, "The Provisioning of Urban West Africa by Rail and Road," Proceedings of the Colloquium on 'La croiseance urbaine en Afrique noir et a Madagascar', Domaine University, Bordeaux, France, 1970; (5) Samuel O. Onakomaiya, "Marketing Channels for Selected Delicacy Foodstuffs in Nigeria," and Robert H. T. Smith, "A Note on Periodic Markets in West Africa," African Urban Notes, Vol. V, September, 1970. (c) University of Wisconsin, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This project has two objectives: (1) to identify the location, and hierarchical and spatial characteristics of bulking and distribution centers in selected West African countries at all stages of the internal trade process; and (2) to develop a spatial model of internal trade, whose parameters would specify the location, number, and size (in distance terms) of the stages of internal trade.

Method. Because direct exchanges between the small-scale rural producer of primary products and the urban dweller, or between the African or expatriate importer and the up-country craftsman or farmer are rare, a seven-stage model has been developed on the basis of data from Nigeria. Data will be collected in Ghana and the Ivory Coast to test the relevance and general applicability of the model. (RHTS)

IV. Social Services

- SOCIAL PLANNING

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104. THE BEHAVIORAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCES: OUTLOOK AND NEEDS

(a) Ernest R. Hilgard and others.
(b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1969, 320 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 70-603720.
(c) Behavioral and Social Sciences Survey Committee, under auspices of the National Academy of Sciences, Committee on Science and Public Policy and the Social Science Research Council, Committee on Problems and Policy.
(d) None.

Problem. To report on the present status and future needs of the behavioral and social sciences and their joint research activities. The specific disciplines embraced in the survey are: anthropology, economics, geography, history, linguistics, political science, psychiatry, psychology, and sociology, and the social science aspects of other sciences. The Committee report

outlines the size and nature of the social science enterprise, and the substance and methods of each of the major disciplines. Research methods and instrumentation used by these scientists for data collection through nonexperimental observations, experiments, and measurements are also described. The authors explain the purpose and significance of several examples of basic research in the various disciplines and show how social scientists have in the past helped solve problems of society such as the demobilization of the American armed forces after World War II. They note that while developments in the physical sciences or engineering usually result in a tangible product whose costs are relatively easy to determine, developments in the social sciences are, with some exception, services or processes in the public domain, such as the parole system, a new form of welfare payment, or a form of psychotherapy.

Findings. If the usefulness of research relevant to social problems is to grow, the scale of social science research will have to expand, because many problems can be studied only on a national or international level. The Committee describes in detail the relationship of the behavioral sciences to the problems of society, the role of behavioral and social science research inside and outside the university, and problems of financing research; and the worldwide and future development of these sciences.

On the basis of their findings they have made a number of recommendations: (1) Substantial support should be given to efforts under way to develop a system of social indicators or measures that reflect the quality of life, particularly in its noneconomic aspects. (2) Behavioral and social scientists outside the government should begin to prepare the equivalent of an annual "Social Report to the Nation" to identify and expedite work toward the solution of problems connected with the eventual preparation of such a report on an official basis. (3) A special commission should be established to investigate in detail the procedural and technical problems involved in devising a national data system (or "bank") designed for social scientific purposes; it should recommend solutions for these problems and propose methods for managing a system that will make data maximally useful, while protecting the anonymity of individuals. (4) A high-level continuing body, including nongovernmental members, should be established within the federal government to investigate the problems of protecting the anonymity of respondents, to prescribe actions to resolve the problems, and to review the dangers that may arise as new techniques of data-matching are developed. (5) Graduate Schools of Applied Behavioral Science should be established in universities under administrative arrangements that lie outside the established disciplines. In these schools, training and research should be multidisciplinary and directed toward a basic understanding of human relationships and behavior and the solution of persistent social problems. (6) Funds available from the federal government for support of basic and applied research in the behavioral and social sciences should be increased from 12 to 18 percent over the next decade to sustain the normal growth of the research enterprise. (RS)

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105. A BALANCED NATIONAL PROGRAM TO ATTACK THE CONDITIONS OF POVERTY IN AMERICA

(a) H. Christian Sonne and others.
(b) Completed and published under the above title, as Planning Pamphlet No. 128, by the National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, 1970, 22 pp. $.50 per copy. LC 70-125466. (c) National Planning Association. (d) None.

Problem. This publication contains a statement by the National Planning Association, outlining specific programs and policies for eliminating the conditions of poverty in America.

Findings. A national full employment policy must be backed by a comprehensive manpower program to train and retrain workers and to match workers with job opportunities. Programs should: (1) upgrade skills of those already in the labor force; (2) seek out and enroll those lacking sufficient motivation; (3) provide follow-up assistance for those who have difficulty in adjusting to work routines; and (4) include adult education programs to remove the barriers of illiteracy and ignorance. Federally subsidized on-the-job training programs such as JOBS (Job Opportunities in the Business Sector), sponsored by the National Alliance of Businessmen, and the AFL-CIO's Human Resources Development Institute, should be substantially expanded. The federal government must enforce equal opportunity statutes and should use its leverage as the

nation's largest purchaser of goods and services to require fair employment practices in private industry. Farm workers should be brought under federal minimum wage laws and receive the right of collective bargaining. Finally, guaranteed and productive public employment at not less than the minimum wage should be given to the small residual group of able-bodied poor adults not absorbed into the private economy.

To strike at the roots of poverty, investments in human capital are necessary. (1) Family planning programs should be expanded to assure that family planning information, advice, and services are available and easily accessible to all; (2) preschool education programs should be improved and expanded, possibly combined with day care which allows mothers to work; (3) federal funding should be increased to provide special remedial programs and to make across-the-board improvements in the education provided to poor children; and (4) programs to provide remedial education to poorly educated out-of-school youths, such as the Job Corps, and the Defense Department's Project 100,000 and Project Transition, should be expanded.

The NPA recommends a "variable purchase" food stamp program which would provide free food stamps equal to a minimum income for families with incomes at a fixed percentage of the poverty line, and which would allow families at higher incomes, up to a limit, to buy food stamps sufficient for an adequate diet at costs that would rise with income.

In the area of health, NPA proposes that: (1) the federal government guarantee adequate maternal and early childhood care to all; (2) the Medicaid program and other health services be reorganized to provide adequate medical services to all impoverished and medically indigent persons; and (3) programs be increased to train more medical personnel and to provide more efficient use of existing personnel and facilities.

In the area of housing, rent supplements and scattered public housing of various types are termed preferable to large-scale housing projects, and a more realistic program for reducing the per unit costs of decent housing for the poor is called for.

The NPA describes the Administration's proposals to supplant the discredited present welfare program with a broader program providing national minimum payment levels and work incentives as a step in the right direction, but offers these criticisms: (1) the minimum income level of $1,600 for a family of four is insufficient; (2) some poor people will receive no assistance, and among those aided, there will be large variations in benefits unrelated to need; and (3) the work incentives are not strong enough for many recipients. The statement further points out that the net value of income transfers to the poor is currently reduced sharply by the high rate of taxation on low-income taxpayers, and that the recent trends toward cuts in the progressive federal income tax on the nonpoor and boosts in regressive state and local taxes, must be reversed. In order to make the necessary massive attack on the conditions of poverty in America, some $45 billion must be spent over a period of not more than four years. Prospective federal tax revenues indicate that this attack cannot be made without making additional claims during the decade of the 1970's on the nonpoor majority. (RS)

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106. STRATEGIES AGAINST POVERTY

(a) Frank Riessman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Random House, Inc., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 114 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 68-28548. (c) New York University, New Careers Training Laboratory and the New Careers Development Center. (d) For related research, see 16:3-40 and 41.

Problem. To analyze the major antipoverty strategies that have emerged in the 1960's. The first part focuses on three major antipoverty strategies that are receiving considerable national attention.

The Alinsky conflict model, developed by Saul Alinsky, assumes a finite pool of power, with the poor having a limited amount in contrast to the ruling groups. Alinsky attempts to alter this power distribution in favor of the poor through producing conflicts and organization.

The principal idea of the welfare crisis strategy, developed by Richard Cloward and Francis Piven, is to produce a crisis, or "run" on the welfare system, which might lead the government to grant a guaranteed income to all as a way out.

The New Careers Model, developed by Frank Riessman and Arthur Pearl, is concerned with providing a career ladder for the

disadvantaged, who may begin in nonprofessional jobs requiring few skills, and move up to a career as a professional or as an administrator. The author maintains that the New Careers strategy provides a significant potential for broad institutional change, especially with regard to the reorganization of the education, health, and welfare service systems.

The second half of the book is devoted to more specific strategies in some of the human service fields--mental health, education, and family planning. The author begins with a critique of the Moynihan Report, which used the supposed inadequacies of the Negro family to explain why the Negro has not taken his place fully in the economic structure of our society, and the "compensatory education" thesis, which attempts to build an entire program on overcoming deficits. Riessman proposes specific countereduation approaches based on the recognition of the strengths and action style of the Negro. He presents the neighborhood service center model as a decentralizing approach for reaching the poor and providing important educational, medical, and social services for them. This is followed by a mental health strategy for the poor. The final chapter, by Catherine K. Riessman, is a discussion of family planning as an anti-poverty strategy. (RS)

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107. SUBJECTIVE SOCIAL INDICATORS

(a) Robert Richard. (b) Completed and published, as NORC Study 5030, by the Office of Economic Opportunity. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, 1970, 210 pp. Price not indicated. A limited number of copies available on loan from the NORC Library, University of Chicago, 6030 South Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637. (c) University of Chicago, National Opinion Research Center, under sponsorship of the Executive Office of the President, Office of Economic Opportunity. (d) None.

Problem. To advise policy-making and social-action agencies involved in program planning and evaluation (PP and E) research. The immediate purpose of the project was to validate a set of social profile items for inclusion in a chapter of a Household Survey Handbook to be distributed by the Bureau of the Budget, the chapter to be called "A Social Profile of Target Areas." The study is intended for application in locally sponsored surveys by program planners with professional guidance and is not an attempt to standardize the measurement of any social scientific concepts.

Method. In Chapter I, the researchers review the intellectual background of social indicators and PP and E, and emphasize the work of Bertram Gross and Raymond Bauer in business and economics and Eleanor Sheldon and Wilbert E. Moore in sociology. A subjective social indicator is defined as a measure of the perceptions of a target population relevant to planning and/or evaluation of programs aimed at that population. They emphasize the pitfalls of "standardized" measurements of subjective indicators and the importance of professional advice and consultation at every stage of community research. Their rationale for including a chapter on "Social Profile of Target Areas" in the Household Survey Book rests on the assumptions that (1) it can fill the gap between the initial decision to do a community survey including attitude items and the final development of an instrument suitable to local conditions and relevant to the specific policy research that needs to be done; and (2) a little knowledge may prevent planners from embarking on community surveys while unaware of the many technical problems in survey design and data analysis which can cause findings to be totally misleading.

In Chapter II, the researchers describe their procedures in developing a set of items for use as a social profile. First, the academic data analysts, trained in the theory of PP and E research and the field department, who were experienced in the techniques and day-to-day problems of surveying, met to review the file of questions previously used and to compose an experimental pretest of items in most need of further development. The pretest was conducted among four low-income neighborhoods in New York City--one white, two Puerto Rican, and one black. The areas emphasized in the pretest were: (1) identification of neighborhood or community and its salience as a social unit; (2) specific satisfactions and dissatisfactions with the neighborhood; (3) perception of specific conditions and problems; (4) attitudes toward efforts in community action; (5) perception of local government; (6) perceived program needs of the community; (7) perception of indigenous

leadership in the community; (8) level of information concerning jobs, housing, and services; and (9) experience with social service agencies and programs.

In Chapter III, the researchers discuss specific problems of survey measurement and some aspects of the concept of validity. They relate these to the actual writing of questions and the development of the social profile items.

Chapter IV, the chapter intended as a part of the Household Survey Handbook, discusses the use of "subjective social indicators," including attitudes toward the community and/or neighborhood, personal involvement in the community, and personal aspiration. Specific questions are included, and the researchers explain the significance of different forms of wording and format, the order of presentational questions, and the relationship of the various questions to the goals of the survey. The researchers also include a brief nontechnical reference bibliography.

The study concludes with illustrative "case histories" of item selection, in which the researchers describe how and why specific questions were chosen and the considerations which determined their format and wording. (RGS)

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108. CONCEPTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(a) Leon Sinder. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Hinda Press, Ltd., New York, N. Y., 1969, 233 pp. Price not indicated. Available from Leon Sinder, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Long Island University, Greenvale, N. Y. 11548. (c) Long Island University, Department of Anthropology and Sociology, with partial support from the United Nations. (d) None.

Problem. To determine some of the universal aspects and problems of community development in developing countries. The countries chosen for this study represent three basic approaches to community development, as it is now carried out in areas which claim to have programs. Korea focused on training cadres to transform its villages. Colombia's approach consisted of creating a division in the Ministry of Government to act as coordinator and stimulator, but not actually a participant in community development. Laos reflected the divided nature of its being by having three approaches--its own philosophical approach, an integrated field program from the United Nations, and an extensive cluster program aimed at the villages, under sponsorship of the U. S. government.

Method. Data were collected from both secondary sources and primary fieldwork in the countries mentioned above from 1960 to 1967.

Findings. Community development must be based on a unifying set of philosophical principles to determine the course which development should take. The national government must become the innovator and formulator for disseminating the philosophy of community development. To do this, the national government must be responsive to the needs of its constituent parts and foster a sense of belonging to a national community. The researcher offers these guides for aiding an even-paced concept of development: (1) Community development planning must determine the priority of bringing physical and social items into the society. (2) No complex is to be created, whether social, religious, industrial, or educational, that would be so advanced in the community as to distort the community's view of reality. (3) A developing society should set maximum levels of individual wealth accumulation. (4) Personal creativity is to be encouraged. Complete artistic freedom, within the context of the value system, should exist. (5) The focus of community activity is to be on positive human association. (6) Whatever military forces exist in a nation, unless in actual combat, should be used as one of the technical arms in developmental implementation. (7) Every nation desiring to enter a planned developmental pattern must establish a team of its most skilled and sensitive individuals to isolate national values and determine the direction it is now taking. (SD)

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109. BLACK SELF-DETERMINATION: THE STORY OF THE WOODLAWN ORGANIZATION

(a) Arthur M. Brazier; Roberta G. de Haan and Robert F. de Haan (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by William B. Eerdman's Publishing Company, 255 Jefferson Ave., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502, 148 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 77-78021. (c) The Woodlawn Organization. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the development, goals, and accomplishments of The Woodlawn Organization, a controversial self-help organization in Chicago; to offer guidelines for future inner-city programs; and to provide understanding of the concept of black self-determination and its application.

Findings. Initiated by four pastors in the Woodlawn area, the church was a dynamic force in TWO from its beginning in the fifties. TWO's first issue was an attack on unfair and fraudulent business practices in the community. This battle was won, and despite organizational problems and internal dissension, TWO went on to attempt to deal with slum landlords and discriminatory policies of the Chicago school board. The first confrontation of major proportions was with the University of Chicago and its plans for expansion of its south campus. Although these plans included an urban renewal project which would affect a large part of the Woodlawn community, the residents had not been consulted. TWO obtained representation for the people of Woodlawn in the urban renewal project after a long and bitter struggle. Gradually, the strained relations between the University and the neighboring community of Woodlawn improved to the extent that the University collaborated with TWO on a project aimed at improving the quality of education in the area.

The author gives a detailed history of the development of the Youth Demonstration Project and describes the goals and accomplishments of its nine-month existence. He explains how gang structure was used as a mechanism for involving members of the gangs in the program and for successfully implementing the program, and why leaders of the Blackstone Rangers and the Eastside Disciples were employed as subprofessional staff members. The author contends that the charges that gang leaders employed by the project were guilty of graft, extortion, terrorism, and even murder were false, and that these charges were part of a concerted and succesful effort to harass this project to death, because the political establishment of Chicago could not tolerate an independent community organization such as TWO receiving funds that were not controlled by the establishment itself.

The last chapter is a discussion of the Biblical justification for the use of power and the role of the church in the status quo. The author concludes with a call for black solidarity in achieving genuine freedom. (RS)

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110. POVERTY WARRIORS: THE HUMAN EXPERIENCE OF PLANNED SOCIAL INTERVENTION

(a) Louis A. Zurcher, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title, for the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health, by the University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, Tex. 78712, 1970, 442 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 70-111391. (c) University of Texas, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of the Menninger Foundation, the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, and the Hogg Foundation for Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the experiences of men and women, poor and not poor, who participated in an Office of Economic Opportunity community action program in Topeka, Kansas. The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 included a mandate for the maximum feasible participation of the poor in the decision-making processes of poverty programming. In the light of this mandate and the experience of the project, the report explores the consequences of a poverty-intervention organization's placing an inflexible ceiling upon the kind and degree of participation of the poor, of unrealistically defining the skills and ambitions required for increased levels of responsibility, and of offering opportunity for participation without providing training that would make participation successful.

Part I focuses upon the development, implementation, and subsequent dynamics of the Topeka OEO, and upon the characteristics and stresses of its staff. Part II describes the structure of, and processes within, the Economic Opportunity Board (the major decision-making body of the Topeka poverty program), as well as the characteristics of board members and how those characteristics related to decision making and the interaction of members. Part III is concerned with the structure and processes of the Target Neighborhood Committees, and with the indigenous officers of the committees--the Target Neighborhood Officers--and attitudes underlying their perceptions of the various aspects of the program.

Findings. The researchers conclude that the Topeka social planners did not fully anticipate the complexity of poverty intervention or the profound impact the process of organizing and working together would have upon the participants, both poor and

not poor. Such a degree of dissension and conflict in expectation as arose may be a functional part of, or prelude to, social change. However, all participants, professional and indigenous, should be prepared for, and have an understanding of, these social processes.

The author concludes that the following goals were accomplished: (1) some thirty indigenous leaders emerged from the community; (2) interactions of the poor and not poor on the Board challenged stereotypes, tended to open lines of communication, and engendered some relevant social-psychological changes among Target Neighborhood Officers (TNO) as a function of their involvement; and (3) over a million dollars was implemented in poverty intervention projects. Although none of the hard-core poor assumed positions of indigenous leadership, some of the TNO's seemed to be reaching deeply into the community's poverty pockets. (RS)

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111. THREE BUDGETS FOR A RETIRED COUPLE IN URBAN AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1967-1968

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as BLS Bulletin 1570-6 by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Constitution Ave. and Fourteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20210, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. (d) None.

Problem. This Bulletin details living costs at three levels of income for retired people who are self-supporting, living independently, in reasonably good health, and able to take care of themselves. All three budgets provide for the maintenance of health and allow normal participation in community life. They differ concerning the manner of living, and provision of different quantities and qualities of goods and services.

Three budget levels were used in the study for a variety of reasons: (1) the lower level budget is useful as a guide for developing and appraising welfare standards; (2) intercity differences in living costs within each level can be helpful to persons about to retire; and (3) the three budget levels may be generally helpful to retired couples in making a general evaluation of their own living standards and spending habits, for individual consumers.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics intends to reprice the budgets at intervals, including the recalculation of taxes, to provide reasonably current estimates of detailed budget costs for the three levels. The next such pricing will cover prices for Spring, 1970. (RS)

● HOUSING

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112. PROGRESS REPORT ON FEDERAL HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Committee Print, by the Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs, Committee on Banking and Currency, U. S. Senate, 91st Congress, 2nd Session. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, March, 1970, 185 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Senate, Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To describe the purpose, operation, and extent of coverage of every housing and urban development program under the federal government, and its progress through 1968 where available. The programs are those administered by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), U. S. Department of Transportation, Veteran's Administration, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Farmers Home Administration of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The report also contains a short statement on housing activity during 1969.

Findings. Housing in 1969 suffered greatly from tight money, high interest rates, and scarce mortgage credit. Housing starts for the year totaled 1,496,600, including 1,464,000 private and 33,000 public units. This is three percent less than the 1,547,000 starts in 1968. The 10-year housing goal established in the 1968 Housing Act called for 26 million housing units started or rehabilitated between 1968 and 1978. To meet that goal, it was estimated that 1,700,000 units should have been built or rehabilitated in 1969 and 2 million units in 1970. The shortage of mortgage credit and high interest rates have forced housing costs to a level far above that which moderate-income

families are able to pay. Mortgage credit scarcity has been aggravated by declines in savings flowing into savings and loan associations and other institutions which supply most of the mortgage credit for housing. Increased activity by the Federal National Mortgage Association and the Home Loan Bank System has alleviated this shortage somewhat, although at a higher cost.

Therefore, while still fulfilling their intentions of subsidizing low-income housing, federal programs are now stressing efforts to improve the operation of private markets to achieve the large-scale increases in housing production needed for meeting the national housing goal. The cost of capital to finance housing has been affected by the real or apparent riskiness of mortgage instruments. Policies to reduce these costs without direct federal subsidy include Federal Housing Administration (FHA) insurance, the provision of insurance and a reserve lending source for savings and loan associations, and the establishment of the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) to create a secondary market for mortgages. The FNMA and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board have greatly expanded their borrowing on their own securities in the open capital market in order to supply funds to mortgage markets. In 1969, regulations were set for issuing mortgage-backed securites, guaranteed by the Government National Mortgage Association, to provide a mortgage investment instrument that would be marketable and attractive to a wide range of investors not now interested in mortgages directly.

In addition to financing, federal educational and training programs are being expanded to meet the large projected demand for skilled construction workers. The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare is directing its efforts to establish cooperative programs between schools, unions, and contractors in which credit toward apprenticeship requirements is granted for vocational programs, HUD has been working to develop local coalitions that will help increase opportunities for members of minority groups to join craft unions, and apprenticeship and other training programs. But the most extensive current undertaking is the federal "Operation Breakthrough" program, administered by HUD. (SD)

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113. OPERATING COSTS IN PUBLIC HOUSING: A FINANCIAL CRISIS

(a) Frank de Leeuw and Eleanor Littman Jarutis. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Publications Office, The Urban Institute, 2100 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, June, 1970, 63 pp. $1.50 per copy. LC 74-129111. (c) The Urban Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To measure the relative importance of various influences on rising public housing operation costs, and, within the framework of the present public housing rent system, to assess the financial outlook for public housing.

Method. The report is based on detailed statistical analysis of the experience of 23 large housing authorities from 1965 through 1968. Public housing rental receipts in the same 23 cities were analyzed in an attempt to establish an aggregate picture of the functioning of the present public housing rent system. The researchers considered current and possible future trends in the factors influencing costs and rents.

The first part of the report describes the study's central findings. Part II is a statistical analysis of the following variables which affect costs of public housing: (1) dwelling rental per unit per month; (2) routine costs per unit per month; (3) median tenant incomes; (4) level of private rents in each city; and (5) the proportion of units headed by an elderly person.

Findings. The major cause of increased operating costs in public housing is wage and price inflation. These costs were found to have a parallel relationship to general levels of prices and municipal wage rates. The present complex system of dwelling charges works out so that rents per unit are strongly influenced by costs per unit, but rent increases have been running consistently 25 percent behind cost increases.

These findings indicate that the gap between costs and rents will almost certainly continue to grow in the near future. The researchers discuss these possible policies for relieving the financial crisis: (1) Rents could be raised to cover the cost increases in the cities studied. This policy

would require approximately an eight percent per year rent increase per unit, and, after a few years, would become an extremely heavy burden on tenants and would rapidly reduce the margin between private market and public housing rentals. (2) A policy of reducing the number of minors per unit--for example, through greater emphasis on housing the elderly--would probably reduce the costs of operating public housing at least temporarily, but would require such extreme changes that other alternatives seem more attractive. (3) A policy of increasing federal statutory payments or supplemental appropriations would avoid the need for greatly increasing the rent burden on the tenants, or drastically shifting the composition of the tenants. The findings of this study suggest that relating the size of the subsidy in some way to general price and wage increases might go a long way toward limiting payments to cost increases which local authorities cannot control. This might be accomplished by: (1) estimating a normal expected cost increase based on the rate of change in prices and wages; (2) estimating a reasonable rent crease, perhaps based on changes in tenant incomes; and (3) limiting total subsidies to the gap between normal costs and reasonable rents. (RS)

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114. PUBLIC HOUSING IN ENGLAND: AN INQUIRY INTO SELECTED MANAGEMENT ISSUES

(a) Ann Richardson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Community Service Society of New York, 105 E. 22nd St., New York, N. Y. 10010, March, 1969, 22 pp. $.50 per copy. (c) Community Service Society of New York, Department of Public Affairs, Committee on Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To describe public housing in England: policies and practices, major problems, and solutions that are being tested. The report, while occasionally referring to nationwide policies and local variations, focuses on London and the Greater London Council (GLC), since this is the English city most resembling New York City in the size and diversity of its population and, presumably, in the nature of its problems.

Findings. The writer first describes the relationship of local housing agencies to each other and to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. Compared with housing authorities in the United States, those in England have been given extensive powers: code enforcement, demolition of unfit houses, broader slum clearance, assistance to private housing associations, the granting of loans for home ownership, and the provision of additional housing, in the management of which they have virtually full discretion.

Tenants must apply for public or "council" housing in the separate boroughs of London. Criteria for selection are limited to the sole requirement that the authorities give reasonable preference to persons occupying unsanitary or overcrowded houses, or living under otherwise unsatisfactory housing conditions. Income information is generally requested, but not used as a selection criterion. Although there are no formal social criteria for tenant selection, management personnel can and do use their discretion, wisely or not, in choosing individual families.

Different aspects of management of council housing are described, including the handling of problem families, tenants' associations, transfers and exchanges of apartments, and evictions. The rent setting systems and housing subsidies are discussed in some detail along with a description of the rent rebate schemes. Other issues discussed in the report include housing standards, renovation projects, and the controversy over the sale of council housing to tenants.

No permanent solutions to the basic questions of public housing and housing subsidies exist on either side of the Atlantic. The writer notes that in England, there is an apparent movement toward channeling public subsidy to the poorest in the population, shown in the housing field by the growing reliance on rent rebate systems; while in America, one notices a trend in the opposite direction, due to dislike of the means tests that such channeling entails. Another example of different solutions to a difficult problem can be seen in the attitudes toward potential problem families. The English administrators are proud of their openmindedness in admitting many families who would probably be excluded from public housing in New York City because of various social problems; on the other hand, the comparative ease with which the same families can be removed from public housing in England would be seriously frowned upon by American administrators. While one might look from one country to the other for progressive solutions to these complex issues, each solution is seen to carry with it new inherent problems. (RS)

115. NEW HOMES AND POOR PEOPLE: A STUDY OF CHAINS OF MOVES

(a) John B. Lansing, Charles Wade Clifton, and James M. Morgan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, 1969, 138 pp. $5.00 per copy. LC 70-625278. (c) University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Survey Research Center, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the way in which measures that have their initial impact on new construction, indirectly influence the supply of housing available to people who cannot afford to live in new houses. The report stresses the question of whether the housing market operates in such a way that new construction indirectly benefits the poor in general and Negroes in particular.

The project concentrates on the sequences of moves originated by new construction, although the researchers recognize that successive moves also begin by the normal attrition of the population through aging and death, and that dwelling units are often either subdivided or combined into larger ones.

The researchers describe the succession of housing units involved in sequences of moves, considering such factors as the rent or selling price of successive dwellings, the termination of sequences of moves, and the length of the sequences. Beginning with the occupants of the new housing, the researchers compare people's tenure before and after they move, their stage in the family life cycle, and their socioeconomic status. The sequences of moves arising from new housing is considered in the context of national statistics on the entire housing market.

Findings. The results of the study lead to two major conclusions concerning housing policy. First, as far as low-income whites are concerned, the working of the market for housing is such that any policy which increases the total supply of housing will be beneficial. Second, Negroes are in what amounts to a partially separate market. Measures that influence the housing market as a whole, and in particular, measures that influence the supply of housing in the market as a whole, influence the market of housing for Negroes only in an attenuated form. The provision of housing for Negroes at the level their present incomes justify will require either direct provision of more new housing units for Negro occupancy or measures that facilitate the transition of existent housing from white to Negro occupancy. (RS)

116. ENFORCING OPEN HOUSING

(a) Alexander A. Kolben. (b) Completed and published under the above title, subtitled, "An Evaluation of Recent Legislation and Decisions," by Operation Open City, New York Urban League, 103 E. 125th St., New York, N. Y. 10035, 1969, 51 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Planners for Equal Opportunity, New York Metropolitan Chapter, for the New York Urban League, Operation Open City. (d) None.

Problem. This report has two objectives: (1) To explain the basic provisions of the two federal housing laws, the Supreme Court's decision upholding the 1866 law and the enactment of the 1968 federal fair housing law, as well as the New York City and State laws regarding fair housing. The latter two laws are considered representative of most state and local laws and are two of the oldest in this country. (2) To suggest to civil rights groups and other concerned persons what, at least in the context of New York State, might be the most effective legal means by which to combat housing discrimination.

The author has also highlighted what he considers to be the ambiguities and deficiencies of the existing laws. In his opinion, the main defect underlying all antidiscrimination legislation is the wording with respect to what constitutes discrimination. The statutes read "discrimination . . . because of race," and do not consider valid criteria in selecting tenants, buyers, and mortgagors. Is it discrimination, the author asks, if a landlord rents to white even though a Negro applied first, if the white earns 20% more income than the Negro. In rentals, he suggests that legislation should provide that it is unlawful discriminatory practice not to rent available housing to the first applicant if: (1) that applicant has an income either four times greater than the rent or an income equal to that of any present tenant of the landlord who is paying comparable rent, whichever

is less; (2) the applicant has a reasonable credit standing, i. e., he has a history of prompt payment and is not unreasonably indebted; and (3) the applicant's family size does not exceed that specified by any municipal or state law for housing accommodations of the space being rented.

In regard to the sale of housing, the criteria should be reduced to whether the buyer has the money. The first one to procure the money should get the property. Though Kolben does not offer these as models, he does feel that the essence of at least these few criteria should be included to help clarify acts of discrimination. (JS)

117. HOUSING THE UNDERHOUSED

(a) Fred E. Case. (b) In process. Completion expected in late 1970. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Graduate School of Business Administration, Housing, Real Estate and Urban Land Studies Program, under sponsorship of the Life Insurance Association of America. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what is required to induce housing investment in the urban inner cores, by private enterprise, and to identify and evaluate the specific forces facilitating or hampering the supply of private investment funds for housing and related facilities. Experience has shown that private industry is guided by criteria of profit and efficiency in making equity or debt investment, and massive housing construction rarely occurs without long-term construction and loan funds. The researchers will also study the existing housing supply system and the market mechanism--the process by which housing markets operate--in order to isolate imperfections which contribute to continuation of the inner-city housing problem.

Method. The research is being conducted in two steps: (1) certain facets of the housing markets in several California cities are being studied to test and improve the research design; and (2) in-depth studies are being conducted of the housing markets of six primary research cities across the country. Data sources include interviews with key participants in the housing supply process (including government officials); records of private and institutional mortgage lenders; and published reports and research. Research results obtained in each of the primary research cities, as well as a final project report, will be published. (RGS)

118. THE EVALUATION AND TREATMENT OF PROBLEM BUILDINGS

(a) Stephen Rosenthal. (b) Completed. (c) New York Housing and Development Administration, Office of Programs and Policy, and The RAND Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. To devise a rational way of allocating the resources of housing maintenance assistance programs to effect the greatest impact on City housing. The Housing and Development Administration (HDA) and the New York City RAND Institute have developed an Evaluation Function and Clinical Treatment Activity in HDA's Office of Special Improvements to meet the needs of landlords with undermaintained buildings who need guidance in gaining access to appropriate City programs available to help them improve building conditions.

The project began as a six-month research effort focusing on the evaluation of a problem building. This research involved experimentation with the financial analysis of a group of randomly selected buildings and resulted in the creation and careful testing of a computerized Landlord Reinvestment Model which was designed to determine quickly and accurately the treatment program best suited to a landlord's situation. For example, the problem of many owners is lack of sufficient revenues to improve their buildings. Using the Landlord Reinvestment Model, the Evaluation Unit calculates the best possible mix of City loan and tax privilege programs that will bring an owner sufficient revenues to make needed repairs. New York City has rent controls on nearly all pre-1947 housing, and rent control programs are also used by the Evaluation Unit to assist owners by restoring reduced rents or giving legal rent increases.

The Evaluation Unit now accepts referrals from all City sources and walk-in sources. The Unit has been organized and staffed to support an automated operation using a real-time computing capability. The results of the project will be carefully studied. Buildings that cannot be accepted in current programs will be studied to determine whether new City programs are needed. (RS)

119. BETTER BUILDINGS FOR THE AGED

(a) Joseph Douglas Weiss. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Hopkinson and Blake, Publishers, 7 E. 35th St., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 286 pp. $17.50 per copy. LC 76-87854. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. This volume provides a comprehensive guide to design standards, construction ideas, costs, and other essential information for planners of nursing homes and residences for the aged.

The author presents 77 contemporary housing and health facilities for the aged, reflecting social attitudes and architectural concepts current in the United States, Canada, and Europe. Each project serves a special need within a particular environment, i. e., a low-income housing project in a midwestern city, a geriatric hospital in Italy, a church-sponsored community for the elderly in Florida, and a high-rise apartment house and infirmary in New York.

The author first discusses special characteristics of the lives of the elderly. The different types of facilities are designed to meet varying needs and include the following: hospitals for the aged, extended care institutions with medical services, nursing homes with medical services, old-age homes with infirmaries, residential facilities with some organized services and care, housing for the independent elderly, and retirement communities. The book provides specific information on details of the ownership of housing and health facilities, sources of funds, steps in planning and implementation, general design considerations, and recommended architectural considerations in planning a skilled nursing home.

The illustrations of existing facilities include floor plans and typical room layouts, photographs, and descriptions of equipment, furnishings, and special features. A similar section is included which is devoted to federal prototypes for nursing homes, in addition to a bibliography. (RS)

120. NAHRO HOUSING DIRECTORIES

The National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials has published three directories. The NAHRO Housing Directory, October, 1968, 215 pp., lists only local public housing agencies or agencies carrying out, as one of several functions, administration of a public housing program. The listings in the NAHRO Housing Code Agency Directory, May, 1969, 71 pp., include: (1) agencies that administer traditional housing code programs; (2) agencies responsible for the new federally assisted code and demolition programs; and (3) agencies having traditional demolition or condemnation authority. This volume also provides the reader with information necessary to make an interpretation as to: (1) the location of housing code enforcement agencies in the governmental structures of the jurisdictions in which they serve; and (2) the degree of responsibility of housing code agencies for administration of federally assisted programs or, when appropriate, the relationship of housing code agencies to other agencies that have code function, either for administering a federally aided program or for exercising traditional demolition or condemnation authority. The NAHRO Renewal Agency Directory, August, 1969, 129 pp., includes such new information as the administrative budget, the size of each project activity by acreage, the population of the area served, and the scope of the different projects. This information has been arranged to aid readers in comparing the size and scope of the overall renewal program in their communities with the size and scope of other communities of comparable size.

All three volumes are available from the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials, Suite 404, The Watergate, 2600 Virginia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037. Prices not indicated. (RS)

121. STATE HOUSING FINANCE AUTHORITIES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as GPO Document 787-600, by the Division of State and Local Relations, Urban Management Assistance Administration, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410, November, 1969, 25 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Management

Assistance Administration, Division of State and Local Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This handbook is designed to assist states in establishing a state housing finance authority by providing information on the types of organizations being established by other states.

It details the common characteristics of existing state housing finance agencies, such as the purposes, organization, kinds of financing authorized, Technical assistance, and other activities authorized. It also gives a report of the progress being made by state finance agencies in Delaware, New Jersey, and New York. Included as examples are copies of laws under which state housing finance agencies have been established in Delaware, Illinois, and Michigan, and a directory of State Housing Finance Authority Directors.

This handbook does not attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of the state program activity described, nor does it espouse one particular approach over any other to solve the need for housing. Rather, it offers legislation establishing a state housing agency as an example of greater state involvement in community affairs and one of the many approaches that will be needed. (JS)

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122. HOUSING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Five recent bibliographies concerning various aspects of housing have been published under the aegis of the Council of Planning Librarians.

(1) Lisa R. Peattie, Department of Urban Studies and Planning, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Slums, Exchange Bibliography No. 113, February, 1970, 4 pp. $1.50 per copy. This is an unannotated bibliography of references describing the nature of the slum problems, the slum dwellers, and some attempts to improve slum conditions.

(2) Margaret A. Leary, Law Library, University of Minnesota, Urban Housing in the United States, Exchange Bibliography No. 126, April, 1970, 26 pp. $2.50 per copy. Urban Housing is an annotated bibliography designed to help lawyers and law librarians locate the most important sources of information on urban housing in the United States. It concentrates on nonlegal sources but does include some legal ones. Materials are arranged under three headings: bibliographies, legal sources, and nonlegal sources. Each section is arranged alphabetically by author, using Library of Congress entries whenever possible. A list of organizations which publish frequent, sometimes ephemeral, works is included.

(3) Cynthia F. Stoots, Division of Planning, Indiana Department of Commerce, Local Housing Authorities, Exchange Bibliography No. 135, June, 1970, 8 pp. $1.50 per copy. This annotated bibliography brings together several sources of information about local housing authorities--what LHA's are, what they are doing, and some of their problems.

(4) Mary Z. Kessler, Division of Planning, Department of Commerce, Industrialized Housing, Exchange Bibliography No. 137, July, 1970, 9 pp. $1.50 per copy. Industrialized Housing is an unannotated bibliography of materials which present an overview of the recent methods, opinions, and systems of industrialized housing that are emerging to solve the housing crisis. Most of the references are to periodical literature. Only items available in the English language are cited, and the emphasis is on American developments. However, a section on projects and research outside the United States is included, since many foreign concepts have influenced and guided American thinking.

(5) Alfred Toizer, Philadelphia City Planning Commission, Survey of Recent Housing Studies: An Annotated Guide, Exchange Bibliography No. 138, July, 1970, 39 pp. $4.00 per copy. Toizer's annotated bibliography is a guide to recent literature that is useful in defining, explaining, and evaluating current federal housing programs. The bibliography consists of three parts: The first part covers those reports that discuss the federal programs from a national perspective and in terms of general applicability. The second section includes those studies that describe Philadelphia's experience with, or need for, the programs. The third part describes each of the current programs and contains a reference index to the reports which discuss aspects of each program in detail.

All of the bibliographies are available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856. (JS)

● EDUCATION

123. SCHOOLS OF THE URBAN CRISIS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Publication-Sales Section, National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 58 pp. $.75 per copy. LC 77-92863. (c) National Education Association, Task Force on Urban Education. (d) None.

Problem. To identity and explore the most critical problems of urban education and to design immediate and long-range programs through which the National Education Association (NEA) and other public and private agencies can most effectively contribute to their solution.

This report deals specifically with (1) the effects of racial and economic discrimination on urban schools; (2) the reorganization of urban schools; (3) educational experience of the urban child; (4) staffing urban schools; and (5) financing urban education.

Findings. The Task Force's report first states that integration of the schools must be accomplished if children are to be offered a complete education and if the nation is going to enjoy a decrease in intercultural tension. Furthermore, decentralization, defined here as a method of distributing authority in such a way as to give parents, citizens, and local school officials greater involvement in or control over the education decisions which affect children, may be the best way to accomplish the creation of people-centered schools. Such issues connected with decentralization as size of districts, assurance of representative lay participation, the role of community boards or councils, the financing of decentralized schools, and the effect of decentralization on professional negotiation are considered.

The educational program must ensure that students possess the basic skills required for survival in our civilization: the ability to read, write, and calculate; to think logically; to make decisions; to work with others; and to deal with others. Students further need to develop concepts which they can apply to a whole cluster of occupations in order to move from one specific job to another as requirements and demands shift. To meet these needs, programs of individualized instruction must be developed; plants and facilities must be renovated or replaced and made available to people of the community; instructional materials must accurately reflect the different ethnic, economic, racial, and social backgrounds and attitudes of America's pluralistic composition; and students must share the responsibility for determining their educational program and participate in making decisions about their own educational and human growth.

Urban school systems must give their teachers greater freedom and decision-making responsibilities, pay commensurate with their training and duties; training closely associated with the urban schools and relevant to their needs; and assistance from nonprofessional personnel.

The discussion of problems of financing urban education includes recommendations relating to (1) the special financing needs of the cities; (2) present formulas for the distribution of state funds to local school districts; (3) federal aid to urban education; and (4) local financial operations. (RS)

124. CITIZENS FOR THE 21ST CENTURY: LONG-RANGE CONSIDERATIONS FOR CALIFORNIA ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

(a) F. D. Balderston, Chairman. (b) Completed and published by the California State Committee on Public Education, 721 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, Calif. 95814, 1969, 485 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of California, Committee on Public Education, for the State Department of Education under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To determine what kinds of conditions are most likely to prevail in the California of the future, what kind of education is necessary to prepare children for that future, and to suggest measures to achieve that kind of education. In Part I of the report, which was completed in 1967, the Committee reviewed the problems and opportunities of education and made a set of general recommendations concerning: (1) requirements for survival in a technological society and achievement of the indispensable skill of learning how to learn; (2) the provision of equal opportunity

in education for all children; (3) training and recruiting good teachers; (4) the potential of laboratory schools for the discovering and testing of new methods of instruction; and (5) the establishment of an Educational Inquiry System to supply information to school districts, including projections of the future, and to review performance of the school system for identification of needed improvements.

In Part II, completed in 1968, these recommendations are examined in detail. The Committee presents concrete plans for action on the part of both the legislature and educators to implement the objectives described in Part I. Specific issues in financing education and problems connected with urban education are also considered in this part. The appendices include a variety of reports by professionals in a number of fields. These include: (1) "Possible Contributions of Program Budgets and Cost-Benefit Analyses to California School System Management"; (2) "Public Education and the Democratic Ideal: A Study of California Public Opinion"; (3) "Phase II: Curriculum Innovation for the State's Quality Growth as We Approach 2000 A. D."; and (4) "Education of Disadvantaged Children in California."

Public hearings for discussion of at least four of the Committee's recommendations have already been held. These concerned the proposal to establish experimental and demonstration schools, integration of the public schools, an overhauling of the teacher training program, and help for cities suffering urban decay. Part II also includes a draft of a proposed bill for the establishment of Experimental and Demonstration Schools. (RS)

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125. COMMUNITY CONTROL OF SCHOOLS

(a) Henry M. Levin (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1970, 318 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 78-106564. (c) The Brookings Institution, under sponsorship of the Carnegie Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. This book, an outgrowth of the Brookings Institution Conference on the Community School, presents papers from experts in many disciplines who discuss the goals, politics, and methods of community control of schools.

Although racial integration and higher educational expenditures were expected to eradicate the inequities in big city schools, the move of whites to the suburbs and the commitment of funds to unworkable strategies have left city schools largely segregated and in obvious need. Black Americans are reacting to the failure of urban school systems to solve the educational problems of their children by demanding the power to govern the schools that primarily serve black students. That is, they seek to decentralize control of the city schools by obtaining the power to elect local governing boards.

Findings. The urgency for the demand among blacks for community control of their schools can be understood against the backdrop of the frustrations minority groups experience in their quest for freedom, equality, and dignity. Urban educators agree that city schools have failed to help the black American substantially improve his status--mainly because the materials, curriculum, and teaching methods were developed for the middle-class white child and are, therefore, largely irrelevant to the experiences and needs of the black inner-city child. Both compensatory education and attempts at true integration have failed. One of the researchers, Mario Fantini, argues for fundamental systemwide reform which will encourage a meaningful parental and community role in the schools, develop a more humanistically oriented curriculum, and make use of a broader range of talents than those of the conventionally prepared school teacher.

While black nationalists believe that black control of their schools is essential for racial cohesiveness and self-development, others point out serious problems in turning over the schools to the local black community. Harold Pfautz maintains that this community is underdeveloped as a functioning social group partly because of its high rate of physical mobility and partly because of its lack of economic and political resources.

A move to community control would necessitate the independence of local school districts and abolition of all citywide educational functions. But since education is a state responsibility, these changes would have to begin with state legislation. And since local school districts would be too small to raise their own revenues through taxation, a compromise plan might be worked out whereby authority would be shared by the central

city board of education and by the local district boards. The central board would likely remain responsible for obtaining funds, but these could be allocated in a lump sum to each community school where the local board would determine how it was to be spent. Financial control is essential to any plan for community control, as are rights to hire, assign, and transfer school personnel. The local community board should also have sufficient control of its curriculum to ensure that it meets the needs of its students. (JDA)

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126. INCREASING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES AMONG SUBURBAN SCHOOLS: A STUDY IN EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

(a) G. Alan Hickrod and Cesar M. Sabulao. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., 19-27 N. Jackson St., Danville, Ill. 61832, 1969, 55 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 77-104307. (c) Illinois State University, Department of Education Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To study the effect of changes in the social and economic characteristics of suburban school districts in five metropolitan areas upon financial support for education during the decade of the fifties.

Method. The metropolitan areas utilized in this study were: Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, and Detroit. The researchers limited their study to consideration of the following seven variables in each school district: (1) expenditures per pupil; (2) assessed property valuations per pupil; (3) tax rates for education purposes; (4) state aid per pupil; (5) percentages of college educated residents; (6) median family incomes; and (7) ratios of white-collar workers to blue-collar workers. They converted social and economic information by census tracts to information by school districts, using a method which combined the overlaying of census tract maps with school district maps and some visual approximation.

Findings. The findings reveal: (1) increasing de facto socioeconomic segregation in all five metropolitan areas; (2) increasing determination of local levels of spending by the material and human resources present in the various school districts; (3) formation of sectors or clusters of advantaged and disadvantaged school districts in some metropolitan areas; (4) examples of certain types of districts, such as industrialized suburbs, which are financially advantaged in that they can attain high levels of expenditure with very little effort, while other types of districts, such as workingmen's bedroom suburbs, are financially disadvantaged in that they must exert a great deal of tax effort to attain only a modest expenditure; and (5) state grants-in-aid to education do not appear to have been very successful in reaching their equalization goals.

In the light of these findings, the researchers recommend that detailed studies be made of the situations which cause these inequities in order to alleviate educational deprivation as it exists in the suburban ring surrounding most central cities. However, they note that socioeconomic schools in suburbs appear to be better off than their counterparts in the central cities, and therefore the lower income central city schools may have a better claim on the scarce resources of the state. They conclude that the cause or causes of increasing social and economic segregation among school districts lie deep within the fabric of American social structure and can only be ended by the combined efforts of all branches of the government and great public support. (RS)

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127. THE EXTENDED SCHOOL YEAR: A FEASIBILITY STUDY

(a) James T. Fleming, Director. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Report No. 52 by the Kentucky Legislative Research Commission, General Assembly, The Capitol, Frankfort, Ky. 40601, June, 1969, 68 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Kentucky, General Assembly, Kentucky Legislative Research Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To study the feasibility of operating the public schools on a continuous twelve-month basis, and to consider its impact on curricula, staffing, financing, transportation of pupils, the school calendar, and administration.

The report presents a reappraisal of the traditional school year term, a review of the history of the longer school year in the United States, and comparisons of school

year lengths in this country and other industrialized countries.

Findings. The basic proposals for school year extensions are: (1) the traditional summer school; (2) the four-quarter staggered sessions plan; (3) the continuous sessions plan, which enables students to graduate one or two years ahead of schedule; (4) the New York plans, aimed at changing the present thirteen year (K-12) system to a twelve or eleven year system, while at the same time providing as many or more instructional hours as are being provided under their current system; and (5) the McComb plan, in which the four basic courses were taken one at a time and completed in nine weeks; major electives were completed in eighteen weeks; and minor electives and vocational training continued on a thirty-six week program.

Advantages and disadvantages are noted for each plan and the following general observations made: (1) Although some plans claimed substantial financial savings, the theoretical savings were not realized or problems such as scheduling and parental dissent were too formidable for the plan to be successful. (2) The most favored features of extended school year plans include voluntary attendance in the extended session, and extensions which provide remedial work, enrichment, and acceleration. (3) Experience with extended school year plans in Kentucky indicates that costs will increase, except possibly in large urbanized districts and large suburban districts, curricula will require changes, and additional staff will be needed. The Commission concluded that it is presently economically prohibitive to conduct the entire public school system of Kentucky on a year-round basis, but many plans have been proposed and some are being considered for adoption on an experimental basis. (RS)

128. BUILD A MILL, BUILD A CITY, BUILD A SCHOOL

(a) Noel F. McGinn and Russell G. Davis. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the MIT Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1969, 320 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 78-84657. (c) The Joint Center for Urban Studies of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, under sponsorship of Corporación Venezolana de Guayana and the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To fulfill an economic development goal in Venezuela, a city called Ciudad Guayana was founded in an area rich in natural resources--particularly hydroelectric power and iron ore. A semi-autonomous Venezuelan government agency, the Corporación Venezolana de Guayana (CVG), was set up to provide coordinated development for the entire region around the new city so as to ensure balanced industrial growth, maintain the beauty of the area, and supply the facilities for a sound community life while minimizing the hardships that normally go along with rapid population growth in a developing country.

This particular book, the fourth in a series on the Guayana Project, is primarily a study of education in the community. The main objective was to use this study as a basis for educational planning.

Specifically, the study attempted to answer the following questions: (1) Is it reasonable to expect that maximal enrollment in the City's schools can be obtained over the next ten years? What factors currently operate against achieving full enrollments and how can they be overcome? (2) What factors influence school attendance or desertion? (3) What factors are relevant for achievement within the school system? (4) What programs can be developed and implemented to make the school a more effective instrument for the development of human resources, both socially and economically, in Ciudad Guayana?

Method. Over a period of five years, 1963-1968, researchers worked with CVG's professional staff to formulate goals and priorities. While providing advice and assistance, they carried out studies such as this one on education, gathering information about the City, its people, and schools. Interviewers visited individual homes to enumerate children, determine attendance rates, and investigate mothers' attitudes toward education. Other pertinent data were obtained by assessing potential employment needs in the City and by studying all schools and training institutions in the City.

Findings. Ciudad Guayana has no real school system, but rather individually operated schools oriented mainly toward the Ministry of Education in Caracas. The schools are overcrowded and have poor rates of attendance. They do not educate all eligible children, nor graduate even half of those who enter primary schools. It is doubtful

that the schools can now educate most students to a level which ensures individual development and prosperity in the urban environment. In fact, at the present level of operation, the schools are not capable of supplying more than half the number of primary school graduates needed for the labor force by 1975.

Part II of the book describes a plan developed by the authors to bring about educational reform in Ciudad Guayana, They recommend decentralization of decision making and planning from the capital and the concentration of local efforts into a Guayana Center for Educational Research Planning, and Services.

Part III reviews the founding of such a center and its activities between 1966 and 1968 along with developments in the educational institutions of Ciudad Guayana. (JDA)

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129. STUDENT ACTIVISM AROUND THE WORLD

(a) Darrell Holmes. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, One Dupont Circle, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, May, 1970, 7 pp. Price not indicated. (c) American Association of State Colleges and Universities, under sponsorship of the Danforth Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To study the state structure of higher education and its bearing on student activism in selected countries.

Findings. Holmes found that centralization of policy, decision making, and administration tends to create problems. For example, in France where the system is large and monolithic, a decision by the minister about entrance examination requirements touched off violent demonstrations. Similarly, direct involvement of heads of state in university affairs has proved to be generally unsatisfactory. There is a strong trend for them to remove themselves from this role. Some countries are also moving away from the elected rector plan of administration toward a university president in the style of the United States, while others are stipulating that active politicians may not head universities.

There seems to be a similar pattern of student activism in the countries under study. Holmes outlines this as an eight-step phenomenon in which a small, hard-core group of believers who seek power or change use some broadly based issue to influence others in the community. A specific incident is used to generate support from the nonviolent middle group. This leads to preliminary talks and committee work with much talk of intimidation and laments that nothing is being done. Responsible administrators are unable to respond with constructive actions which the reasonable middle can understand. Then a minor issue, surrounded by rumors and poor communication, is used as a rallying point, leading to escalating confrontation which may terminate with violence and reaction. This is followed by a period of resolution after which relative calm returns, but with an underlying supercharged atmosphere.

In response to this, Holmes found larger universities looking for ways to create smaller units which might be more responsive to students' individual needs. Moreover, doors of major administrative offices are being opened to students to maintain a continuing dialogue. The conclusion is that students have a tremendous influence and that wise administrators will provide leadership in showing students how to engage in constructive and productive activism. (JDA)

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130. CONFLICT AND DISSENT IN THE HIGH SCHOOL

(a) Kenneth L. Fish. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Bruce Publishing Co., New York, N. Y., June, 1970, 187 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 74-115300. (c) National Association of Secondary School Principals, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation and the Montclair, New Jersey Board of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the causes and manifestations of student unrest in the high schools and to present guidelines to parents, administrators, teachers, and students for achieving stability in the schools.

Method. For six months, the researcher conducted a nationwide study of student unrest by traveling throughout the United States to visit high schools which had experienced rebellion. He interviewed students, teachers, principals, and others to determine what led up to the conflicts. The interviews covered past events, school organization, quality of teaching, the role of the principal, student government, and race relations.

Findings. The researcher concluded that high school protest is not a simple contest between good and evil, but a complex social phenomenon which calls for new skills on the part of school administrators and for moral and economic support from the public. He found several recurrent themes to student dissent, many with racial overtones. These include complaints of no black cheerleaders, requests for all-black student organizations, dress codes, claims of inadequate emphasis on black history and culture, suppression of an underground newspaper, and dismissal of a popular teacher.

Although he says the student power movement was inspired by many sources, Fish believes the unfolding black revolution has been the greatest single factor. From this, he says, students have learned that when people have a cause and can unite to work for that cause, they can effect change. He also blames the media--particularly television--for presentation of action-oriented events and for portrayal of other student leaders as demigods.

While Fish issues recommendations for students, parents, and teachers, he sees the school principal at the heart of any potential solutions to student unrest. The best insurance against disruptive student activism is an activist principal. Such a principal must plan and initiate needed changes in his school and work closely with staff associates, faculty, and students. He must be free to adopt new programs even though they depart from tradition and must be willing to listen to his students and communicate with them. (JDA)

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131. YOUNG MEN LOOK AT MILITARY SERVICE: A PRELIMINARY REPORT

(a) Jerome Johnston, Jerald G. Bachman, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Youth in Transition Document No. 193, by the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, P. O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, June, 1970, 110 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, under contract with U. S. Department of Defense and U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To examine young men's attitudes and plans towards military service. This document is a preliminary report of findings from a study of high school seniors, carried out in the Spring and Summer of 1969 as part of a larger project on adolescence, called "Youth in Transition," conducted under contract with the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. "Youth in Transition" is intended to determine the attitudes, plans, and behavior of adolescents, particularly those relating to educational and occupational aspirations and achievements. Given these purposes, the researchers deemed it appropriate to expand the study to emphasize military plans and attitudes.

Method. The Youth in Transition project is a longitudinal study following young men from the start of tenth grade (Fall, 1966) to about one year out of high school (Spring, 1970). The project began in 1966 with a national cross-section of about 2,200 boys from about 87 public high schools. Data for this segment of the study, collected in Spring, 1969, when most of the respondents were nearing high school graduation, consisted of the results of two questionnaires given to 81.3 percent of the original group.

Findings. The dominant position regarding the war and military service among the respondents essentially supports the status quo. The majority were not strongly opposed to the war in Vietnam, nor were they antimilitary or pacifist. They agree it is important to fight the spread of communism and view good citizenship primarily in terms of obedience to law and pride in country. For them, military service is an opportunity to serve the country and prove oneself a man. However, a substantial minority of about 20 percent do not support the role of the military and they would serve only grudgingly. They do not agree that the Vietnam War is important to protect friendly countries or that the U. S. must be willing to run any risk of war to stop communism.

Other results show that: (1) the sample consistently undervalued the pay and hours of work in the military; (2) the sample generally felt that military service provides the poor and blacks with opportunities for getting ahead; (3) those planning to go to college are highest on intelligence, grades, family socioeconomic level, and occupational aspirations; and (4) of those not intending to continue formal schooling of any sort after high school, the group expecting to enter military service is highest in ability, long-range aspirations, and socioeconomic level. (SD)

132. MISFITS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(a) William M. Cruickshank, James L. Paul, and John B. Junkala. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Syracuse University Press, Box 8, University Station, Syracuse, N. Y. 13210, March, 1969, 216 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 69-13137. (c) Syracuse University, Division of Special Education and Rehabilitation. (d) None.

Problem. Noting that at least one-fifth of the school population may experience unusual learning difficulties, this volume examines some of the barriers to effective education of these exceptional children and the roles of social agencies which have the capability to effect change. The authors approach this problem from the perspective of innovation and how innovation can and should be introduced into the educational system. The book provides examples drawn from experimental programs conducted at various institutions to show the success of imaginative teaching in the areas of special education. Chapters deal with these topics: (1) the establishment against the child; (2) some thoughts on innovation; (3) the role of the university in changing educational patterns; (4) the role of the public schools; (5) the climate for achievement; and (6) sharing the innovative mission.

Findings. The structure and programs of special education are essentially the same today as they were in 1930. The authors state that in spite of the tremendous amount of federal funding made available to this area, special education remains uncreative. They attribute this situation mainly to the assumption of the entire educational establishment that expansion of present practices is an adequate response to any increasing problem. This stagnation exists both in the universities who train teachers for special education and in the school systems in which the teachers will eventually function. Innovation is further hampered by a general lack of coordination and cooperation on all levels of administration, training, and practice involved in special education.

The authors call for a complete reorientation in approach to special education. They advocate discarding clinical labels in special education, such as mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, socially maladjusted, or brain injured. Instead, children should be considered from the viewpoint of what society expects them to do, what most children their ages can do, and, in relation to these standards, what they are at present unable to do. A functional and imaginative approach to teaching should be fostered throughout the system of special education. Exceptional children should not be marred with the stigma of failure before they have a chance to function in society. (CK and SD)

133. NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD REPORTS ON GRADUATE EDUCATION

(a) Lawton M. Hartman and others. (b) Completed and published as two reports, Graduate Education: Parameters for Public Policy, 1969, 168 pp. $1.25 per copy; and Toward a Public Policy for Graduate Education in the Sciences, 1969, 63 pp. $.40 per copy, by the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, 1800 G. St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20550. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) National Science Foundation, National Science Board. (d) None.

Problem. To characterize American graduate education as it has existed during the 1960's, and to suggest a national policy for graduate education, particularly in the sciences.

In Graduate Education: Parameters for Public Policy, statistical evidence, forward projections, analyses, and interpretations are presented which underlie the conclusions and recommendations by the National Science Board to educational institutions, state and regional organization, and the federal government in Toward a Public Policy for Graduate Education in the Sciences.

The information in the first volume includes: (1) the number of graduate institutions; (2) their types, locations, and transformations; (3) the distribution of graduate enrollments; (4) the number and types of degrees awarded; and (5) representative projections to the year 1980-1981. In terms of factors that appear to be generally associated with the perceived quality, either of total institutions or of graduate disciplinary departments, graduate institutions of high quality are characterized, the costs of developmental programs to improve quality are estimated, and the geographic distribution of graduate education of high

quality is summarized. Important financial trends and patterns in universities are also examined, together with several fundamental characteristics of the academic scene that appear to have been the source of serious misunderstandings in the formulation of public policy and the determination of the federal role in relation to the institutions of graduate education. Particular emphasis is given to the role of research in graduate education, the essential characteristics of academic accounting practice, and the inherent cost of graduate education in relation to higher education as a whole.

Findings. Among the specific recommendations in the report are the following: (1) Institutions moving for the first time into graduate work or considering the formation of additional graduate programs should base their decision on strong existing academic departments, and on the availability of adequate resources to be committed to the graduate program. (2) Encouragement should be given to the development of multidisciplinary graduate programs,adapted to the problems of a changing society, combining various natural, social, and engineering sciences, and, when appropriate, leading to the award of new types of advanced professional degrees, designed for the preparation of practitioners rather than research-oriented specialists. (3) Each state and metropolitan area with a population in excess of 500,000 people should have graduate educational resources of high quality and of sufficient capacity to ensure full contribution to cultural, social, and economic development. (4) The federal government should accept a continuing responsibility for a significant, perhaps the major, share of the total support of graduate education.

The Board finds that a major restructuring of the instruments of federal support of graduate education is both timely and necessary for the major expansion expected in the next decade. Appropriate mechanisms, responsive to the character of graduate education, should be established so that review by the federal government of policies relating to graduate education, especially at times of fiscal constraint when reductions of budget are inevitable, would be made in full awareness of the consequences of its decision both to American science and to the educational programs of the nation. (RS)

134. A COLLEGE IN THE CITY: AN ALTERNATIVE

(a) Evans Clinchy. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Educational Facilities Laboratories, 477 Madison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 42 pp. Price not indicated. LC 73-79383. (c) Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation, Education Affiliate, under sponsorship of the Educational Facilities Laboratories and the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To set forth both an educational concept of what a college in an urban community could be and a physical interpretation of that concept.

The Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation is working to improve life in the community. The most obvious need in the area is better education, and this report describes plans for a college which would: (1) build upon the realities of the community; (2) begin to provide things the community lacks, such as park and recreation space, cultural facilities, and new housing that is not high rise and high income; and (3) design its facilities and programs to meet the needs of the people of the community. In planning such a college it is imperative to avoid disruption or destruction of segments of the community, to maintain the existing scale of buildings and to preserve the life patterns created by existing density of population while providing the amenities that may be lacking in the area now.

The proposed college will make special efforts to insure that its student body is a cross-section of the Bedford-Stuyvesant community. The college's organization will have four major components: (1) a skills studio, which will provide practice and instruction in verbal and mathematical skills, as these are related to work in the regular curriculum; (2) an internship program, which will take students out of the college for 16 to 20 hours per week in paid employment in fields closely related to their studies and goals; (3) a liberal studies core related to the study and solution of basic human and social problems; and (4) a professional studies core, closely tied in with the internship program.

The physical design of this college is in keeping with its functions. New college buildings will be located on lots that were

vacant or have buildings that are abandoned or beyond repair. Displaced homes and businesses will be rehoused in the area, perhaps in buildings shared by the college. Cultural and recreational facilities will be designed to allow maximum flexibility in their use and easy access by people in the community. The library, designed primarily to get as much reading material as possible into the hands of the people of the community, will resemble a store and will extend to the terraces outside. The college will make use of all available open spaces for recreation, relaxation, and socializing. To make use of the broad streets, cars will be parked at 70 degree angles on one side only. The sidewalks will be broadened to allow for tables, sidewalk galleries and concessions, and other activities determined by people living along the street.

Although the creation of such a college will be difficult, the authors feel that it will avoid the isolation of an academic ghetto and can solve problems and meet challenges that conventional college planning is incapable of dealing with. (RS)

135. CONFRONTATIONS

(a) J. Frank Ligon (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Oregon State University Press, Corvallis, Oreg. 97331, 1970, 240 pp. $3.50 per copy. LC 48-10303. (c) Pacific Northwest Conference on Higher Education. (d) None.

Problem. This book contains the proceedings of the thirty-first annual Pacific Northwest Conference on Higher Education which met at Oregon State University July 9-11, 1969. The specific confrontations focused upon were: Minorities/Majorities; Rights/Responsibilities; and Change/Establishment.

The keynote address, by George Gleeson, set the tone for the meeting by asserting that there is a need for a coming together of all disciplines in a unified effort to resolve the confrontations and in planning for long-range solutions. Among the problems listed by Gleeson are these: (1) the population problem, which he says stands behind everything else; (2) nuclear threat; (3) the cultural gap; (4) pollution of the environment and depletion of resources; (5) mechanization, automation, and cybernation; and (6) the rise of reactionary philosophies.

Winslow Hatch, in an assessment of the Conference, said the principal causes for recent confrontations in colleges and universities have been: (1) the Vietnam War; (2) campus recruiting; (3) ROTC; (4) the industrial-military complex; (5) little money for things deemed important by students; (6) racism; and (7) the students' concern with learning and living. Noting that six of these causes are symptoms of a sick society, he urges that the seventh priority be placed first and the sixth, second. He theorizes that students have a better chance of changing the university than of changing society and that in fact their prospects for changing society may depend upon the education they get. He says there is a need for an educational system that is able to produce citizens who can challenge and break out of their stereotypes and who have the necessary originality and critical facilities to deal effectively with problems they face. (JDA)

136. COLLEGE CURRICULUM AND STUDENT PROTEST

(a) Joseph J. Schwab. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 303 pp. $4.95 per copy. (c) University of Chicago, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the style, expression, and some of the content of student protest as presenting symptoms of deficiencies in higher education. It proceeds to show how certain basic changes in curriculum are needed to get at the root of the problem.

Schwab says students have been mistaught by a system which perpetuates the myth of a constitutional student government whose decisions are subject to review by the administration, which offers vaguely defined elective courses, and which insists that students declare a major field of study when they are in fact totally unprepared to do so. He says that student activists have not learned defensible grounds of morality and are ignorant of what is involved in the process of decision and choice. They are unaware of the possibilities of curriculum and of their own potential.

Although Schwab offers many insights into ways in which the educational system might be changed, he says the existing curriculum

can be improved by several specific methods. One is to have upperclassmen analyze the courses they have taken and then present these analyses to faculty members for their comments. These analyses and comments would then be published and made available to all faculty and students. Another method is to have the professor subject himself and his course to critical review by the students on the last day of class. Still another is for the professor to arrange to have a series of his classes tape recorded for later reflection either privately or in the company of other professors. A final approach would be what Schwab calls "the professor's professor"--ideally a retired or nearly retired professor trained in a different tradition--who would be available upon request to evaluate course content and mode of presentation. He might also offer a course, open only to seniors, to delve into what their education has been all about, where it has been lacking, and how it could be improved. (JDA)

● HEALTH

137. HEALTH SERVICES RESEARCH PROJECTS

(a) Various. (b) A long-term project in process. Project reports completed to date and published by the Health Services Research Center, Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, American Rehabilitation Foundation, 1800 Chicago Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55404, are: (1) Donna Anderson and Nancy N. Anderson, Comprehensive Health Planning in the States: A Current Status Report, July, 1969, 24 pp. $1.50 per copy. (2) Lana B. Stone, From Organization to Operation: The Evolving Areawide Comprehensive Health Planning Scene, August, 1969, 31 pp. $1.50 per copy. (3) Various, Researching a Growing Force for Social Change: Citizen Involvement in the 70's, October, 1969, 42 pp. $2.00 per copy. (4) Paul M. Ellwood, Jr. and Earl J. Hoogberg, Public General Hospitals in Transition: A Summary of Issues and Viewpoints, November, 1969, 25 pp. $2.00 per copy. (5) Rick J. Carlson, Planning and Law: Planning and Lawyers, December, 1969, 35 pp. $2.00 per copy. (6) Various, Progress: Health Services Research Center on Planning, December, 1969, 126 pp. $2.00 per copy. (7) Various, Reference Guide to Educational Opportunities in Health Planning: Continuing Education and College Degree Programs, April, 1970, unpaged, $2.00 per copy. (c) American Rehabilitation Foundation, Institute for Interdisciplinary Studies, Health Services Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Center for Health Services Research and Development. (d) None.

Problem. In February, 1969, the American Rehabilitation Foundation, located in Minneapolis, was designated as one of seven Health Services Research Centers funded by the National Center for Health Services Research and Development for purposes of conducting an integrated program of research on a health services problem. ARF's Center is focusing on planning. Its objectives are to develop planning systems for the articulation and accomplishment of social goals for the delivery of health services; and to demonstrate a prototypic health services research and development program which is closely integrated with the health services delivery system.

Method. The Center is concerned with research and development projects as well as education and demonstration activities. Methods include analysis of total health services planning systems, development of indicators for measuring progress toward health goals, experimental comparisons of different planning mechanisms, and preparation of curriculum materials. Methods range from investigation to application.

Findings. Ten major projects were initiated during the Center's first year and the publications listed above were issued.

"Evaluation of Federally-Funded Health Planning (or Community Organization) Programs" is one of several projects aimed at assessing the effectiveness of various approaches to planning. It is examining relationships between characteristics of various comprehensive health planning agencies and regional programs and the extent to which each agency is encouraging innovations in tackling health problems. A publication of this project, From Organization to Operation: The Evolving Areawide Comprehensive Health Planning Scene, reports the results of a survey of areawide comprehensive health planning (CHP) agencies.

"The Impact of Decentralizing Federal Programs: An Analysis of the Effectiveness

of the 314d Bloc Grant" assesses the effect of planning agencies on the objective specified by the comprehensive health planning legislation--a closer relationship between allocation of federal grants to states and the states' health problems as identified by the planning process, and a step towards tax sharing by the federal government with the states.

The publication, Researching a Growing Force for Social Change: Citizen Involvement in the 70's, which resulted from the project, "Organizational Aspects of Citizen Participation," presents a set of working papers on citizen involvement in improving the delivery of health services.

In May, 1970, an "International Conference on Planning for the Distribution of Health Resources" was held. The methods by which the United States, Canada, Great Britain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia set standards for geographical distribution of physicians, and how such standards are accomplished, were compared.

Since many industry characteristics are analogous to health services, it is thought that some of the planning techniques might be applicable. The project entitled "Commercial Airlines Industry: Some Lessons for Health Planners" examines the way in which public policy toward airline service solves the problem of getting air transportation to rural areas.

Public General Hospitals in Transition is a study of the experience of hospital and municipal officials in responding to new federal payment programs and pressure from consumer groups, promoting innovation, and implementing change.

"Comprehensive Health Planning in the States: A Study and Critical Analysis" deals with cooperative, managerial, and regulatory approaches to health planning. A current status report issued by this project in July, 1969, contains results of a survey whose questions focused on techniques by which agencies and councils are identifying health problems in their states and selecting goals for health planning.

Several exploratory projects are directed toward the development of improved planning systems. "A Procedure for Estimating Health Characteristics of Target Populations Using Available Data," investigated by Robert Schneider, would enable planners to determine incidences of acute conditions and prevalences of chronic conditions, number of days restricted from usual activity, and other dimensions of morbidity of a given population without the expense and difficulty of a local health survey. "The Effect of the Standard of Care Doctrine on the Utilization of Paramedical Personnel" is concerned with the legal barriers to planning for improved distribution of health manpower, and may result in the development of model legislation. The publication, Planning and the Law, defines some of the legal aspects of developing public planning systems. "Minnesota Family Physician Study" considers the possibility of selecting, among applicants to medical school, students whose interests are similar to those of rural practitioners by using a new planning technique--interest measurement.

The Center is also developing a base of data for use by its own staff and by planners and researchers. It maintains a comprehensive health planning function and answers requests for CHP information. As an information service, it has published The Reference Guide to Educational Opportunities in Health Planning, which presents general information about the course content and program requirements of 34 continuing education and degree programs beginning after May, 1970. (AC and RS)

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138. INNER CITY HEALTH NEEDS AND ATTITUDES

(a) Herbert O. Mathewson. (b) Completed under the above title. Copies of each "Project Report of the Summer Student Health Project" for Metropolitan New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Colorado, and Southern California available from Publications Service, Office of Communications and Public Information, Division of Regional Medical Programs, Wiscon Bldg., Room 308, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Md. 20014, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health, Division of Regional Medical Programs. (d) None.

Problem. To enable students in health professions facilitate the provision of health services to poverty communities and to better understand the realities of health problems in these communities, an opportunity not offered by the usual professional school curriculum.

Method. In the course of their work in the five urban communities in Summer, 1968, the

students gathered information concerning the perceptions of and the attitudes toward health and health care programs held by the residents of the specific communities and prepared reports to aid in the planning of more relevant health care programs.

Findings. While trying to arrange cooperative arrangements between professional and community organizations, the students found that the black-white confrontation complicated the already complex professional-consumer relationship. The community perceived the students, even black students in black neighborhoods, as "professionals," that is, motivated by narrow, professional goals. This perception increased the students' difficulties in overcoming the organizational jealousies and inertia inherent in organizations. Despite these problems, the students were able to encourage the development of some cooperative arrangements such as the first meeting between the New York Metropolitan RMP (Regional Medical Program) and the Brooklyn Model Cities staffs. The students often worked with community organizations that were not primarily oriented to health problems so that they could cope with the inseparable mix of social, economic, political, and health problems which beset urban communities. They found an overwhelming perceived need for ambulatory care services that were convenient, competent, and courteous, and that community residents, especially urban mothers, seemed surprisingly sophisticated about the use of health services. Most of the projects brought community high school students into their activities. Many of these aspired to professional health careers and goals since the black and brown poverty communities seem to look to the health industry for employment and the mechanism to upward mobility.

Findings. While the interaction between local RMP's and organized community groups was less than was hoped for, that which did occur had obvious beneficial effects. From the findings of the projects the following general statements may be derived: (1) Any program that seeks to have relevancy to the health service problems in poverty communities must respond to the demands (perceived needs) for ambulatory care, consumer influence, and program flexibility; and (2) Regional Medical Programs, as provider oriented programs, should anticipate that they will be drawn increasingly into negotiations with consumer groups. (HOM)

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139. GEOPOLITICAL JURISDICTIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH SERVICES

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch, L. S. Goerke, Ruth Roemer, and Donald Hagman. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To clarify the geomorphic boundaries and political jurisdictions appropiate for the planning and delivery of comprehensive health services in California. The vast array of multiple geopolitical jurisdictions will be analyzed with respect to location of services and the authorities responsible for their planning and provision.

Method. The researchers will: (1) develop an inventory of, and analyze the health services in, current geopolitical jurisdictions; (2) conduct a legal, political, and organizational analysis of the authority and powers of the various geopolitical jurisdictions, both governmental and voluntary; (3) identify problems caused by current geographic boundaries and legal or political constraints; (4) formulate models and a rational, systematic framework of geopolitical jurisdictions, including development of criteria for different jurisdictional spans for various kinds of health services; and (5) develop guidelines for implementing the above models. (WZH)

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140. MENTAL HEALTH AND SOCIAL POLICY

(a) David Mechanic. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, July, 1969, 171 pp. $5.95 per copy, cloth; $2.50, paper. LC 70-81314. (c) University of Wisconsin, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. To define the major issues and questions that the mental health planner, practitioner, and research investigator must face. Although the focus of the book is on the existing situation in the United States, the volume covers the entire mental health field including definitions of various forms of mental illness and a comprehensive history

of mental health care and policies. The researcher attempts to clarify conflicting views and examines many new approaches for providing services to the mentally ill. He characterizes the past decade as one in which many improvements have been introduced in mental health care, but says some doubts are appearing with regard to the manner in which new mental health centers are developing, and he questions the adequacy of some of the goals set for them. He says that community mental health facilities must provide a whole spectrum of various services and programs, since the term mental illness takes in a wide range of conditions and disabilities which require different approaches. Special considerations must be made for the aged who now tend to be put in mental hospitals simply because there is no place else for them. Priorities should be set in relation to available resources, with greater emphasis on areas of most critical need. (JDA)

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141. EVALUATING SOUTHERN MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS AND SERVICES

(a) J. J. Schwab, G. J. Warheit, G. Spencer, H. R. Lyons, N. H. McGinnis, and R. E. Gordan. (b) In process. (c) University of Florida, College of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Health Services and Mental Health Administration, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. This five-year social psychiatric research project will evaluate mental health needs and services in Alachua County, Florida.

Method. The research plan calls for gathering data on three levels of characteristics--social, familial, and individual--in relationship to the degree of mental impairment found among individuals and groups. Testing associations between contributing and caretaking factors at and between each level entails: (1) obtaining a comprehensive assessment of rates-under-treatment; (2) determining the degree of mental impairment of a sample of the nonpatient population; (3) conducting sociological and anthropological depth studies of selected neighborhoods and communities; (4) developing psychological and behavioral sociographs; and (5) performing a follow-up study to test the validity of the findings and to assess changes through time.

The data for the rates-under-treatment study have been gathered. The research instrument has been used with three groups: a random sample of 350 nonpatients, 50 psychiatric outpatients, and 60 psychiatric inpatients. The researchers are now conducting the epidemiologic survey of 2000 nonpatients. A model will be developed useful for similar applied studies in comparable communities. (GC)

● WELFARE

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142. PERSPECTIVES IN PUBLIC WELFARE: A HISTORY

(a) Blanche D. Coll. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1969, 107 pp. $.70 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social Rehabilitation Service, Office of Research, Demonstrations and Training, Intramural Research Division. (d) None.

Problem. To review Anglo-American poor relief policies and practices from the medieval period through the 1920's.

Findings. During this long period of time--notable for a change from a predominantly rural handicraft economic system to a highly urbanized industrialized society--attitudes toward poverty and toward dependency have varied with changes in prevailing political, economic, social, and religious philosophies. These attitudes have in turn spawned laws and administrative practices, rationally developed during a given period, but which might be progressive or regressive in their effect on the poor.

The author describes four major shifts in approaching the problem of the poor: (1) canonical law and administration of public assistance by the Roman Catholic Church in the high Middle Ages; (2) secularization of public assistance accompanied by large-scale philanthropy from the time of the Reformation to the Industrial Revolution in England; (3) reform of the English poor laws in the early nineteenth century; and (4)

the gradual rise of the welfare state in Europe and the United States.

Although in the medieval period there were various categories of persons who would be the most likely recipients of assistance, each person's right to assistance in case of need was clearly established. The Elizabethan Poor Law endorsed this right as an ultimate charge on the secular authority, and acknowledged the presence of involuntary employment. This attitude even persisted in the late seventeenth century, when the pursuit of wealth became a moral virtue and dependency a vice. However, this humane stance naturally led to an increase in the per capita poor taxes and aroused the reformers of 1834 who implied that the able-bodied poor who were brought to destitution by individual fault made up most dependents and attempted to abolish public poor relief. The author reflects that such conclusions, by ignoring the facts of the Industrial Revolution, justified the insecurity they created.

In her discussion of the history of public assistance in both England and America, the author compares the arguments for "outdoor relief" or assistance to the poor in their own homes, with those in favor of establishing almshouses or workhouses and describes the efforts by public agencies and private charities to abolish what they believed were the causes of pauperism as well as to relieve its suffering. In the 1870's and 1880's the pseudoscience of Social Darwinism encouraged the belief that the poor were unfit. The influential Charity Organization Society (COS) regarded pauperism as a disease resulting from personal defects and evil acts and emphasized moral regeneration and training in preference to relief which was at best, a necessary evil. The turn of the century, however, marked the use of numerous reform movements. Publications such as Robert Hunter's Poverty (1904) indicted society as responsible for poverty and pauperism. The efforts of the Progressives resulted in protective legislation for women and children and in workmen's compensation, but efforts to bring about social insurance for old age and health failed.

Recurring parallels in current and past attitudes toward the indigent, in the means taken to relieve them, and in the efforts to make them self-supporting are noted in the final chapter in which current policies of public assistance are considered. (RS)

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143. IMPROVING THE PUBLIC WELFARE SYSTEM

(a) Emilis G. Collado, chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Committee for Economic Development, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, April, 1970, 75 pp. $1.00 per copy. LC 70-120123. (c) Committee for Economic Development, Research and Policy Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To offer recommendations for improving and reforming those programs coming under the category of public assistance which extend direct payments to people on the welfare rolls. These programs comprise mainly the federally financed categories of Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to the Permanently and Totally Disabled, and Aid to Families with Dependent Children, in addition to the general assistance category financed by state and local government.

Findings. The report describes the major defects of the public assistance structure, and states that their elimination will require public acceptance of totally new concepts, which cut across ingrained views and prejudices at the same time that they increase rather than reduce the number of people receiving public assistance even though employed.

The Committee recommends the establishment of a federally supported program to provide a national minimum income of $2,400 for a family of four with eligibility determined solely on the basis of need. Such a program should include strong incentives to work coupled with positive measures to increase employment opportunities and to provide meaningful training programs for those not prepared to work in the current market. Neither training nor work should be made a condition for continuance of public assistance to women heads of households. However, a federally supported national program of day-care centers should be established to enable mothers receiving public assistance to augment their incomes through training and jobs, and to provide an educational experience and enrichment for young children along the lines of Head Start. A further recommendation is that family planning programs be expanded in order to ensure that information is easily and readily available to all families.

In order to bring about an equitable and uniform welfare system in place of the 50

separate systems that now exist, the Committee suggests that: (1) the Food Stamp Program be extended for the immediate future to all who qualify for income supplementation; (2) in combining welfare cash and food subsidy programs for income maintenance, recipients be allowed to retain an adequate percentage of earnings above a minimum allowance up to an appropriate cutoff point; and (3) the federal government undertake the financing and administration of public assistance as soon as is fiscally possible. The Committee also makes several recommendations designed to achieve more efficient administration of the public assistance program and to insure that the human rights and dignity of recipients are protected.

The report includes memoranda of comment, reservation or dissent by various individuals on the Committee and concludes with a description, taken mainly from the text of the President's Proposals for Welfare Reform, of the Nixon Administration's Family Assistance Plan. (RS)

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144. THE CRISIS IN WELFARE IN CLEVELAND

(a) Herman D. Stein (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Press of Case Western Reserve University, 2029 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44106, February, 1969. 199 pp. $5.95 per copy, cloth; $1.95, paper. LC 69-17687. (c) Mayor's Commission on the Crisis in Welfare, under sponsorship of the Catholic Diocese of Cleveland, the Jewish Community Federation of Cleveland, and the Council of Churches of Greater Cleveland. (d) None.

Problem. At the beginning of Winter, 1967, it became evident that there were thousands of Cleveland children who would not have enough clothing to protect them from the cold and that those who live on welfare were in desperate need. The new mayor, Carl B. Stokes, promised to give the proceeds of his Inaugural Ball to buy clothing for the children and to find out why, in the prosperous state and county, tens of thousands of children are inadequately fed and clothed. To this end, he appointed a Commission on the Crisis in Welfare to determine how serious the situation of needy children is, how it got that way, and what should be done about it.

Method. The Commission, made up of welfare clients, public officials, civic and religious leaders, and businessmen and professional people, decided at the outset to utilize existing facts and studies wherever possible rather than undertake large-scale research of its own. These available studies included those of the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, the Inner-City Action Committee, the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, and the Cuyahoga County Welfare Department. The following work groups were established and met weekly over a 6-month period: (1) to study the problem of finances and the relationships between city, county, and state, and between the public and private sectors; (2) to study administrative practices and policies within the welfare operation itself; (3) to deal with the rights of welfare clients and with major problems these people face related to health care, schooling and housing; (4) to study areas of employment and training; and (5) public information.

Findings. The Commission concurred with the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, which found the welfare system deficient in that it excludes a large number of persons who are in great need, and even for those included, the level of assistance is well below the minimum necessary for a decent existence. In Cleveland, the present monthly payment for a family of four is still far below the amount set as a minimum standard over 10 years ago.

Although many claim that welfare problems could be ended if those receiving public assistance would get jobs, the Commission found that 96 percent of public assistance recipients are unemployable. This includes 65 percent who are children under age 18, 18 percent who are mothers or grandmothers with child care responsibilities, 10 percent aged, and 4.5 percent disabled. Only 3 percent are men who might become employable given adequate training and health care. Significantly, over 50 percent of welfare clients have been found to need medical attention.

In essence, the Commission concluded that the level of assistance and the way in which the welfare system operates combine to keep recipients in poverty, deprive them of dignity, and weaken their incentive and the capacity of the young to equip themselves for economic independence.

Many specific recommendations were made, but the following are considered to be major

and fundamental: (1) A national program of income guarantees and supplements should be established to assure everyone of a budgetary standard at least at the federally determined poverty level. (2) The State of Ohio should immediately base all public assistance grants on a minimum of the nationally determined poverty level. (3) A state income tax should be instituted to help finance such a program. (4) Steps should be taken to enhance the dignity and capacity for self-reliance of the welfare client. (5) Congress should immediately repeal the freeze on Aid For Dependent Children caseloads and the other restrictive 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act. (6) A representative advisory committee should be established for the State Welfare Board and for the County Welfare Department and the Mayor should appoint a staff member to be concerned only with welfare problems. (7) The state legislature should take steps to broaden coverage of certain programs to include all medically indigent families. (8) Voluntary agencies should establish public welfare committees coordinated with public welfare agencies. (JDA)

145. TRANSIENT YOUTH

(a) Michael Wheeler. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Canadian Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale Ave., Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada, February, 1970, 147 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The Canadian Welfare Council, under sponsorship of The Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. This is a brief inquiry, designed as neither a survey nor a research project, which seeks to obtain some indications of the characteristics of community problems involved and the needs of young people on the road. During 1969, it became apparent that large number of young people were traveling on the roads of Canada, particularly during the summer months. Their increasing numbers were causing general concern because of resulting problems of shelter and health. Moreover, these youth seemed to represent a kind of alienation and have often been linked with increasing incidents of theft and drug abuse. This inquiry, them, attempts to provide a profile of youth who are itinerants and to describe and assess the patterns of community response to the phenomenon of transient youth.

Method. The short-term exploratory inquiry was carried on during the summer of 1969. Basic statistical data as well as reports and briefs were collected at selected localities across Canada where young people were likely to stop during their travels. Interviews were conducted with transient youth, themselves, and with persons who work with them.

Findings. The study tended to show that the problems of these transient youth vary only in degree from the problems of youth in general. They reflect the common effort to break away from the past in spite of the obstacles placed in their way by society. Among the youth studied, some were traveling only for the summer and expected to return to schools or jobs in the fall, while others had no definite plans and expected to keep traveling. A few worked at odd jobs to earn their way, but many admitted to sale of drugs or theft. Nearly all of those interviewed had tried drugs and many claimed to be regular users.

One of the most overriding conclusions of the inquiry is that our society needs to shorten youth's period of dependency. For the benefit of all youth, a recommendation is made for a standardization throughout the provinces of a legal age for juveniles, and efforts to lower the voting age are praised. The Council urges the formation of a national youth policy with more emphasis put upon coordination of social institutions concerned with youth problems. All youths would stand to benefit from more relevant education and creation of summer job opportunities. Youth on the road need a network of hostels and readily available emergency health care. Communities could provide some communal feeding arrangements and travelers' aid services. The Council asks for more support for "drop-in centers" where youthful transients could get information and counseling. More severely troubled youth may need emergency hospital facilities, psychiatric treatment, or special help from welfare authorities. (JDA)

146. A CHANCE FOR EVERY CHILD: THE CASE FOR CHILDREN'S ALLOWANCES

(a) Maxwell S. Stewart. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 444, by the Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 381 Park Ave., South, New York, N. Y. 10016, February, 1970, 24 pp. $.25

per copy. (c) Public Affairs Committee, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze arguments for and against a program of children's allowances. The writer contends that none of the current welfare programs or new antipoverty proposals deals directly with the needs of children without the stigma of pauperism. He suggests a program that would provide a cash payment to a family for each child, regardless of the family's other income. Major objections to a program of children's allowances include these: (1) children's allowances would encourage excessively large families at a time when overpopulation is a serious social concern; (2) assured funds may deaden initiative to work; and (3) there is no guarantee that money will go for children's needs. The author points out that even a liberal program will augment but will not serve as a substitute for income and points out that the evidence in countries where children's allowances have been instituted shows that birth rates have not been affected. In Canada, where a children's allowance program was adopted about 25 years ago, social workers who have frequent contacts with low-income families report that the family allowance resulted in the children being better dressed, enjoying better diets, and being more likely to receive medical care.

Before a program of children's allowances could be adopted in the United States, agreement would have to be reached on several basic principles: (1) the method of financing the children's allowances; (2) the amount of the allowance for each child; and (3) eligibility standards. One plan suggests that all families be eligible for the allowance, regardless of income; that the child exemption on income tax be abolished; and the children's allowance be made taxable income. This measure would eliminate "needs tests" and the stigma of poverty from the children's allowance, but would enable the government to get a substantial amount of money back from middle- and upper-income families. (RS)

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147. THE DAY CARE OF CHILDREN: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Mary A. Sayons and Rodney Riley. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Research Branch, Canadian Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale, Ottawa 3, Canada, 1969, 68 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Canadian Welfare Council, Research Branch, under sponsorship of the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare, Welfare Grants Program. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography is an adjunct to a nationwide study of day care of children, which the Canadian Welfare Council began in March, 1968.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author in categories which include: (1) various aspects of day care such as standards and licensing of centers, child development programs, and administration; (2) day care services abroad; (3) studies, surveys, and research; (4) film resources; and (5) other bibliographies. Most of the entries were published between 1960 and 1969, and the emphasis is on inexpensive, current softbound material. Publications available on an interlibrary loan basis from the Canadian Welfare Council Library are indicated. (RS)

● RECREATION

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148. A SURVEY OF POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN RECREATION AND LEISURE SERVICE TO DISADVANTAGED AND INNER-CITY GROUPS

(a) John A. Nesbitt, P. D. Brown, and J. F. Murphy. (b) Completed. Copies of the findings are available from the Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies, San Jose State College, San Jose, Calif. 95114, date of completion, pages, and price not indicated. A book based on the findings, entitled Recreation and Leisure Service for Disadvantaged: Guidelines to Program Development and Related Readings, was published by Lea & Febiger, Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106, July, 1970, 600 pp. Price not indicated. (c) San Jose State College, Department of Recreation and Leisure Studies, under sponsorship of the San Jose State College Center for Research and Advanced Studies. (d) None.

Problem. To identify and verify policies and procedures in the organization and administration of recreation and leisure services for disadvantaged.

Method. From evidence obtained through a descriptive survey the researchers developed an extensive list of guidelines to be considered by recreation personnel in starting or developing programs for disadvantaged inner-city groups. In order to determine the "degree of essentiality" of each of the guidelines and the level of acceptance of each general category, a guideline rating scale was devised which assigned numerical values from 1 to 5, ranging from "no value" to "essential." The guideline rating scale was sent to 200 potential respondents representing public and voluntary agencies interested in recreation and leisure services or the disadvantaged.

By computing the average response of the 113 returned questionnaires, each guideline was rated either "essential," "highly desirable," "desirable," "of some value," or "of no value." The "level of acceptance" of each category was determined by obtaining the weighted mean average of the "degree of essentiality" score of each guideline within the category.

Findings. The weighted mean scores on the guideline rating scale ranged from 4.499 for Finance to 3.815 for Personnel Practices, indicating that there is broad acceptance on the guidelines in the Finance category but less agreement on the desirability of the guidelines on the Personnel Practices category. The researchers suggest that the levels of acceptance ranking of the categories may be used to anticipate the kind of response that various types of guidelines will evoke. (RS)

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149. OUTDOOR RECREATION IN A CROWDED REGION: A PLAN FOR SELECTING AND ACQUIRING RECREATION LANDS

(a) Richard S. DeTurk and Hall Winslow. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Tri-State Transportation Commission, 100 Church St., New York, N. Y. 10007, September, 1969, 19 pp. Price not indicated. Other publications are: (1) Publicly Owned Recreation Lands, Interim Inventory, August, 1966; (2) Selected Privately Owned Open Space, Interim Inventory, September, 1966; (3) Adequacy in Recreation Land and Open Space, June, 1967; (4) Estimation of Outdoor Recreation Needs Using Person/Day Factors, June, 1967; (5) Distribution of Recreation Land Needs; An Explanation of Method, January, 1968; (6) Sub-Regional Recreation Acreage Deficiencies, January, 1968; (7) Outdoor Recreation Land Resources and Potential, April, 1969; (8) Public Acquisition Costs of Recreation Land to the Year 2000, August, 1968; and (9) Highways and Recreation Opportunity, March, 1969. (c) Tri-State Transportation Commission, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Commission, Bureau of Public Roads and U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, in cooperation with the states of Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey. (d) 17:1-165.

Problem. To recommend public action for acquiring sites for parks and recreation areas that are consistent with planned land-settlement patterns and sufficient to meet future needs of the Tri-State Region of New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York. This report summarizes extensive studies of recreation needs based on population projections and discloses a park and recreation plan for the Tri-State Region. Four principles guided the Commission's selection of sites for outdoor recreation: (1) The placement of outdoor recreation space should conform to the comprehensive system of land development described in the Commission's Regional Development Guide. (2) Recreation lands should be placed according to purpose, and the least costly tradeoff between land and travel costs that will provide full recreation service to every family must be found. (3) Priority should be given to sites that can serve two purposes, such as watershed lands, which can be used for picnicking. (4) Distinctive geographical features, such as seashores, river valleys, and historical sites should be acquired for recreational purposes so that they can be preserved.

The report divides recreational lands into three groups according to location: (1) subregional lands located within 20 minutes of home for part-day use of individuals and families; (2) regional lands distributed within the region for day-long outings not more than two hours from home; and (3) external lands located outside the Region to satisfy weekend and vacation needs of Tri-State residents. The report indicates acreage requirements and offers a list of eligible sites in the area with an estimation of the costs of providing adequate

recreation space for the present and future population of the Tri-State Region. (RS)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

150. ARCOLOGY: THE CITY IN THE IMAGE OF MAN

(a) Paolo Soleri. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the M. I. T. Press, 50 Ames St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1969, 256 pp. $25.00 per copy. LC 73-87308. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To create a new concept according to which man can structure his physical existence so that he will be in total harmony with himself and his environment.

Findings. Part I of the book details the awesomely complex system produced by the author in response to the monumental scope of his task. The author calls this conceptual system "arcology," which he describes as "the efficient plumbing system for contemporary society." It is a redefinition of architecture intended to shift emphasis from design of a single building to creation of a highly structured, self-contained cosmic environment, a complex superorganism characterized by three-dimensionality and high density. Arcology is based on the premise that there is an inherent logic in the structure and nature of organisms that have grown on this planet. Any architecture, urban design, or social order that violates the structure and nature of these organisms is destructive of itself and of man. Any based upon organic principles is valid and will prove its own validity. The author offers his concept of arcology as an alternative to the evils of the automobile, pollution, fracturing of the ecological balance, cultural starvation, and the inhuman scale of cities.

Part II contains examples of the concrete expression of the author's visionary concept. The process which gives substance to arcology is "miniaturization." Miniaturization minimizes the time-space handicap of the physical world. It involves a compression of available energy into an efficient and compact form suggested by the evolutionary process itself. Thus in this section the author illustrates with highly individualized diagrams and drawings 30 vertical arcologies, enclosed urban systems representing organic outgrowths of the natural cosmic environment. These arcologies consist of hundreds of interconnected and cross-related levels, functionally and aesthetically designed to provide an environment suitable for the species of man. They deal with factors of existence as diverse as play, youth, old age, guilt, and aggression. One of these systems, "Arcosanti," will be the model for a real community based on the principles of this book. The author and his students, eventually numbering 2,000, plan to build the first settlement of this type on 4,000 acres of land near Phoenix, Arizona, for a population of 1,500. (SD)

151. MATRIX OF MAN: AN ILLUSTRATIVE HISTORY OF URBAN ENVIRONMENT

(a) Sibyl Moholy-Nagy. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Publishers, 111 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 317 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-11320. (c) Pratt Institute, Department of Architectural History, under sponsorship of the Arnold W. Brunner Fellowship Fund. (d) None.

Problem. During the 7,000 year history of urbanization, from the beginning of Ur to the rise of Manhattan, city planners have shared certain basic approaches based on the interaction of climate, land, race, tradition, economics, and resulting in conceptually related plans and buildings. These archetypes can be grouped together according to their most distinctive patterns as: geomorphic, concentric, orthogonal linear and orthogonal modular, and clustered. This inquiry into urban origin seeks historical and contemporary examples which define these five settlement configurations that occur the world over.

The geomorphic approach is organic, characterized by interrelated growth between landscape and building. The concentric approach is ideological, deriving from a commitment to a supramundane ideal represented by the cathedral, the fortress, the palace, or even the civic plaza. The orthogonal concept is pragmatic, adjusting

the city to constantly changing requirements of communication and expansion. Within the pragmatic orthogonal pattern, the modular grid as the basis for a designed settlement represents a peculiar compromise between a static imposed order and a flexible evolved order. The modular grid plan is not generated from within the community but is predetermined from without. To the genesis of urban intentions from rural (geomorphic) to cosmological (concentric) to ecumenical (orthogonal), the modular grid adds a coercive concept, whether political or religiously motivated, by imposing on plan, building, and inhabitant the same predetermined dimensions. The orthogonal linear plan, characteristic of the great merchant cities from the Middle Ages through the 19th century, focused on architecturally-expressed street communication, human exchange, and environmental economic hierarchies. The last urban type, city satellites or exurban clusters, are groups of buildings that belong neither to the city nor to the village, partaking of the open land and vestiges of nature, but dependent on an imitation of city life for survival. These clusters have existed as long as cities and remain today in the form of the unplanned growth of urban sprawl and the painstakingly designed "new towns."

Findings. As the author traces the development of the city in different times and cultures she emphasizes how the architectural plan of each city is related to the philosophy and life-style of its people. For this reason many of the planned cities and developments of the 18th, 19th, and even 20th centuries which were based on academic theories of agrarianism, classicism, or mathematical perfection were failures. Similarities between cities widely separated by time and space are pointed out to support the theory that South America was populated by Asian immigrants, and to illustrate similarities of life patterns of the citizens. After her detailed discussion of past and existing triumphs and fiascos of urban design, the author concludes by presenting options for development in each category. (RS)

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152. URBAN STRUCTURE

(a) David Lewis (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 605 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 283 pp. $18.50 per copy. LC 68-57502. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This highly illustrated volume explores some facets of what the editor suggests is probably the first revolution in urban structure throughout the major cities of the world since man began building cities. He says that cities in the past were "closed form" cities. The contrast between the closed form city of history and today's typical radial metropolis is absolute. This revolution has been caused by the forces of population and technology. Bounding population growth coupled with new means of physical mobility, instantaneous visual and oral communications, atomic power, cybernetics, and industrial machines have blasted open the urban forms of the past by destroying the autonomy and self-sufficiency of the old city.

The book consists of 32 essays by noted investigators discussing various aspects of this revolution, particularly the following: (1) the impact on urban form of new systems of movement and new technologies of building; (2) new approaches to planning as cities expand to unprecedented geographic sizes and population densities; (3) the impact of population and technology on old cities, including illustrations of projects which fundamentally modify traditional urban structure; and (4) social problems which have arisen during this period of massive urbanization. Examples of the work of sculptors and graphic artists whose explorations of form relate to architectural modes are included throughout the book. (SD)

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153. FORM, DESIGN AND A MORE ATTRACTIVE CITY ENVIRONMENT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, 1615 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1969, 24 pp. $2.00 per single copy. (c) Chamber of Commerce of the United States. (d) None.

Problem. To suggest ways in which public and private talents and resources may be used to achieve design quality in urban areas. "Good design" is defined as the study of the alternative forms by which particular needs can be met, and the selection of those which technically and operationally meet the user's functional requirements and, at the same time, provide an aesthetically pleasing experience. This discussion refutes the following beliefs that make some American clients unwilling to

support good design: (1) good design costs more; (2) professionals are unrealistic and do not support cost; (3) the public doesn't know good design; and (4) the public is indifferent and is unaffected by good design.

Findings. The booklet shows that in long-range terms, good design in public and private projects usually costs less and invariably pays other dividends, such as increasing neighboring land values, broadening tax bases, and increasing business volume. Increased interest in good design can be achieved by the use of exhibits and building design competitions. Raising the level of urban design can be achieved by devising standards for public signs and street furniture; formulating realistic and effective standards for the use of land in central areas, control of signs, and development of subdivisions; and insisting on good designs for public buildings.

Methods of achieving quality design and the effect of design on a community's environment are illustrated by descriptions and photographs of public buildings; main streets which have been converted into shopping malls; shopping complexes; churches; private buildings; and new towns, which exemplify design control and continuity on a large scale. (RS)

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154. ANALYSIS OF LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT TO PREFERENCE

(a) Carla B. Rabinowitz and Robert E. Coughlin. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 38 in the RSRI Discussion Paper Series, by Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, March, 1970, 89 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To identify specific characteristics of landscapes which show a significant relationship to ratings of landscape preference. This identification is needed to measure effectively the non-fiscal benefits of proposed conservation projects.

Findings. Among the results of this study are these: (1) There are some landscapes which everyone agrees are good. (2) These generally preferred landscapes tend to be "parklike" or obviously man influenced, such as having mowed lawns and scattered trees. (3) Judges seem to think primarily in terms of usefulness for recreation in rating preferences. (4) There are significant minority preferences, relating mainly to extreme spaciousness, seclusion, or naturalness. (5) Characteristics with high mean preference ratings and low standards of deviation are largely synthetic, having to do with patterns and arrangements rather than individual elements. Dislike focused on individual man-made elements, such as trash, pollution, and high automobile noise. (SD)

● URBAN RENEWAL

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155. NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSES

(a) Morton Farrah. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Technical Guide Series, by Chandler-Davis Publishing Company, P. O. Box 36, West Trenton, N. J. 08628, 1969, 78 pp. $1.50 per single copy. LC 72-85808. (c) Herbert H. Smith Associates, Planning Consultants. (d) None.

Problem. According to requirements set by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, all communities seeking federal assistance must initiate and adopt a Workable Program, an ongoing comprehensive analysis of all governmental actions that can be taken to alleviate or remedy urban problems. This technical guide is concerned with Neighborhood Analyses, one of the vehicles for obtaining information to form a basis for urban renewal activities. The Neighborhood Analyses plan is particularly applicable for smaller communities (under 50,000 population) since it does not involve enough detail to be particularly expensive or time consuming, yet it provides almost all of the basic information needed to approach solutions to urban problems in a rational manner.

Findings. The author provides assistance to both professional planners and laymen on city planning boards in delineating neighborhoods and assembling basic information on the following: (1) housing conditions, including the location and extent of blight and potential blight; (2) characteristics of families affected by poor housing; (3) conditions in nonresidential areas, including location and extent of blight and potential blight; (4) adequacy of community

facilities and services, both public and private; (5) causes of blight; (6) steps needed to eliminate present blight and prevent future blight; and (7) priority schedules of steps needed to eliminate blight by specific areas. Documenting the degree of deterioration present in a community and finding the underlying causes is accomplished by surveying: (1) physical structure; (2) environmental conditions not related to individual structural conditions; (3) the adequacy of neighborhood facilities such as water, sewers, fire protection, schools, recreation, shopping, public transportation, or any other appropriate facility; and (4) social conditions.

After the causes and extent of deterioration in a community have been documented, realistic methods of treatment must be determined. Appendices contain detailed descriptions of most of the standard types of treatment under state and local programs and federal assistance programs for urban renewal. The booklet also presents examples of methods for establishing treatment priorities. Priorities for scheduling treatment are necessary since most communities will be undertaking renewal one project at a time. The author concludes with a proposal that the Neighborhood Analyses be used as a continuing guideline for renewal activities in a community. (RS)

● LAND USE

156. LAND-USE POLICIES

(a) Virginia Curtis (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1970, 74 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. This series of seven papers suggests first steps in devising fully adequate national, state, and local urban policies and programs relating to: (1) land acquisition and tax policies, (2) implementing national and metropolitan land-use policies, (3) retooling land-use controls, and (4) the development of new towns.

Donald G. Hagman discusses the use of land acquisition by public agencies and the disposal of these lands as a means of development control, while the essay by A. Allan Schmid concentrates on the use of tax policies and other land-guidance techniques, such as planned unit development; new communities and towns; public land acquisition and compensatory payments as techniques to remove the great market reward for breaking public land-use plans.

The problem of implementing national policies on urban development is the subject of a paper by Dorn C. McGrath, Jr., which refers specifically to the issues of the federal-aid highway system, airport environmental considerations, and environmental noise control. Reynold A. Boezi encourages planners, both lay and professional, to work actively within the existing political framework to stimulate action. Mr. Boezi offers concrete suggestions for gathering support for planning legislation to the planner as lobbyist. He also emphasizes that change in metropolitan government structure and functions is almost invariably an evolutionary process.

According to Jack Noble, author of "The Zone Busters Are Coming," planners should stop relying so heavily on defensive regulations and instead strike out into government action that guides development more directly and aggressively in order to both cut down exclusion and achieve environmental objectives. Proposed legislation to relieve some of the acute growing pains of New Jersey, described by Samuel P. Owen, incorporates many new concepts of land-use control, spells out the areas of cooperation between governmental units, and endeavors to make the neighborhood or local community a responsible unit in a comprehensive land-use and growth plan for the state.

The last paper in the series, by David B. Walker, presents a nine point program for a national urban growth policy which has as its basic objective a more balanced distribution of urban dwellers and economic opportunity, a distribution that will produce some urban growth in areas now classed as rural. (RS)

157. ENVIRONMENTAL CHARACTERISTIC PLANNING: PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS FOR CHARACTER CONTROL

(a) Jacob Kaminsky. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Regional Planning Council, 701 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. 21202, May, 1969, 49 pp. Price not

indicated. (c) Regional Planning Council (Baltimore), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Urban Planning Assistance Program. (d) 16:2-169.

Problem. To discuss land development standards for controlling the quality of the environment in terms of the concepts of Environmental Characteristic Planning and Planned Unit Development. The Environmental Characteristic Planning (ECP) approach attempts to determine the best types of land development for different environmental characteristics and to prescribe these types to appropriate districts in the planning area. Planned Unit Development (PUD) is a plan for development under unified ownership prepared with general standards which may be different from those which would otherwise have been applicable to the site. The primary purpose of the PUD is to increase flexibility in the location and arrangements of homes and other structures, and to provide a more usable pattern of open space than is possible under zoning requirements geared to the individual lot.

In the first part of the report the researcher discusses (1) the EPC concept, (2) one possible method of classification of Environmental Classification Types (ECT) according to the rural-urban continuum, and (3) alternative ways the ECP concept can be incorporated into the existing framework of planning and regulatory processes. The researcher also lists, defines, and discusses the impact of the standards required to ensure that development occurs according to an ECT envisioned and specified for a given area. Most of these standards are identical with those used by the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) Land Use Intensity rating system, a series of site development criteria prepared by the FHA in order to facilitate its review of mortgage loans for multifamily and mixed housing developments. The six major standards are: (1) floor area ratio, the maximum square footage of total floor area permitted for each square foot of land area; (2) height-distance standards, the relationship between the height of a building and the distance of that building from the site boundary line, or the height of a building and the midpoint of another building on the same development site; (3) density ratio, the maximum number of dwelling units or people in residence, or the number of employees in a place of work allowed per 1,000 square feet of floor area; (4) outdoor space ratio, the proportion of a site which is to remain open or uncovered by structures; (5) parking space, the minimum number of parking spaces required for each dwelling unit or for each 1,000 feet of usable floor area; and (6) landscaped space, the minimum square footage of nonvehicular outdoor space required for each square foot of floor area. The final chapter evaluates the FHA Land Use Intensity rating system. (JK)

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158. DEVELOPING A GROWTH ALLOCATION PROCEDURE FOR FORECASTING LAND USE IN A METROPOLITAN REGION

(a) W. J. Henry. (b) Research completed. Report submitted under the above title to the sponsoring agencies in December, 1969. (c) Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., under sponsorship of Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research and The Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg. (d) None.

Problem. The development of a growth allocation model is an attempt to solve the problems inherent in formulating metropolitan and regional planning policies which affect the future distribution patterns of population, employment, and related activities.

Method. The research intended to develop an urban land-use allocation model for the Winnipeg area. The model was based on a series of relationships between locational decisions and such factors as the present distribution of land-use activities, and present and proposed transportation facilities, utilities, and amenities. It was calibrated by means of regression techniques using recently observed demographic and land-use information. Once calibrated, the model was used to evaluate the effect of policies designed to attract a large new residential population to the central area of the city on the regional distribution of population and employment throughout metropolitan Winnipeg. (WH)

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159. URBAN GROWTH IN THE RURAL COUNTRYSIDE (SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND)

(a) J. B. Wycoff. (b) In process. A manuscript has been prepared but has not as yet been published. (c) University of Massachusetts, Department

of Agricultural and Food Economics, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) 15:2-61.

Problem. To examine the continuing process of urban expansion and analyze the pattern of land use changes which accompanies such expansion, with particular reference to the Springfield-Holyoke-Chicopee metropolitan area in Southern New England.

Findings. Since the previous Digest report, this portion of the project has been completed. The dominant economic factors stimulating and shaping urban development in this area have been identified and the rationale of their actions analyzed. Finally, the institutional environment within which development has occurred was examined and its influence on the pattern of urbanization evaluated. Continuation of this project involves identification of marginal cost functions for differing types of spatial patterns in urban growth. Econometric growth functions are also being tested with data from this SMSA. (JBW)

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160. THE PROPERTY TAX AND THE SPATIAL PATTERN OF GROWTH WITHIN URBAN AREAS

(a) William J. Beeman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Monograph 16, by the Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 80 pp. $4.00 per copy. LC 68-59480. (c) Syracuse University, Maxwell Graduate School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, under sponsorship of Urban Land Institute and New York State. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate the relationship between the spatial pattern of property development and the spatial distribution of property tax burdens in the Syracuse, New York, area. This study was undertaken to see if property tax rate differences within metropolitan areas influence intrametropolitan location decisions in a way unfavorable to the efficient allocation of urban land resources.

Method. Both simple correlation and multiple regression were employed to estimate the direction and magnitude of association among variables.

Findings. The analysis of empirical evidence relating to the Syracuse area has shown that the property tax burden is related to the pattern of urban growth, though it probably is not a major determinant. In the multivariate analysis designed to explain the variation in total property growth--the development of all classes combined--the property tax was found to be a relatively unimportant independent variable. The most important determinants of total property growth in the Syracuse area localities appeared to be property density, land surface features, and location with respect to the central city. As expected, there was a negative relationship between effective property tax rates and the growth of local jurisdictions.

However, when the analysis of residential and nonresidential property growth was applied separately to town and village areas, the tax variables were found to be highly significant. The effective residential tax rate and the effective nonresidential tax rate turned out to be significant determinants of residential and nonresidential property development (at the .95 level of probability or higher). The level of residential taxes was positively associated with residential development in town areas and negatively associated with residential development in the village areas. (WJB)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

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161. TRANSPORTATION AND CENTRAL CITY UNEMPLOYMENT

(a) Edward D. Kalachek and John M. Goering. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two volumes by the Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, Washington University, 264 McMillan Hall, St. Louis, Mo. 63130, March, 1970; (1) Working Paper INS 5, 18 pp. Price not indicated. (2) Working Paper INS 5A, approx. 150 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Washington University, Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, under contract with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To study the functioning of the ghetto labor market and the relationship between transportation deficiencies and high unemployment in the central city, in order to determine whether improved transportation from the central city to suburban work sites would significantly affect employment prospects of central city residents.

Method. The researchers made a series of specialized studies of: (1) the St. Louis ghetto labor market, (2) the hiring policies and requirements of St. Louis County employers, and (3) the functioning of TEMPO NORTHWEST, one of the two bus systems operated by the St. Louis Transportation Demonstration Project (MTDP). In Working Paper INS 5 the researchers summarize their findings. Details of each project are found in the appendices, Working Paper INS 5A.

Findings. Supplementing the transportation services of existing antipoverty agencies, particularly with jitney taxies and smaller buses, and subsidizing the private ownership of cars seem promising ways for improving the labor market position of the poor, although this study revealed little evidence of a strong latent demand for public transit connecting the central city with work centers in the far suburbs. The research conducted so far has not been sufficiently comprehensive to make a definitive case either for a major expansion of federal transportation programs for the poor or for a complete withdrawal of government concern.

However, the complexity of the problems involved in the continuing suburbanization of the white population and of industry requires additional and more comprehensive research including: (1) studies of the geographic distribution of economic opportunity within metropolitan areas; (2) surveys yielding information on the distribution of job vacancies between the central city and the suburbs in relation to the distribution of unemployment; (3) a series of local labor market studies detailing how hourly earnings and skill levels vary on moving outward from the center of metropolitan areas; and (4) analyses, based on the 1970 decennial census, of trends in commuting patterns and in the distribution of jobs and residences between central cities and suburbs. (RS)

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162. THE TRANSPORTATION NEEDS OF THE RURAL POOR

(a) Jon E. Burkhardt, Charles L. Eby, James G. Abert, Armando Lago, James L. Hedrick, and Louis A. Spittel.
(b) Completed and published under the above title by the Office of Research and Development, Bureau of Public Roads, Federal Highway Administration, U. S. Department of Transportation. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, 5285 Port Royal Rd., Springfield, Va. 22151, December, 1969, 244 pp. Price not indicated.
(c) Resource Management Corp. under contract with the U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, Office of Research and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This examination of the transportation problem facing the rural poor of Raleigh County, West Virginia, compares the service offered by a system of free minibuses operated by the local community Action Agency with alternative means of providing equivalent transportation.

Method. An estimate of the need for transportation by the rural poor was determined by (1) an opinion survey; (2) the results of a demonstration in Raleigh County; (3) comparisons of the average travel of poor and nonpoor groups; and (4) the amount of transportation required to increase social interaction, to increase employability of the poor, to stimulate regional economic development, or to achieve some other social or economic goal.

Findings. The cost-benefit analysis of the Raleigh County project revealed that the overall impact was positive. The actual effects of the program were the following: (1) savings in transportation to riders of the free bus; (2) increased participation in food stamps, welfare, and social security programs; (3) a greater range of shopping opportunities for the riders; (4) more travel by riders; (5) increased use of medical services; (6) salaries paid to employees of the free bus; (7) profits to suppliers of the free bus; (8) losses to commercial carriers and to informal providers of transportation; (9) benefits to town store owners; and (10) losses to rural store owners. In addition, the riders attended many more community action meetings than before, visited many more people, and also benefited from a sense of security, a feeling of independence, longer life through adequate medical care, and a breaking down of the isolation that traps so many mountain people.

The report includes a discussion of alternative strategies that could produce fundamentally different transportation system designs while filling some of the same needs. These alternatives address certain major transportation problems of rural

transportation not addressed by the free bus system, including: (1) long journey-to-work trips; (2) lack of organized collection and distribution systems in sparsely populated areas; (3) the need to use small vehicles; and (4) the presence of under-utilized transportation resources. Also included as possible strategies are new forms of delivering social services, the relocation of persons or activities, and cash payments or stamps for the purchase of transportation. (RS)

163. A SURVEY OF URBAN TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS AND PRIORITIES IN CANADIAN MUNICIPALITIES

(a) N. A. Irwin, W. R. McDougall, and P. F. Oehm. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, Urban Transportation Committee, Suite 405, 30 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Ontario, Canada, May, 1970. Price not indicated. (c) Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., under sponsorship of Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, Urban Transportation Committee. (d) None.

Problem. The first Canadian Urban Transportation Conference, sponsored by the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities and participated in by all three levels of government, was held in Toronto during February, 1969 (see Digest report 17:1-157). The post-conference report identified five major areas in urban transportation requiring further action including a survey of national urban transportation problems and priorities. The study reported here details the results of such a survey, taken in 54 selected municipalities across Canada.

Method. The survey included a questionnaire mailed to participating municipalities, requesting information on current urban transportation problems and the relative priority of improvements to reduce these problems. The questionnaire was supplemented by face-to-face interviews with staff and political representatives of a number of selected municipalities and with appropriate provincial and federal government agencies.

Findings. The findings and recommendations fall within four major categories: (1) Physical--the extent of problems and relative priority of improvements to transportation systems, by municipal size class. (2) Organization--the organization of human (staff) resources for solving transportation problems; the integration of the efforts of all three levels of government; and the need to communicate and cooperate on a national scale. (3) Planning--the need to improve fragmented planning jurisdiction; the need to plan urban development and transportation to improve the efficiency of the transportation system; and the need to include social costs in transportation decisions. (4) Financial--the rationalization of budgeting for urban transportation needs vis-a-vis the total demands on municipal financial resources; short-range budgeting for transportation improvements within a long-range transportation plan; and rationalization of grants for urban transportation improvements from senior government. The results of the survey provide a comprehensive national base of facts and opinion on urban transportation problems and priorities in a wide range of Canadian municipalities. (WRM)

164. A PROGRAM OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN URBAN TRANSPORTATION

(a) N. A. Irwin, W. R. McDougall, and F. D. Caton. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., 4 King St., Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada, June, 1970, 61 pp. + appendix. Price not indicated. (c) Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., under sponsorship of the Science Council of Canada, Urban Development Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To recommend to the Urban Development Committee of the Science Council of Canada research and development projects that promise to substantially improve transportation in Canadian urban areas within 10 to 15 years.

Method. The researchers reviewed a wide range of concepts, systems, and techniques for research and development of improved urban transportation facilities, obtained from literature published in North America and Europe, and from firsthand professional experience in numerous Canadian cities. Based on an analysis of urban transportation problems in Canada and the types of improvements which should be sought, 33

projects were selected for further analysis. An evaluation procedure was developed and applied, leading to the choice of six projects for inclusion in the recommended research and development program that could provide improvements in: (1) the efficiency of existing transportation facilities to serve urban goals and rider demands more effectively; (2) the development and application of advanced urban planning techniques to ensure transportation-land use compatibility; and (3) the development of new urban transportation technology. For each project, "best estimates" of costs, benefits, funding, possible sites, and sponsorship were given. A procedure for implementation was also examined.

Findings. The six projects recommended included: (1) a traffic management project to develop a center from which all aspects of an urban transportation system could be organized, planned, managed, and operated on a coordinated basis; (2) a bus rapid transit project to improve the speed, convenience, and efficiency of conventional bus systems; (3) a project to determine better methods of understanding, simulating, and forecasting the interactions among urban activities, land uses, and transportation behavior; (4) a project to design and develop at least one new community as a means to demonstrate the real transportation advantages of highly compatible land use-transportation arrangements; (5) a demand-responsive bus system project to demonstrate how present systems can provide a level of service almost equal to that of the private automobile; and (6) a project to improve the control, integration, and market penetration of existing rail transit system and to develop new systems using components (propulsion, guideway, control, and monitoring) which are now in a fairly advanced state of individual development.

The cost of the total research and development program was estimated to range between $12 and $15 million annually over a ten year period (excluding administrative costs of sponsoring agencies), if all projects started concurrently. (FDC)

165. FEDERAL AID FOR URBAN TRANSPORTATION

(a) Marian T. Hankerd. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Automobile Safety Foundation, Highway Users Federation for Safety and Mobility, 200 Ring Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20036, December, 1969, 94 pp. No charge. (c) Highway Users Federation for Safety and Mobility, Automobile Safety Foundation, Urban Division. (d) None.

Problem. This report is a brief roundup of programs of federal assistance for urban transportation and is designed for the use of officials responsible for transportation and others interested in such programs.

Method. The contents are listed in three ways: (1) by federal aid programs; (2) by function the programs serve (design and construction, operation of streets, maintenance of streets, highway safety, and manpower training); and (3) by federal department sponsoring the program.

Appendix A lists federal programs requiring notification of regional agencies, state clearinghouses for federal assistance, and sources for information and data available in the federal government. Appendix B lists: (1) the cities having Model Cities programs; (2) addresses for state clearinghouses for federal assistance; (3) regional and divisional offices of the Federal Highway Administration (which includes the Bureau of Public Roads and the National Highway Safety Bureau); and (4) regional offices of the Federal Aviation Administration, U. S. Departments of Housing and Urban Development and of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the U. S. Department of Labor's regional manpower administrators. (MTH)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

166. THE STATE OF THE ART OF TRAFFIC SAFETY: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW OF EXISTING INFORMATION

(a) Richard C. Norris, Bruce S. Old, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1970, 624 pp. $17.50 per copy. LC 71-105411. (c) Arthur D. Little, Inc., under sponsorship of American Association of Automobile Manufacturers. (d) None.

Problem. To assess the manner and degree to which various factors contribute to traffic accidents and their resulting loss, and to determine methods for preventing or reducing this loss.

Previous Research. A companion volume entitled Cost-Effectiveness in Traffic Safety was produced by Arthur D. Little, Inc., under the sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Transportation, and was published in 1968 by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers (see Digest 16:1-148).

Method. The study entailed an extensive review of the literature on traffic safety, together with discussions with persons and agencies active in traffic research. The areas of study include: (1) the driver as the fundamental controlling factor in motor vehicle operation; (2) features, characteristics, and attributes of the roadway and its surroundings which influence the initiation and severity of traffic accidents; (3) factors of the motor vehicle which can potentially contribute to the initiation of accidents; (4) factors associated with traffic accident impacts that influence the severity of the losses sustained; (5) factors contributing to limiting the loss incurred in an accident; and (6) regulatory and legal factors such as police supervision, driver improvement courses, licensing laws, and compulsory vehicle inspection.

Findings. The researchers' findings indicate that highway safety is a systems problem, characterized by its complexity and by the high degree of interconnectedness and interdependence of its many factors. Therefore, since traffic accidents are most meaningfully viewed as failures of the system rather than as failures of any single component, the concept of "cause" has little operational significance.

The researchers recommend that the motor vehicle industry expand its safety efforts and lead in the development and manufacture of safer and more crashworthy products. The motor vehicle industry, the federal government, and private agencies must increase their research in fields related to traffic safety. Particular attention should be given to: (1) study of the alcohol problem; (2) evaluation of driver education; and (3) general development of traffic safety as a science. (RS)

167. HIGHWAY LOSS REDUCTION

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published by the Communications Department, Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, Watergate Office Bldg., 2600 Virginia Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037 as two papers: (1) William Haddon, Jr., and Albert B. Kelley, The 'Underwriter' Columns on Highway Loss Reduction, April, 1970, 26 pp. No charge; (2) William Haddon, Jr., Why the Issue is Loss Reduction Rather than Only Crash Prevention, January, 1970, 16 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, Communications Department. (d) None.

Problem. To examine various means of helping to reduce highway losses.

Findings. These reports emphasize that accident prevention is only one part of the program necessary for reducing highway losses in injuries and property damage, and that measures should be taken by manufacturers to reduce the amount of damage incurred when accidents do occur.

Strategies for cutting highway losses include: (1) engineering roadways in order to reduce the possibility of crashes; (2) designing vehicles so that the likelihood of physical injury and property damage is reduced, particularly in cases of collisions between slow-moving vehicles; and (3) improving rescue and salvage procedures. In addition, the news media should provide more informational coverage of highway crashes in order to inform the public of the factors involved so that countermeasures may be developed.

While it is estimated that 80,000 crashes and 20,000 deaths result annually from the abuse of alcohol, relatively few arrests for drunken driving are made because of various legal restrictions. The authors suggest the introduction of a pre-arrest alcohol test program similar to a program in effect in Great Britain, which would operate in situations in which the driver has been involved in a serious crash, or has been initially charged with a moving highway violation, and there is some reason to suspect that alcohol may have played an important role.

Both experience and the laws of physics indicate that high speeds are a relevant factor in crash causation, increase chances of death and injury in crashes that occur for any reason, and aggravate post-crash damage resulting from fire and the extrication of injured occupants from wrecked vehicles. While proposals for maximum speed regulators on automobiles were introduced several years ago, they have been

opposed by the automobile manufacturers and the members of the public who buy the "supercars," those cars with engines that produce substantially more power than needed for smooth acceleration, comfortable driving, and safe passing. The authors discuss the advertising techniques, race car styling, and market appeal of the "supercar" in relation to its suspected disproportionate contribution to crash losses. (RS)

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168. PEDESTRIAN SAFETY

(a) N. A. Irwin and B. S. Marrus. (b) Completed. A report has been submitted under the above title to the Road Safety Committee, Engineering Institute of Canada, 2050 Mansfield, Montreal 110, Quebec, Canada, November, 1968, 19 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Kates, Peat, Marwick, & Co., under sponsorship of the Road Safety Committee, Engineering Institute of Canada. (d) None.

Problem. To develop guidelines and suggestions for future research which would lead to the improvement of pedestrian safety.

Method. Background on fatal and non-fatal pedestrian accidents was reviewed by comparing the age distribution of accident victims to the age distribution of the general population, and by examining the frequency distribution among the various types of pedestrian accidents. The potential for improvement of pedestrian safety was examined for each of the following possibilities: (1) complete separation of pedestrians and vehicles; (2) alleviating problems at conflict points on shared facilities through improved methods of time separation; (3) reduction of hazards; (4) improved communication and reduced decision making by pedestrians; and (5) improving the attitudes of pedestrians towards compliance with traffic control devices and pedestrian "rules of the road."

Findings. The report recommends further research into each of the areas of pedestrian safety reviewed. The greatest potential appeared to be in the reduction of urban mid-block accidents. A procedure for identifying potentially dangerous areas as well as quickly evaluating the effects of pedestrian safety education is suggested, and a method is discussed for determining when turn restrictions should be imposed at urban intersections based on both pedestrian and vehicle flow. (BSM)

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169. THEORY AND PRACTICE IN INVERSE CONDEMNATION FOR FIVE REPRESENTATIVE STATES

(a) Barbara G. Hering and Marilyn G. Ordover. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Board Report No. 72, by Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., Washington, D. C. 20418, February, 1970, 44 pp. $2.20 per copy. (c) Regional and Urban Planning Implementation, Inc., under sponsorship of Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To clarify the theory and limits of the state's liability for inverse condemnation and the legal procedures for determining questions of liability, and to assist in the evolution of legal rules of compensation. Inverse condemnation suits are those brought against the state for property damage through highway construction. This report concentrates on inverse condemnation claims of injury to drainage, of withdrawal of lateral support, and of injury to land caused by highway construction operations.

Method. Five states--California, Florida, New York, Pennsylvania, and Texas--were selected for the study to illustrate the handling of inverse condemnation cases in states which have had substantial experience with property damage claims, and which also have varying types of constitutional provisions relating to the taking or damaging of property. Other variables studied include the statutory procedures for handling these claims and the impact of the doctrine of sovereign immunity.

The study thus permits comparison between states which acquire land by condemnation through judicial proceedings (California, Florida, and Texas) and states which use administrative or quasi-judicial proceedings for land acquisition (Pennsylvania and New York). It also allows comparison of states like New York, where the legislature has enacted a general waiver of sovereign immunity and a comprehensive Court of Claims procedure, with states like Pennsylvania, where sovereign immunity has been largely destroyed by the courts. For each of the selected states, the following is presented: (1) the status of the doctrine of sovereign immunity; (2) the legal basis on which

landowners alleging injuries may bring actions against the state for compensation; and (3) the states' defenses under substantive law. (HRB)

170. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC FACTORS AFFECTING INTERCITY TRAVEL

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1969, 68 pp. $3.00 per copy. LC 75-602872. (c) Vogt, Ivers, and Associates, under contract with Highway Research Board, with partial support from American Association of State Highway Officials and the U. S. Department of Transportation, Public Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. The objective of this study was to find ways of predicting intercity travel and of determining the social and economic factors which affect the amount and distribution of travel.

Findings. The researchers used the basic techniques for estimating travel within urban areas to estimate travel in rural areas. They processed external origin-destination (O-D) surveys in order to aggregate total trips and other activities by time rings from the survey area. A nationwide network was produced for trip distribution purposes. In this network more than 3,000 centroids were used, representing each county or county equivalent. A series of activity measures at each centroid was determined, including population, employment, income, and bank deposits. External O-D data were acquired and processed for 22 cities in Tennessee, Wisconsin and Missouri where coding of trips was by standard city-county-state notation.

Two distinctly different methods of analysis were used to develop predicting equations. In the first, the generation and distribution functions are combined first for all of the survey cities and for total trips. Basic regression analyses are performed to produce the predicting equations. Subsequently, these are stratified by survey city size, by survey trip purpose, and by many of the socioeconomic measures of trip attraction in the rest of the universe. Using these stratifications, additional regression analyses are performed to test various equation forms and the correlation between variables. The predicted trips from the regression equations are then compared with actual survey data.

In the alternate analysis procedure, the survey data are utilized to determine the amount and characteristics of intercity trip generation. Equations are developed to estimate trips per capita for total trips, business-oriented trips, and nonbusiness-oriented trips using cordon population as the independent variable. Equations are also developed for total vehicle-hours of intercity travel by the same trip classifications. These results provide a basic estimating procedure for the number of intercity trips made to and from a specifically sized community. The distribution developed in the first method can then be used to determine the spatial distribution of the trip patterns. (HRB)

171. THE ECONOMIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF ONE-WAY STREETS IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

(a) John Kennedy, Dennis Hill, and Dale Eaker. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Michigan Department of State Highways, Highways Bldg., P. O. Drawer K, Lansing, Mich. 48904, 73 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Michigan Department of State Highways, Transportation Planning Division, Planning Section, with partial support from U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. This project was prompted largely by criticism of and opposition to the conversion of residential streets in Lansing, Michigan, to one-way traffic. The nature of this criticism concerns itself far more with property values, business trends, and environmental conditions than with the ability of one-way streets to move traffic. The purpose of this study of Lansing's one-way system is to compare actual trends with theories of land use and economic trends, to refine measurement techniques, and to provide information for future highway planning decisions.

Method. The researchers examined various available indicators that revealed the

economic effects of the one-way system on land use: property value trends, trends in the Lansing area economy and housing market, zoning and land development, land-use change, and property investment trends. A personal survey was used to obtain current public opinion of residents in the one-way corridor, and public hearing records were examined to obtain the reaction of interested residents at the time of proposed one-way implementation.

Findings. The questionnaire revealed that most environmental dissatisfaction existed among those residents who lived adjacent to the one-way pairs. The market analysis showed that the greatest residential property value increase and also the greatest degree of environmental dissatisfaction occurred on the low traffic volume converted residential streets. These findings are consistent with the theory that property values could rise through increased access and locational advantages while environmental conditions could decline.

The researchers concluded that, where transportation improvements are necessary, the following should be evaluated in the planning process: (1) the condition of the urban economy and housing market; (2) the basic predominant socioeconomic characteristics of affected residents; (3) the impact on local planning programs and overall development; (4) the environmental effect of heavy traffic, noise, and exhaust fumes generated by the alternative; and (5) the existing land use, the pattern of land-use change, and the probable land-use impact of the alternative. Consideration of such effects in highway design can help determine the impact of various alternative courses of action. In addition, programs designed to inform the public of the reasons for proposed changes, their probable effects, and elementary land-use theory would probably help to reduce apprehension concerning property values. (RS)

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172. IMPROVED CRITERIA FOR TRAFFIC SIGNAL SYSTEMS ON URBAN ARTERIALS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 73, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, March, 1970, 55 pp. $2.80 per copy. (c) Planning Research Corporation of Los Angeles, under sponsorship of Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To develop and test several advanced concepts for traffic signal system control for urban arterial streets.

Method. The research agency's urban arterial network simulation model, TRANS, was used to evaluate 11 alternative traffic signal operation test conditions employing various control concepts for a selected arterial street system in the city of Los Angeles. Subjected to the tests were four strategic (fixed-time) control concepts applied in various combinations, one traffic-adjusted control concept, one experimental traffic-responsive concept, one special mixed-cycle version of a strategic control concept, and Webster's computational method for optimizing traffic signal cycles and splits. A total of 100 hours of traffic operation was simulated to produce statistically reliable results in conjunction with the effectiveness of alternatives.

Findings. The most influential strategic control concept tested was Webster's computational method. Three computer-assisted methods for formulating signal offset plans were tested: the Yardeni time-space design model; the Little maximal bandwith model; and the delay/difference-of-offset method. The traffic-adjusted concept of control which was tested was the commonly used cycle and offset selection mode. The experimental traffic-responsive control concept tested was the basic queue control mode previously studied for isolated intersections and reported in NCHRP Report No. 32. The mixed-cycle mode of signal operation, wherein a shorter signal cycle is employed at minor intersections along the arterial than is required at the critical intersection, was tested during peak traffic periods only.

The report contains a discussion of some immediate practical applications of the research findings, and outlines areas of potential research. Included in the appendices are details of specific aspects of traffic control systems and abstracts of selected papers and bibliographies. (HRB)

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173. ANALYSIS OF WEAVING SECTIONS

(a) Louis J. Pignataro. (b) In process, completion expected by March, 1971. (c) Polytechnic Institute of

Brooklyn, Division of Transportation Planning, under sponsorship of Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. To revise and update design criteria for weaving section on multi-lane controlled-access highways. Variables which are being considered include: Roadway geometrics, composition of traffic, volume of mainline vehicles, and volume of weaving vehicles.

Method. The project is being conducted in three phases: (1) analysis of the presently recommended procedures of the Highway Capacity Manual, utilizing available data with emphasis on consistency of the procedures and accuracy in determining performance; (2) development of a study program and plan for analysis and/or data acquisition, which is to lead to improved techniques for analysis and design; and (3) a limited data acquisition and analysis program. (LJP)

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174. NATIONAL COOPERATIVE HIGHWAY RESEARCH PROGRAM: SYNTHESIS OF HIGHWAY PRACTICE

(a) Various. (b) In process. Published as a new series under the above title by Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418. No. 1 in this series has been issued: Paul E. Irick and Thomas L. Copas, Traffic Control for Freeway Maintenance, 1969, 47 pp. $2.20 per copy. LC 74-602322. (c) Highway Research Board, under sponsorship of the American Association of State Highway Officials, National Academy of Sciences, and U. S. Department of Transportation, Public Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads. (d) None.

Problem. To collect and assemble information of concern to highway administrators, engineers, and researchers into individual, concise documents pertaining to specific highway problems or sets of closely related problems.

Method. In this synthesis series, much information based on both research and experience that was previously fragmented, scattered, and unevaluated has been made easily available in useful form. The researchers report on various practices in the subject areas of concern without in fact making specific recommendations as would be found in handbooks or design manuals. Each document is intended to be a compendium of the best knowledge available regarding those measures found to be the most successful in resolving specific problems.

In the first document in the series, Traffic Control for Freeway Maintenance, the Highway Research Board sets down those measures which have been found most successful in minimizing traffic hazards during freeway maintenance operations. The report includes a discussion of: (1) planning and scheduling for work site traffic control; (2) freeway work site protection and land closures; (3) devices for traffic control; and (4) areas requiring additional study and research. (RS)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

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175. ANALYSIS OF INTERCITY TRANSPORT IMPROVEMENTS: FORECASTING DEMAND AND EVALUATING USER BENEFITS

(a) Z. F. Lansdowne. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Memorandum RM-6255-DOT, by The RAND Corporation, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, May, 1970, 76 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) RAND Corporation, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation, Transport Systems Planning Division. (d) None.

Problem. This study, one of a series of memoranda on developing procedures for evaluating alternative transportation proposals, devises a method for analyzing prospective modifications of intercity facilities.

Method. The proposed intercity travel model assumes that the user chooses among modes according to their attributes, such as travel cost, time, and safety, and selects the route that maximizes his trip's utility. Unlike current models that deal with neither new transportation modes nor major improvements in existing modes, this model allows the introduction of new modes by specifying their attributes. In the proposed user-benefit model, the benefits received from transport improvements are measured in dollars and are aggregated over all origin-destination-point pairs and time periods. (LC)

● TRANSPORTATION--AIR

176. AVIATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Michigan Aeronautics Commission, Capital City Airport, Lansing, Mich. 48906, March, 1969, 38 pp. No charge. (c) State of Michigan, Department of Commerce, Aeronautics Commission, Division of Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. To show the relationship of aviation to the economic health and well-being of the community or area. The rise in aviation activity throughout the United States illustrates the acceptance of the mode of transportation on a day-to-day basis. The report explores the value of airport facilities in terms of economic development and other community benefits. Statements from community industry on specific airport problems indicate the airport needs of industries in a cross section of Michigan communities. The report also deals with specific aviation development and demand patterns such as the effect of the economic makeup of an area on aviation demand, and measures taken by the State of Minnesota to facilitate airport planning in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. (KS)

177. NEW AIRPORTS FOR THE '70's (AND AFTER)

(a) Waverly Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Citizens League, 545 Mobil Oil Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402, 1969, 54 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Citizens League, Airport Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a superlative system of airports in the Twin Cities area of Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, to attract international flights and to provide facilities for the growing aviation needs of the area. In this discussion of the major issues regarding the development of a new airport system, the committee describes several areas of controversy which must be resolved: (1) the absence of finance decisions and their effect on slowing up planning decisions; (2) the lack of guidance from the state regarding the statewide transportation/aviation system; (3) shortcomings in the organizational relationship between state and metropolitan agencies involved in airport planning and development; and (4) the impact on local government of tax policies on airport property.

Findings. The financial question is complicated by the fact that the area's major commercial field, World-Chamberlain Field, although still under construction, is becoming obsolete. Therefore, it must be paid for in addition to any new facilities which may be acquired. The Committee recommends that the Metropolitan Airports Commission (MAC) provide the necessary information for the Metropolitan Council to begin an exploration of finance, including the possibility of public support for a portion of the outstanding debt. It is necessary to identify clearly how the metropolitan system fits into the state airport system and what relationships there must be between aviation and other modes of transportation. As a metropolitan agency, the MAC could be transformed into a service commission under the Metropolitan Council, and should include representatives from suburban areas. The MAC should build the airports, run them, initiate specific proposals for new airports, and promote the development of aviation in the area. As a part of the transfer of jurisdiction, Minneapolis and St. Paul should be reimbursed for past property tax payments toward the development and operation of the present airports. Tax policies which currently limit the financial resources available to local government for airport development should be made more consistent with those of the state. (RS)

● TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

178. THE LIFE AND DECLINE OF THE AMERICAN RAILROAD

(a) John F. Stover. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oxford University Press, 16-00 Pollitt Dr., Fairlawn, N. J. 07410, April, 1970, 324 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 77-83054. (c) Purdue University, Department of History, under sponsorship of Purdue Research Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book reviews the significant historical role the railroad played in the economic and cultural growth of the United States during the 19th century and the factors instrumental in its precipitous decline

in the 20th century. The author also describes the current railroad situation and speculates about the future of railroad transportation.

Findings. Throughout the 19th century, the railroad was the symbol of American expansion and industrial development. It speeded the growth of Atlantic seaport cities, hastened the settlement of the trans-Mississippi frontier, and transformed America from an agrarian to an industrial society. At the start of the 20th century almost no town in the nation was more than 20 miles from a railroad. But rail mileage is now less than it was in 1904, and the level of railroad employment below that of the mid-1880's. From 1947 to 1968, the noncommuter passenger business fell from 40 billion to just over nine billion passenger miles. The author attributes this decline to several factors, including stringent federal regulation; increased competition from new highway, barge, air, and pipeline facilities; and the slow response of railroads themselves to changing conditions.

However, the author does not believe that the inherent economy of the railroad will become completely obsolete. Some railroads have begun taking advantage of new technology, such as specialized freight cars, unit trains, piggyback operations, and computerized systems, with encouraging results. According to the author, future railroad development will come in three areas: improved commuter service; more railroad mergers; and increased diversification by railroad companies into other products and services. The role of government on all levels will be of prime importance in this development. The author predicts that the railroads' share of freight traffic, consisting of large loads over long distances, should grow as rapidly as the national economy and that a minimum passenger service, probably subsidized by the government, will continue, geared to medium-distance urban mass transportation. (SD)

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179. INLAND WATERWAY TRANSPORTATION: STUDIES IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT DECISIONS

(a) Charles W. Howe, Joseph L. Carroll, Arthur P. Hurter, Jr., William J. Leininger, Steven G. Ramsey, Nancy L. Schwartz, Eugene Silberberg, Robert M. Steinberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Resources for the Future, Inc. Distributed by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore Md. 21218, 1969, 144 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc., under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To develop tools of economic analysis that could be used to improve the economic efficiency of public and private investment in shallow-water inland transportation. These studies deal with shallow-water transportation as carried out through contemporary barge and towboat technology on the rivers, canals, and intracoastal waterways of the United States. Factors central to public waterway policy and of interest to the individual firm were investigated, such as: (1) the technology of modern barge transport and its relationship to publicly owned rights-of-way; (2) the impact of the waterway environment on the efficiency of the firm; (3) the relationship of private equipment investment by the firm to the transport demand pattern; (4) the measurement of benefits from waterway improvement, including the prediction and structure of congestion costs; and (5) the prediction of route-by-route demands for transport. Computer simulation models are used in several problems in order to permit a systems approach to the problems of shallow-water transportation rather than a project-by-project approach. (RS)

● COMMUNICATIONS

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180. PLANNING FOR INNOVATION THROUGH DISSEMINATION AND UTILIZATION OF KNOWLEDGE

(a) Ronald G. Havelock, Alan Guskin, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Final Report to the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Eucation, Bureau of Research, by the Center for Research on Utilization of Scientific Knowledge, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106, July, 1969, 538 pp. $8.00 per copy. (c) University of Michigan, Institute for Social Research, Center for Research on Utilization of Scientific Knowledge, under contract with U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bureau of Research. (d) None.

Problem. To review and compare all research and literature dealing with the processes of innovation, dissemination, and utilization of knowledge in order to arrive at some consensus regarding the nature and operation of these processes. The researchers view dissemination and utilization as a process of transferring messages by various media between resource systems and users. The process is interpreted on four levels: individual, interpersonal, the organization, and the social system. If this transfer operates successfully, it will stimulate innovation on both sides. Chapters of the report deal with characteristics of individuals and organizations which inhibit or facilitate this transfer and with specialized "linking" roles between resource and user, types of messages, types of media, and phase models of the process. A concluding section describes implications for the researcher, the consultant, and the policy maker.

Findings. The researchers construct a "linkage model" of dissemination and utilization which incorporates features from what they consider to be the three major perspectives used by most authors in constructing models of this process: (1) research, development, and diffusion; (2) social interaction; and (3) problem solving. Linkage is seen as a series of two-way interaction processes which connect user systems with various resource systems, including basic and applied research, development, and practice. Senders and receivers can achieve successful linkage only if they exchange messages in two-way interaction and continuously try to simulate each other's problem-solving behavior. Thus, the resource system must appreciate the user's internal needs and problem-solving patterns, and the user, in turn, must be able to appreciate the invention and evaluation processes of the resource systems. The resulting atmosphere of trust and collaborative interaction should then encourage innovation on behalf of both the resource and the user systems. Some factors affecting the success of the linkage are: (1) the degree of systematic organization and coordination; (2) openness to change on all levels; (3) the capability to retrieve and marshall diverse resources; (4) the frequency, amount, and planning of rewards; (5) proximity in time, place, and context; and (6) the number, variety, frequency, and persistence of forces that can produce a knowledge-utilization effect. This process of knowledge transfer is applicable to fields such as education, agriculture, medicine, mental health, and industry. (SD)

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181. MODERNIZATION AMONG PEASANTS

(a) Everett M. Rogers. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 383 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, March, 1969, 429 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 69-12453. (c) Michigan State University, Department of Communication under sponsorship of Agricultural Development Council (New York) and Programa Interamericano de Informacion Popular (Costa Rica). (d) None.

Problem. To study modernization among 255 Colombian peasants with special emphasis on the role of communications in that process. The researchers sought to analyze the interrelationships among a number of social-psychological variables in order to determine the nature of modernization and the role of directed social change. After searching for commonly occurring patterns of behavior among these peasants, an attempt was made to determine the cross-cultural validity of the study for other less developed countries including India and Kenya.

Method. Interviews were conducted in five selected Colombian villages.

Findings. The researchers found that messages carried by the mass media in underdeveloped countries are largely irrelevant to villagers because the programs tend to have a definite urban orientation. Using an index to measure mass media exposure among the peasants, the researchers determined a positive relationship between media exposure and social status. Among the consequent variables, empathy, agricultural innovativeness, home innovativeness, political knowledge, and educational aspirations for children were those most closely related to the media. The conclusion was, then, that the role of the mass media is mainly one of achieving a climate for modernization rather than providing specific details needed for adoption of innovations. Thus, the media are seen as "magic multipliers" of the modernization ethic, but as a less important instrument for the diffusion of technological changes themselves.

In correlating the data with statistics from other underdeveloped countries, the researchers found that while there is much variation from country to country, in general radio reaches the largest audiences

in each country. Television has not yet reached most of the peasants, and the print media are of lesser significance since they reach smaller audiences. (JDA)

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182. RELATING INFORMATION-SEEKING TO POLITICAL KNOWLEDGE

(a) m. Bishop. (b) In process. A Preliminary Report on data from Lima, Peru, has been published in Research Previews, by the Institute for Research in Social Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514, April, 1970, 5 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute for Research in Social Science. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how general channels for obtaining political information are related to political knowledge. This study deals specifically with formal education, which provides extensive exposure to political information and may encourage future information-seeking patterns, and interpersonal and mass media information channels.

Method. The project involved personal interviews with 632 male adults in Lima, Peru, during January-February, 1969. Education was measured in terms of school years completed. Interpersonal information-seeking data were obtained through questions on the use of relatives, friends, work associates, and clubs or associations as political information sources. Questions on media use included items on content, type, regularity, and amount of time.

Findings. Education and media use are more powerfully associated with political knowledge than is interpersonal information-seeking. Interpersonal communication may be a social influence that prompts information-seeking through the media. In Lima, the individual compensates for lack of education by avidly using the media for political information. The media seem to be able to reach even lesser educated persons with their political content. (mB)

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183. THE GRASS ROOTS PRESS

(a) John Cameron Sim. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Iowa State University Press, Press Bldg., Ames, Iowa 50010, March, 1969, 200 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 69-17999. (c) University of Minnesota, School of Journalism and Mass Communication. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate the community press as a social instrument.

Findings. Sim argues that in spite of financial pressures and competition from other media, the small weekly newspaper will survive because people will continue to demand the local news in this form. He says that more efficient technological methods will cause small newspapers to flourish and he cites the proliferation of underground newspapers as support for this position. Although acknowledging that there will be changes in the weekly press, Sims hypothesizes that the small newspaper can be the leader in a changing society. He says the tendency toward planning new towns will broaden the base of support for the weekly newspaper and that a reduction in the number of governmental units will allow reporters to cover significant stories with greater clarity and detail. (JDA)

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184. COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS AND TECHNOLOGY IN URBAN AREAS

(a) W. L. Everitt and others. (b) In process. (c) National Research Council, National Academy of Engineering, Committee on Telecommunications, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Utilities Technology, with partial support from U. S. Department of Commerce, U. S. Department of Justice, U. S. Department of Transportation, and the Federal Communications Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how present technical means of communications can be used to improve metropolitan area operations and services. The study will examine the economic feasibility and the possible effects of applying advanced communications technology in the areas of housing, environmental control, recreation and cultural pursuits, public administration, law enforcement, business transportation, telecommunications, and employment. While looking at present growth patterns of metropolitan areas, the researchers will investigate possible long term restructuring of urban patterns with telecommunications playing a key role, particularly in terms of establishing smaller urban centers to relieve

the economic, social, and environmental burdens of the larger cities.

Method. The Committee will attempt to devise general plans for implementing urban communications improvements. Specifically, it will: (1) analyze the role of communications in metropolitan area operations; (2) identify those techniques and systems that can be used; (3) rank the opportunities for improving metropolitan area services in order of merit as to use and cost; and (4) recommend plans that the metropolitan areas can use in evaluating any new techniques in communications, and how they may best demonstrate the merits and determine the costs and effectiveness of these techniques. (HUD)

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185. REGIONAL URBAN COMMUNICATIONS

(a) Donn Shelton. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Metropolitan Fund, Inc., 211 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich. 48226, March, 1970, 177 pp. + appendix. $8.50 per copy. (c) Metropolitan Fund, Inc., Citizen Information Division, with partial support from Oakland University and the National Institute of Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To explore effective ways of using existing technology to improve regional communications in southeast Michigan, with the intention of designing an ideal regional-urban communications system for 1990. This book contains the following background information taken from national publications: (1) "Mass Media in the Year 2000"; (2) "Urban Man and the Communications Revolution"; (3) "The News in Megalopolis"; (4) "In Communications, A Green Light"; (5) "The Future of the Mass Media"; (6) "Communication Gap: Is Anyone Up There Listening?"; (7) "Moynihan vs. the Urban Crisis"; and (8) "Urban Node in the Network."

The book also includes the following presentations made by professionals in the field of communications: (1) "Communications and Community"; (2) "Electronic Video Recording"; (3) Film: "1999 A. D."; (4) "Technology and the Urban Environment"; (5) Film: "The Communications Explosion"; (6) "Telephone Communications"; (7) "The Radio Spectrum"; (8) "CATV Extended Services"; (9) "Applications of Space Technology"; (10) "The Ovonics Breakthrough in Electronics"; (11) "Computer Communication"; (12) "Public Broadcasting"; and (13) "Urban Communications Simulation Game."

Results of small group discussions, telephone panels with industry and government resource people, and discussions of communications system design are also reported.

Findings. The proposed system would be totally accessible to every person, would guarantee equal opportunity for exposure to any knowledge which may be legally distributed, and would be financed by a balance of public and private funds. Specific recommendations for implementing such a system in southeast Michigan were also made. (IH)

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186. COMMUNICATING BY SATELLITE

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published in two volumes by The Twentieth Century Fund, 41 E. 70th St., New York, N. Y. 10021, 1969: (1) Paul L. Laskin, Communicating by Satellite, Report of the Twentieth Century Fund Task Force on International Satellite Communications, 79 pp. $1.00 per copy; (2) Gordon L. Weil, Communicating by Satellite: An International Discussion, Report of an International Conference sponsored by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Twentieth Century Fund, 30 pp. No charge. (c) Twentieth Century Fund, Task Force on International Satellite Communications, and Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. (d) None.

Problem. The reports examine various aspects of the use and regulation of communication satellites.

Findings. Although mankind has moved ahead with innovative techniques for communicating in space, a recognizable lag exists in operating these new devices in the most effective manner. As the Task Force points out in its report, the satellite by itself, though a tremendous scientific achievement, is valuable only when it can be used as a mechanism for communication. Therefore, the report focuses on the ways the international comminity can best be served by the communications satellite rather than on who should own it. The report emphasizes the need to make Intelsat (the International Telecommunications Satellite Consortium) a comprehensive and integrated system capable

of providing a full range of communication services to its member nations. It also recommends a flexible operation of Intelsat which would include granting access to non-members, especially satellite broadcasting to the developing countries.

The International Discussion concluded that the International Telecommunication Union should not be assigned operational tasks in the field of satellite communications, although it should continue with the regulatory functions. The consensus was that an integrated, global system of satellite communications would provide the best service to all with the greatest economy. It is believed that technical compatibility between the Intelsat and Intersputnik would not be difficult to obtain. In a global system, no political conditions should be applied to membership. While acknowledging that direct broadcasting by satellite will be a reality in the 1970's, participants in the discussion said no nation should be allowed deliberately to broadcast sound and television programs into the territory of other nations without their consent. This will necessitate greater cooperation among nations and broadcasters. (JDA)

VI. Government

- GENERAL

187. THE CONSCIENCE OF THE CITY

(a) Martin Meyerson (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by George Braziller, Inc., One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1970, 397 pp. $6.00 per copy, cloth; $3.00, paper. LC 73-107777. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In The Conscience of the City, the authors of twenty essays examine the problem of our cities, stressing the feelings and experiences of people living in the city, particularly the poor and the black. According to Meyerson in his introduction, the authors do not look at these people's problems only as products of economic and social systems subject to rational analysis; they bring to the volume themes of concern and commitment.

The opening section takes a critical view of the "Traditional City in Transition." The contributors to Part 2 assume that the city will be an ongoing functioning institution and focus on "Processes and Goals for Change." In Part 3, "New Functions in Urban Communities," the authors stress the developmental service function for cities, such as breaking up what Peter Drucker calls the "lock step of formal education and job progression." Part 4 is devoted to "Ways Out of the Ghetto." Essays describe what life is like in a northern ghetto for a nine-year-old boy whose playground is the alley; various strategies for ghetto dispersion and the alternate futures if one rather than another strategy were adopted; and an unconventional view of the problems of law and order. One contributor, while praising the Kerner Commission Report, points out certain important aspects that were not covered by the Commission. Still another writer sees the problems of the city so massive and so entrenched that only a total coalition of all relevant resources and talents can effectively cope with them. The final section of the volume is devoted to a discussion of urban policy, and the need of reforming reform, by the editor.

The various contributors are clearly of the opinion that past ameliorative programs for cities no longer suffice. They cite other needs, giving certain ones greater priority than they attach to the traditional foci of urban planning--urban renewal, downtown parking, industrial development, playgrounds. According to Meyerson, the problem is not simply to define the questions--income maintenance or income supplements, school and residential desegregation, the training of more knowledge workers, education effectively reaching more than those from middle-class backgrounds, an environment that encourages individual development and discourages violence and other criminal acts. These issues have appeared on urban agendas for years. The question before us is to think of how one problem relates to the other, how, economically and politically, certain objectives can be achieved, and why an exhortation to change is not enough.

With the exception of "Education in Cities" by James S. Coleman and "Urban Violence and Urban Strategies" by Richard E. Rubenstein, the essays in this book appeared in the Fall, 1968, issue of Daedalus, the Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. (JS)

188. NATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National League of Cities, 1612 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1969, 73 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) National League of Cities. (d) None.

Problem. Each year the National League of Cities adopts a new set of policies which it calls National Municipal Policy. The League represents 14,600 municipal governments from 50 states. Theoretically this policy serves as a base for municipal governments in their dealings with Congress and federal agencies. In addition to the National Municipal Policy, the League also presents a short statement on national urban policy. The proposals for an urban policy are quite general and aimed at the crisis situation facing most cities and the failure of state and federal governments to resolve the situation.

The National Municipal Policy is divided into nine categories: Community Development, Human Resource Development, Intergovernmental Relations, Municipal Government, Revenue and Finance, Transportation, Public Safety, Environmental Quality, and International Municipal Cooperation. Community development goals stress the need for a national urban policy and metropolitan and regional comprehensive planning and development to encourage better coordination of federal programs with local planning. The League feels that the urban renewal program is vital in community development and can be much more effective if it is given massive funding through a concerted federal-state effort. Human resource development goals call for more funds from federal and state governments. Because of their grass-roots contact the League recommends that the cities, rather than the federal or state governments, have the authority to create and administer all local programs. The thrust of the intergovernmental relations goals is directed toward minimizing the occurrence of conflicting efforts and wasteful actions by all levels of government. Municipal government goals propose greater power to self-organize and to act on local policies and programs. Revenue and finance goals are directed at getting more money to localities that suffer revenue shortages due to urban growth and the spiraling cost of government services. Under public safety the League's main concern is the deficiencies of the court and criminal justice systems. The League stresses a need for a coordinated system which reaches from the policeman on the corner to the psychiatrist in the correctional institute. Under international municipal cooperation policies, the League recognizes that it is possible to exchange ideas and solutions which might otherwise not be arrived at in the United States alone. The United Nations and the United States Information Agency are the two channels for implementing cooperation and exchange of ideas. (RTG)

189. THE MODERN PUBLIC SECTOR

(a) Murray Weidenbaum. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Basic Books, Inc., 404 Park Ave. S., New York, N. Y. 10016, November, 1969, 220 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 70-94290. (c) Washington University, Department of Economics, with partial support from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (d) None.

Problem. To distinguish between "public" and "private" enterprise in today's complex economy. An important questions confronting the American society is whether big government is increasingly coming to resemble big business or if it is just surrendering some of its old functions while assuming new ones, and, if so, whether these changes are making it more or less efficient.

Findings. Today, the federal government, as a user of resources, is primarily an agency of military preparation and, secondarily, of scientific exploration, economic development, and social welfare. Of the $60 billion of federal government purchases of goods and services from the private sector each year, approximately one-half consists of items designed, developed, and produced under close government supervision, such as weapons systems. The great bulk of the remainder goes for operating and maintaining weapons.

When viewed as a whole, the modern public sector in the United States is characterized by: (1) a widespread reliance upon government-oriented corporations and other quasi-private organizations that perform government functions under close surveillance; (2) a massive use of advanced research concepts and high technology; (3) shifting relationships between federal and state

governments, with more of the funds coming from the former and more of the end activities performed by the latter; and (4) government expansion into areas for which traditional public agencies are not well equipped but in which private markets do not exist to significant degree.

The dividing line between the public and private sectors is shifting. The federal government is taking on functions that have been performed elsewhere and private organizations are increasingly being oriented to serving governmental, rather than private customers. The development of this new type of public sector is already having an important impact in many specific areas of the economy.

The basic cause of these changes can be traced to a growing division between policy formulation and supervision on one hand and actual program execution on the other. More and more, the federal government is acting primarily as a policy maker, financier, and overseer, while the execution of government programs is being delegated to private industry, state and local governments, and new non-profit organizations that are neither public nor private. (GR)

190. POLITICS IN STATES AND COMMUNITIES

(a) Thomas R. Dye. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1969, 479 pp. $8.50 per copy. LC 69-10724. (c) Florida State University. (d) None.

Problem. State and local governments carry the responsibility for most problems of domestic public policy which affect the day-to-day life of citizens. The author of this study explains by means of comparative analysis differences in public policy and politics from state to state and community to community, and describes constitutional and structural problems of state and local government within a political framework.

Method. The concept of states' rights and current and historical problems of national-state relations are included in the discussion of the evolution of American federalism. The following aspects of state political systems are considered: (1) suffrage laws; (2) levels of voter participation; (3) tactics of interest groups and lobbyists; (4) the role of parties, one-party governments, and differences between parties on the national and local levels; and (5) the differing roles of governors and legislators in state political systems. The sections dealing with community political systems focus on: (1) the functions of mayors, city managers, and city councils; (2) political machines and bosses, reform governments, and nonpartisan local politics; and (3) "metropolitics" and community power structures.

Individual Chapters also examine the following issues of public policy which are of major concern to both state and local governments: (1) civil rights and public order; (2) the courts, crime, and correctional institutions; (3) education; (4) transportation; (5) welfare, health, and housing; and (6) budgeting and public finance. (RS)

191. URBAN GOVERNMENT

(a) Edward C. Banfield (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title with the subtitle "A Reader in Administration and Politics" by The Free Press, 866 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 718 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-11169. (c) Harvard University, Department of Urban Government. (d) None.

Problem. This is a revised edition of the 1961 volume. It is intended to reflect the new social and political developments that have affected urban government since 1961. The authors of the 68 essays comprise a broad cross section of the fields of political science, urban planning, and sociology. Greater emphasis has especially been given to planning. Included are articles on riots, Negro politics, reapportionment of local government, and other current issues. All of the articles focus on real problems and processes of urban government rather than ideal or theoretical techniques and solutions. The interdisciplinary approach of this book makes it a valuable text for political science, public administration, city planning, and architecture. (ECB)

192. THE COMMUNITY ACTIVIST'S HANDBOOK

(a) John Huenefeld. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Beacon Press, 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108, April, 1970, 160 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 77-101321. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a guide to the mechanics of organizing and successfully managing community improvement campaigns. This book deals with ways of pressuring public office holders, winning elections, and forming new community services on an unofficial cooperative basis. It covers such methods as the staging of pseudo-events to intrigue the press, the creation of semi-honorary advisory posts as a diplomatic means of removing non-performers from the chain of command, the use of a steering committee as an invisible nominating committee, the calculated flattery of potential financial contributors through advice-seeking and superficial appointments, and the use of people's guilt feelings as a basis for discipline--all of which, according to the author, are regularly used in political campaigns.

The book is divided into three parts: planning, campaigning, and the showdown. Chapters specifically discuss research, steering committees, conducting of meetings, hostility control, recruiting, fund raising, and publicity. The appendices include a sample agenda, publicity release, timetable, organization chart, budget, and a set of bylaws. (SD)

193. DATA BANKS AND PERSONAL PRIVACY

(a) Alan F. Westin and others. (b) In process. Initiated in March, 1970. A report is expected to be made to the Computer Science and Engineering Board of the National Academy of Sciences in 1971. A monograph by the researcher is expected to be published in 1972. (c) National Academy of Sciences, Computer Science and Engineering Board, Project on Computer Data Banks, under sponsorship of the Russell Sage Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine on a national scale the growing use of computers to store and process data about individuals, and the problems this poses to individual privacy and due process of law. Computerized data banks have been adopted by government agencies at all levels and by many large private organizations. They often contain highly personal information about the citizen, regarding health, education, financial and family status, employment history, police records, and even civic activities, to be used for decision-making purposes. Yet no one has systematic information on the numbers, types, and functions of present data banks; what measures to safeguard citizen rights have already been installed in these systems; how effective these measures are; and how these computerized systems plan to expand in the 1970's. This project is attempting to provide this information and to describe the kinds of legislative, judicial, administrative, technological, and organizational measures that might be taken to assure balance between information collection and personal liberties.

Method. The Data Bank Project is: (1) collecting information about computerized data systems, (2) circulating a questionnaire nationally to a broad sample of government and private data banks; (3) surveying the computer hardware and software available to carry out public policies toward citizen rights in computerized record systems; and (4) conducting on-site visits to a sample of data banks. (NAS)

194. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS AND THEIR USE

(a) Laurence F. Schmeckebier and Roy B. Eastin. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Second Revised Edition, by the Brookings Institution, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, December, 1969, 502 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 69-19694. (c) George Washington University, Department of Business Administration, under sponsorship of the Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a guide to the acquisition and use of government publications. This book was initially published by the Brookings Institution in 1936 and has been revised in 1939, 1961, and most currently in 1969. The authors designed it to help in locating all available government material on a particular subject, a task which has been greatly hampered by the lack of uniformity in the classification of government documents. The volume describes: (1) the basic guides to government publications; (2) uses and limitations of available indexes, catalogs, and bibliographies; (3) the systems of numbering and methods of titling; and (4) how publications may be obtained. It also indicates certain outstanding compilations or series of publications. Chapters cover: catalogs and indexes; bibliographies; classification; availability of publications; federal and state constitutions; federal laws; state laws; court

decisions; administrative regulations and departmental rulings; presidential papers; foreign affairs; reports on operations; organization and personnel; maps; technical and department publications; periodicals; and microfilm editions of government publications. (SD)

● ORGANIZATION

195. METROPOLITAN REPRESENTATION: STATE LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING IN URBAN COUNTIES

(a) Malcolm E. Jewel and others. (b) Completed and published under above title by the National Municipal League, Carl H. Pforzheimer Building, 47 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y. 10021, May, 1969, 44 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Kentucky, Political Science Department, under sponsorship of the National Municipal League. (d) None.

Problem. To make a preliminary assessment of legislative districting methods. The study highlights the basic questions raised when state legislatures are reapportioned on the basis of population. In particular, the methods of electing one representative from each district (single-member districts) and electing more than one legislator from a district (multi-member districts) are compared with the system of electing legislators from a county at large. The study covers the following subjects: (1) nominations and elections; (2) representation of ethnic, party, and socioeconomic interests; (3) political pressures and legislative roles; and (4) the effect of districting on the unity of metropolitan delegations.

Method. The researchers based their project primarily on interviews with legislators representing nine metropolitan areas of seven states which had changed their method of districting during 1966 and 1967. Interviews were conducted in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, Tennessee, Georgia, Texas, and Colorado.

Findings. Since large metropolitan counties contain a wide diversity of interests which are likely to come into conflict on some legislative issues, the effectiveness with which each interest makes its views heard and its political power felt in the legislature will depend in part on the system of districting used in the county. However, districting is only one of various factors which affect metropolitan representation in state legislatures. The formal structure of the political party organizations may be a more important factor than the districting system in use.

Specifically: (1) The effect of reapportionment on an incumbent depends principally on the partisan balance of a district. (2) County-wide elections give an advantage to the majority in a metropolitan county, and single-member districting has resulted in election of more Negro legislators due to creation of districts with large numbers of Negro voters. (3) The requirement that candidates be residents of their districts will probably decrease the number of legislators from higher-income groups. (4) Legislators from single-member districts have gained some independence from county-wide organizations but will probably be subjected to greater pressures within the district. (5) Since county-wide election slates have usually been composed of a "balance" between ethnic and socioeconomic groups, very little change in the composition of metropolitan delegations is expected. (IH)

196. RESHAPING GOVERNMENT IN METROPOLITAN AREAS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Statement on National Policy, by the Committee for Economic Development, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, February, 1970, 83 pp. $1.00 per copy. LC 74-114417. (c) Committee for Economic Development, Research and Policy Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To determine if existing forms of government in metropolitan areas can be modified to permit solution of area-wide problems and at the same time permit local communities to manage their own affairs and maintain their own identities. All metropolitan areas are affected to some extent by the conflicting forces of centralization and decentralization. The interdependence of activities within metropolitan areas requires area-wide institutions for some functions of government. Yet governmental units must be small enough to enable recipients of government services to have some voice over them.

Findings. The Research and Policy Committee recommends the following: (1) To gain the advantages of both centralization and decentralization, a governmental system of two levels should be established as an ultimate solution. Some functions should be assigned in their entirety to the area-wide government, others to the local level, but most assigned in part to each level. (2) Where the metropolitan area is contained within one county, a reconstituted county government should be used as the basic framework for a new area-wide government. (3) In cases where the metropolitan area spreads over several counties or towns, a new jurisdiction should be created which embraces all of its territory. (4) In addition to an area-wide level, modern metropolitan government should contain a community-level government system comprised of "community districts." These units might consist of existing local governments with functions readjusted to the two-level system, together with new districts in areas where no local unit exists. (5) States should establish suggested, but not mandatory, criteria to guide the setting of community boundaries and should also make requirements guaranteeing the representativeness of the governments established. Although community districts should be allowed to determine their own form of government, the requirement of one-man, one-vote should be met. (6) There is urgent need for greater and more equitable state aid and for more attention by the states in maintaining their local government system. Therefore, state and federal aid should be used as an incentive to promote the kind of restructured government as outlined in this report. (CED)

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197. THE METROPOLITAN EXPERIMENT IN ALASKA: A STUDY OF BOROUGH GOVERNMENT

(a) Ronald C. Cease and Jerome R. Saroff (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1968, 449 pp. Price not indicated. LC 67-29432. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine and analyze an Alaskan experiment in local government, the borough. Although the majority of boroughs include central cities and their trading areas, the borough can serve the function of area-wide or metropolitan government. The authors of these papers are or have been key participants in the development of Alaskan local government. They give particular emphasis to areas of difficulty, confusion, and conflict in order to indicate clearly some of the problems and pitfalls of metropolitan government in Alaska.

The book begins with a discussion by the editors of the history, powers, and organization of the borough and concludes with an evaluation of the prospect for one unit of local government in Alaska. The other papers include: (1) a discussion of the legislative history of the Mandatory Borough Act of 1963; (2) legal problems which arose during the initial years of Alaska's experiment in metropolitan government; (3) conflicts between previously established, special-purpose governments, particularly school districts, and the newly established borough government; (4) fiscal operations and problems; and (5) conflicts between the city and the borough. (RS)

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198. WOODRUFF: A STUDY OF COMMUNITY DECISION MAKING

(a) Albert Schaffer and Ruth Connor Schaffer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514, May, 1970, 325 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 74-97017. (c) University of Alabama, Departments of Sociology and Social Work. (d) None.

Problem. To examine conflict, decision making, and change in a midwestern town and its surrounding township. This book, through a case study of a town fictitiously named "Woodruff," analyzes the factors that operated approximately from the 1930's to the mid-1960's to prevent the city and its township from developing organized and cooperative responses to industrial and population growth. It deals specifically with the decisions and the failure to make decisions that had the greatest impact on maintaining the framework of city and township government, and also with the influence of such organizations as the banks, chamber of commerce, and the newspaper in these decisions. Also analyzed in the book are two campaigns to merge the two units of government.

Findings. The study demonstrated that officials of both city and township adhered to a particular view of municipal objectives that resulted in unchanging responses to recurrent situations. (SD)

199. CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT IN URBAN AFFAIRS

(a) Herman G. Berkman, David Z. Robinson, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a Report of HUD/NYU Summer Study, by the Graduate School of Public Administration, New York University, New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 127 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) New York University, Graduate School of Public Administration, under contract with the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To get more meaningful citizen participation in all functional areas of urban service.

Method. Representatives from eight faculties of New York University constituted a continuing Advisory and Steering Committee on the study. A central panel representing five disciplines and two community action committees met first to decide on some common approaches and to draft a list of questions as an initial guide for all of the subpanels. Areas covered were economic opportunity, housing and urban renewal, education, city and regional planning, administration of justice, community health and mental health.

Findings. The central panel drew the following major conclusions: (1) Present systems for delivering services particularly in regard to the poor and black in cities, are so strained that an emergency exists. (2) Additional citizen participation is necessary even at the expense of some economic or technical inefficiency. (3) Presently no well-tested method for insuring responsive representation at the neighborhood level exists. (4) There is a need to build political and economic strengths, particularly in black communities. (5) Regional integration of local community development is needed. (6) Area-wide standards for performance and accountability must be developed. (7) Meaningful citizen participation requires: (a) access directly or indirectly to more adequate financial resources and/or the assumption of pertinent local public functions by states and the federal government; (b) the development of local bodies of citizens who can act promptly and with initiative and competence; (c) the formation of a corps of professionally trained personnel available to local groups; and (d) access to sympathetic sources in established positions in the structure of government decision making. (8) Without effective response to the demand for citizen participation, expectations can only lead to frustration and its adverse consequences. (GR)

200. COMMUNITY COUNCILS AND COMMUNITY CONTROL

(a) Harold H. Weissman and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, and subtitled "The Workings of a Democratic Mythology," by University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, July, 1970, 214 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 75-101192. (c) Mobilization for Youth, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a model for understanding how neighborhood councils and other voluntary civic organizations operate and to suggest how they might be more effective in achieving their ends. Neighborhood councils are the most recent manifestations of grass-roots democracy. They consist of representatives from all groups in a small urban area who band together to solve such problems as racial violence or inadequate services from city government.

Method. This project involved a case study of a 15-year-old neighborhood council in what the author called "Du Pont," an eight-square block area in a large eastern city. Du Pont contained about 20 thousand people from various ethnic groups--Chinese, Italians, Puerto Ricans, Jews, and Negroes among others. The study involved two years of field observations and interviews.

The book itself is based on a perspective developed after most of the data gathering was completed. The author calls this concept an exchange model for understanding organizational interaction. In this model voluntary organizations such as neighborhood councils are viewed as mechanisms in which individuals, organizations, and groups invest resources in the hope of securing a variety of rewards. The neighborhood council of Du Pont is described in terms of this exchange model.

Findings. Democratic participation is affected to a considerable extent by organizations and their interests. Even at best, local institutions tend to be controlled by certain segments more or less to the exclusion of others, depending on how strong the procedures and structures are to prevent control by special interest

groups. On the basis of this study and others, the author concludes that major social problems cannot be solved solely from a neighborhood base. Community involvement, citizen participation, and community control are useful, but not primary means of combating the effects of poverty. (SD)

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201. WHO WILL HELP US GET ACTION?

(a) James L. Weaver and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, and subtitled "A Proposal to Answer the Appeal for Political Leadership in Solving the Problems Confronting the City of Minneapolis," by the Citizens League, 84 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402, July, 1969, 50 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Citizens League, Minneapolis Planning and Development Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how the pressing problems facing the city of Minneapolis, Minnesota, can be met in terms of policy leadership. At the time of this report, no position of policy leadership existed in the city government. Rather, the potential for leadership was fragmented among three offices: mayor, council president, and coordinator.

Findings. The report concluded that, if planning is to be effective and decisions are to be made on schedule, a clear center for policy initiative and political leadership within the city government must be developed. The Committee recommended that the fragmented policy responsibilities be brought together under a single office called Mayor of Minneapolis and President of the City Council. The person holding this office would be the official policy spokesman of the city. He would have the information and resources to develop proposals; a seat at the center of power and decision making, with a real ability to press for action; and political accountability to all the people of the city through regular elections. The report also recommended streamlining the city planning commission, enabling it to concentrate mostly on long-range planning. (SD)

● MANAGEMENT

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202. MANAGEMENT-EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE

(a) Felix A. Nigro. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Policies and Practices in Public Personnel Administration series, by the Public Personnel Association, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 433 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 68-57818. (c) Public Personnel Association. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the basic issues and problems in developing effective management-employee relations in the public sector. The author concentrates on relationships between management and employee organizations, particularly the issues surrounding strikes by public employees.

Chapters cover the following topics: (1) recent developments in management-employee relations; (2) significant elements in the governmental environment, such as the point of view that special procedures are required to deal with labor relations in government; (3) the impact of political factors; (4) key policy issues, including the right to organize, the attitude of government toward union membership, union dues, bargaining rights, the union shop, the agency shop, and strikes; (5) administrative framework and ground rules for collective bargaining; (6) scope and conduct of negotiations; (7) settlement of impasses; (8) the grievance procedure; (9) collective negotiations in public education; and (10) responsibilities for carrying out and evaluating a public labor relations program. Appendices provide a list of specific subjects for consultation and negotiation, materials on the grievance procedure, an example of an organization chart for employee relations, and evaluation procedures for an employee-management cooperation program. (RS and SD)

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203. PUBLIC EMPLOYEE LABOR RELATIONS

(a) Ann M. Ericsson, William Chance, Mary Kelly, Terry J. Koozer, Robert M. Shapiro. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Staff Research Report No. 95, by the Ohio Legislative Service Commission, State House, Columbus, Ohio 43215,

February, 1969, 85 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of Ohio, Legislative Service Commission. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines existing authority for public employers and employees to engage in collective bargaining and the need for legislation providing procedures to insure collective bargaining for settling labor disputes in the public sector. The first section provides an overview of labor relations in public employment: (1) the trend toward organization; (2) a capsule history of civil service; and (3) the relation of labor legislation and public employees. In addition, issues which distinguish public employment from private employment are examined, including: the legal concepts of government sovereignty and separation of powers; state and federal civil service laws; identification of employees and employers; strikes; and the formation of policy.

Chapters dealing specifically with public employee labor relations in Ohio consider: (1) laws relating to public employees; (2) the extent of public employee organization, and (3) recent public employee unrest. Experiences in eight other states--Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, California, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Illinois--are examined in addition to federal and Canadian public employee policies.

Findings. Proposals for action by the Ohio legislature include: (1) changes in the Ferguson Act, which prohibits strikes by public employment; (2) a "right to join" law, which would state that public employees have the right to join or refrain from joining a labor organization; and (3) a state bargaining law which would require public employers to bargain, or at least consult with, representatives of their employees. The discussion of these proposals covers: the type of public employees affected by a bargaining law; administrative machinery; representatives; scope of bargaining; union security dispute settlement; unfair labor practices; and strikes. (RS)

204. COPING WITH PUBLIC EMPLOYEE STRIKES

(a) Carmen D. Saso. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Public Personnel Association, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1970, 160 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 78-127528. (c) Public Personnel Association. (d) None.

Problem. With many public officials facing the possibility of walkouts among their employees, this book provides a guide to help these officials prepare for such situations.

Findings. Before a strike occurs, the author suggests consideration of the city's ability to meet certain commitments, including the provision of uninterrupted service to the public. City officials should also give thought to the rights of employees who will work during a strike, security measures, communications problems, insurance matters, legal advice, management-employee relations after a strike, and public protection and safety. Well in advance of a potential strike, officials can designate a negotiating team to represent management, set up a strike committee, choose a strike headquarters and information center, and seek legislative approval as necessary. They can develop a contingency plan for carrying on services during a strike as well as a plan for assuring availability of adequate supplies.

When a strike seems imminent, Saso urges public officials to consult the agency lawyer, the chief of police, the fire chief, and insurance representatives. They should prepare certain important lists of procedures; inform employees of their rights, responsibilities, and the issues; and alert the strike committee. Depending on the seriousness of the situation, officials may have to contract services of a private agency or other governmental units to maintain public service. Or they may consider replacing striking employees with recruits. Other steps are outlined for living with the strike itself, covering legal aspects, security, and communications. Another list of directives tells officials what to do after the strike has been settled.

Although asserting that there is no way to prevent strikes, the author says many can be avoided by eliminating their causes through establishment of an effective climate for employee relations. (JDA)

205. A SURVEY OF THE USE OF ELECTRONIC DATA PROCESSING BY STATE LEGISLATURES

(a) James S. Elkins. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Government, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30602, April, 1970, 53 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of

Georgia, Institute of Government, Governmental Data Systems. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the extent to which state legislatures use computer data systems in their legislative processes. At a time when problems requiring governmental decisions are multiplying, legislators are flooded with more information than they can handle. For this information to be helpful, the mass of detail must be controlled. Electronic data processing can reduce time spent in information searches by making specific information readily available to legislators, as well as perform other legislative functions.

Findings. The results of this national survey indicate that all 50 states are interested in applying computer technology to legislative functions. However, progress in this direction has been generally limited by high costs, uncertainty of concrete benefits, legislators' general lack of knowledge about computer capabilities, the delays inherent in state government resulting from short annual or biannual sessions of the general assemblies, and the lack of centralized agencies for developing computerized legislative services. Those legislatures which have made most progress in computerization established data processing offices at an early date specifically to develop computerized legislative systems.

Thirty-four states (84 percent) are currently using computerized legislative information systems or are actively planning to do so in the near future. The remaining states have no formal plans. Statutory retrieval functions are performed by computer in 22 states, with five more having such activities planned. Under this system a user indicates the words he would expect to find in the documents he wants to examine and the computer finds each section containing the key words. Bill status reporting and indexing is the second most frequently computerized function. Nineteen states are using this system, which reports the current and prior status of each bill, as well as the subject it deals with. Thirteen states will be operating bill drafting systems by 1971. These systems allow immediate reference to be made to any part of the first draft of a bill stored in the computer's memory bank. Corrections or changes can be made directly, while the computer makes all the necessary adjustments of spacing and paragraphing automatically. Computerized photo composition is used for legislative printing in three states, with four more about to begin operation. This process results in greatly reduced printing costs for the legislatures. (SD)

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206. REGIONAL COOPERATIVE COMPUTER PLAN

(a) Leonard Stitelman and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Metropolitan Fund, Inc., 211 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich. 48226, Feburary, 1970, 69 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) Metropolitan Fund, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how computer technology can be most efficiently and effectively brought into the activities of municipalities and townships. This study had the following objectives: (1) determine the economic and political feasibility of a cooperative computer service center for 18 communities in southeastern Michigan; (2) evaluate existing procedures for immediate modifications and savings to the governments involved; (3) recommend alternative ways of implementing such a center; (4) evaluate the proposed cooperative arrangement as a model for other communities; and (5) evaluate the arrangement in terms of local and regional information requirements related to the design of a management information system.

Previous Research. In 1967 a survey by the Metropolitan Fund found that comparatively few local governments had installed computers and that such systems were usually not fully and effectively used.

Method. Sixteen municipalities and two townships in southern and western Wayne County, near Detroit, participated in this feasibility study. Their total population was 507,000 in 1967. Four basic functions of all communities were analyzed in depth: utility billing, payroll, voter registration, and maintenance.

Findings. The sharing of a regional computer system by a group of local governments is technically sound, economically feasible, and far better than present methods of information handling. It would cost no more than present systems and much less than separate computer facilities for each community. Privacy of data for each community can be preserved and there should be no conflicts in scheduling services with the most current technology. Such a center

should be implemented by a short-range phased conversion to electronic data processing. The following alternatives for the center were suggested by the study: (1) an independent authority or non-profit corporation under direct supervision of the participating communities; (2) one community operating as a service center for the other participating jurisdictions; (3) a commercial service bureau; and (4) a county-level governmental operation. The Metropolitan Fund's policy committee recommended that an established commercial data processing center be used on a short-range basis, because the large capital outlays needed for the creation of a new center would be politically impossible to achieve in many communities. Finally, the study found that a cooperative working relationship among political jurisdictions is essential for the success of the service center concept. (SD)

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207. ATTITUDES OF COUNTY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN THE NORTHWEST TOWARD COMPUTER UTILIZATION

(a) Jeffrey L. Anderson and Charles W. Rice, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Bureau of Public Affairs Research, University of Idaho, 1969, 50 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Idaho, Bureau of Public Affairs Research. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the attitudes of county government officials in northwestern United States toward the use of computers in their governmental units.

Method. The researchers distributed 564 questionnaires to county officials in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon. Of these 178 or 31.6 percent were returned and usable.

Findings. The researcher found: (1) The more contact, experience, and familiarity officials had with electronic data processing, the more they were favorably disposed to the use of computers. (2) Of the vocational characteristics, assessors had a significantly better attitude toward computerization than auditors, clerks, recorders, and treasurers, as did appointed officials in relation to elected officials. (3) Regarding education and sex, those with a college degree or technical training were more favorable than others to computers, and men were much more in favor of computers than women. (4) State of residence and years at present position were not important in determining a person's attitude. (SD)

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208. REGIONAL MANAGEMENT INFORMATION PROJECT FOR THE NATIONAL CAPITAL AREA

(a) Joseph C. Chicherio and B. McDowell. (b) Completed. A final report has been prepared and is expected to be published in late 1970. It will be available without charge from Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (c) U. S. District of Columbia, City Government, Executive Office, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To show whether area-wide land-use data can be made available to planners quickly and in a compatible form from local government sources within a complex metropolitan area.

Findings. Using electronic data processing techniques, the project which was conducted in Washington, D. C., identified specific data needs, dealt with problems of data definition and recording, and assisted in developing adequate data systems and procedures for converting local data files into a common format. An ability to process the common data file was demonstrated on a pilot basis. (JCC)

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209. THE COMPUTER IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY 1966-1969

(a) Teresa Carr King. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1970, 74 pp. $8.00 per copy. LC 70-108757. (c) Public Administration Service, Public Automated Systems Service. (d) None.

Problem. To survey current literature on the emerging role of automation technology in the field of public administration. This volume, which is a supplement to Automation in the Public Service: An Annotated Bibliography (Public Administration Service, 1966), lists over 800 books, periodicals, reports, and articles, which are directly relevant to automatic data processing (ADP) applications in specific governmental

functions and operations. It includes references on general and specific sources concerning the integration of governmental operations into a total automated system, the social and managerial impact of ADP, and long-range alternatives in applying new technological advances to their areas of responsibility.

This work continues the detailed coding system used in the 1966 bibliography which divides the enormous quantities of material on automation into three primary groups: (1) technical resources in data processing; (2) policy and management in the use of automation in government; and (3) ADP applications to governmental functions. It lists ADP books and articles that have direct applicability in over 20 major areas of government including administration, courts, finance, highways, police, public works, and welfare. Within each area references are listed by specific functional application such as personnel, legislative information retrieval, criminal information systems, and mass transportation. The bibliography contains author and subject indexes and uses cross indexing to aid the user in locating literature on a specific application common in many areas performed by governments. (PAS)

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210. BUFFALO CITIZENS ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE: AN OMBUDSMAN DEMONSTRATION PROJECT

(a) Lance Tibbles and John H. Hollands. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Governmental Studies, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1970, 90 pp. $2.75 per copy. LC 72-630701. (c) State University of New York at Buffalo, Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence, under sponsorship of U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, Legal Services Program. (d) None.

Problem. To test the feasibility of the Scandinavian ombudsman in a typical American urban setting: Buffalo, New York.

The ombudsman is an individual chosen by the legislature, who, upon receiving a complaint from a citizen alleging government abuse, investigates and intervenes on behalf of the citizen with the governmental authority concerned. He remains independent of both citizen and government as a mediator or intermediary and tries to understand both sides of the dispute to bring about a satisfactory resolution of the citizen's complaint. He has no right to reverse or veto an administrator's decision and he has no direct control over the administration. His main and sometimes only weapon is publicity, through his annual or special reports to the legislature. His duty is to be impartial, expert, and accessible to the public.

Method. The project used both neighborhood offices and neighborhood aides. The neighborhood aides were indigenous to the neighborhoods and were familiar both with the people and the problems in the area. Their job was to relate the project to the community, explain the nature and function of the project to the people of the neighborhood, and in effect act as intermediaries between the neighborhood offices and the community. Complaints were taken by letter, by telephone, and in person. The project was essentially designed to handle grievances against local government officials, primarily those of the city and county. The only complaints accepted were those concerning matters within the city limits of Buffalo, regardless of the governmental unit involved.

Findings. The project directors conclude that, short range, the municipal ombudsman is of some value in relieving racial and poverty tensions and, long range, in contributing to the improvement of public administration. They conclude that their experience demonstrates that an American ombudsman can and should use the Scandinavian ombudsman as his model, though with appropriate variations to allow for differences in customs and forms of government. No good reason appears for excluding any administrative agency from the ombudsman's reach, though some (police departments and public hospitals) require special attitudes and procedures. The ombudsman is more effective if his activities are not confined to the local governments but allowed to extend to the local offices of the state and national governments.

The report summarizes several cases which involve lack of communication between the citizen and the governmental agency, reluctance of the citizen to confront an agency after being rebuffed, the ombudsman's aid to the bureaucracy, complainants' acceptance of the impartial intermediary's judgment, lack of communication between different governmental agencies, and policy considerations not apparent to the complainant. Three special problems are briefly discussed:

complaints against the police, complaints against hospitals, and complaints involving the action of third parties. (GR)

● PLANNING

211. PLANNING 1969

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title and subtitled "Selected Papers from the ASPO National Planning Conference, Cincinnati, April 19-24, 1969" by American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 182 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 39-3313. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To explore for a variety of subjects the interplay of competing values and the effects of new power balances in the United States. This book contains 26 papers selected from those prepared for the American Society of Planning Officials 1969 National Planning Conference. The papers deal with such topics as innovations in government, housing in the metropolitan plan, evaluating the effectiveness of a planning program, forecasting the future, the effects of coordination and diffusion on planning power, the joint development concept in highway programs, intergovernmental fiscal balance, policies for rural America, and citizen participation. According to the introduction, the authors reflect a mood in the United States that favors experimenting with new institutions and governmental structures. (SD)

212. URBAN PLANNING IN TRANSITION

(a) Ernest Erber (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Grossman Publishers, Inc., 125A E. 19th St., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1970, 323 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 77-86110. (c) American Institute of Planners. (d) None.

Problem. This book consists of 34 papers commissioned by the American Institute of Planners for its 1968 conference on "The Planning Profession's Response to Now Challenges." Basically the papers were intended to analyze the expanded role of planning in American society, particularly who should do what kind of planning.

The book is divided into three parts. Part 1 deals with the changing societal context within which planning is carried on. Papers cover the following general topics: toward a national policy for planning the environment, social planning in the American democracy, economic and resource planning in a market-based economy, the rational use of urban space as national policy, and the emergence of the states in urban affairs. Part 2, which reviews the state of the art in planning, contains papers about advancing the state of the art, identifying the public interest, the changing role of the planner in the decision-making process, new tools for research and analysis in urban planning, and new techniques in making the general plan. Part 3 discusses the changing roles of planners and their capability to function in them. In this section, papers deal with preparing the profession for its changing role, the future of planning education, new roles in social policy planning, and the planner's role on the physical design team. (SD)

213. CITY PLANNING THEORY: THE DESTINY OF OUR CITIES

(a) Theodore Stuart Cook. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 E. 40th St., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 92 pp. $5.00 per copy. LC 69-15530. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To relate city planning and its theory to the larger setting of economic, social, ethical, and technological considerations. Among the concepts discussed in this book are: the city, the planning process, method, theory, regional planning, reality, and values.

Findings. The author identifies three major approaches to city planning: (1) architectural--involving the old "blueprint" master plan; (2) adaptive--as in today's flexible master plan or general plan; and (3) the grand strategy--regional planning, with the emphasis on developing a system of cities of limited size, contained in a framework of regional support systems of open space, agriculture, water, power, and wildlife. The author states that all three approaches working simultaneously are necessary to plan a city. Adaptive city planning should be contained within a grand strategy of regional

planning. Aesthetics are needed to make the city part of true civilization.

The author also makes some specific proposals for the United States. He calls for a system of new cities, each formed along some homogeneous grouping, such as intellectual, artistic, religious, or occupational to provide common interest and harmony. They would be located in present highly populated areas, such as the Atlantic Seaboard and southern Great Lakes, and joined by a high-speed pneumatic transportation system. The author suggests that the current system of urban land ownership needs complete revision. Finally he proposes a long-range strategy of human life on this planet, whose immediate aim should be feeding the hungry but with no limit to future objectives. (SD)

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214. A GENERAL THEORY OF POLARIZED DEVELOPMENT

(a) John Friedman. (b) Completed and published as a paper by the University of California (Los Angeles), School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Urban Planning Program, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, October, 1969, 47 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Urban Planning Program. (d) None.

Problem. In this paper an attempt is made to give regional planning an adequate theoretical foundation. Various existing theories which may be relevant for specific kinds of planning analysis are reviewed. These theories complement each other in a number of ways and may be relevant to specific kinds of planning analyses, but none of them provides a sufficient base on which to lay a framework for regional development planning.

Findings. Classical location theory fails to link the location of economic activities and the development of a system of regions. Spatial organization theory explains a pattern of point locations at two separate periods in time; it contributes little to the understanding of the processes by which the historical transformation of spatial systems occurs. Regional growth theory treats specifically the dynamics of spatial systems, but it falls short by concentrating exclusively on the case of single regions. It is also limited by being entirely formulated in economic terms.

Perhaps the most comprehensive theoretical text on regional growth published to date is that of Horst Siebert who formulates models for both an individual region and a system of regions. However, it deals with growth rather than development. A theory which sets forth and explains systematic interrelations between development and space is needed. The theory set forth in this paper treats society as spatially organized in the sense that human activities and social interactions are space-forming as well as space-contingent. As society undergoes development, its spatial structure will be transformed, but the development process will also be influenced by the existing patterns of spatial relation and the dynamic tensions that result from them. The tensions build up through conflict between a dominant core and its dominated periphery.

This conflict may have four possible outcomes: (1) violent repression of peripheral elites by the core so that the existing spatial system is maintained even though its overall potential for growth may decline; (2) neutralization of peripheral elites which may occasionally lead to gradual modification of the system's authority-dependency structure; (3) replacement of the core region by peripheral elites followed by acceleration of system-wide growth or stagnation and even retrogression; and (4) cooptation of peripheral by core elites leading to a more equitable sharing of powers that may be accompanied by a process of political and economic decentralization and the creation of new, or the expansion of already existing, core regions in the periphery. (IH)

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215. THE FUTURE OF COMPREHENSIVE URBAN PLANNING: A CRITIQUE

(a) John Friedman. (b) Completed and published under the above title as a paper by the School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Urban Planning Program, University of California (Los Angeles), Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, October, 1969, 30 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Urban Planning Program. (d) None.

Problem. This paper stresses the improbabilities of effective comprehensive planning within a pluralistic society, specifies planning methods which are based on false

assumptions, and suggests changes in planning procedures which would make planning practices congruent with conditions of the social environment.

Shortcomings of current planning procedures are the following: (1) A comprehensive plan cannot obtain the commitment of all parties whose interests are affected, because it expresses a single perspective and a single hierarchy of values. (2) Planning organizations are dependent upon external forces which they cannot control or foresee. (3) Since planners possess only fragmentary knowledge of situations with which they are concerned, they can be effectively challenged by groups who have veto power over pertinent decisions. (4) Comprehensive planners assume a capacity for central governmental coordination that rarely exists. (5) Planners work with models of "balanced" development which require far-reaching changes in institutional arrangements which cannot be programmed in advance. (6) The logic of comprehensive planning is inconsistent with the imperatives for action, because societal actions tend to be focused on limited objectives and dependent upon temporary coalitions for accomplishing their ends.

Findings. Relating knowledge to action through a process of mutual learning between the planner and his clients is a central theme of the paper. The vehicle suggested for this learning experience is the invention of a permanent structure for learning by all organized groups in society. A willingness to explore alternative futures through competitive policy analysis in search of new possibilities for action is an important part of this learning orientation.

In order to establish such a structure, the paper proposes that the government shift its attention from detailed blueprinting to a framework of general rules or policy guidelines for the conduct of urban affairs. These guidelines would be monitored through a system of independent Urban Policies Review Councils at the federal level capable of reviewing controversial policy issues and testing proposed measures for consistency with the intent of guidelines established by Congress.

A massive breakdown of central governmental powers to decentralized territorial units would make government programs more adaptive to local conditions and quicken response time to new information. An Urban Policy Mediation Board would assist in working out agreements among groups with competing claims upon urban resources. Drastic changes in professional roles and institutions are implied.

The researcher's second proposal concerns access by all interested groups to central computers containing relevant information. Universities would play a key role by establishing Urban Laboratories where policy information would be subjected to standards of accuracy, verification, and objectivity that are customary in scientific endeavor. (IH)

216. COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING ASSISTANCE IN THE SMALL COMMUNITY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, October, 1969, 120 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) Arthur D. Little, Inc.; Real Estate Research Corporation; Marshall Kaplan, Gans and Kahn; and Hammer, Green, Siler Associates, under contract with U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) 15:1-326.

Problem. This report summarizes the results of four studies undertaken in 1967 to evaluate the effectiveness of the Federal Urban Planning Assistance Program in communities of less than 50,000 population. The purpose of the "701 Program," as established under Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, is to provide federal grants to solve planning problems resulting from the increasing concentration of population in urban areas. Criticism of the program has come from practicing planners who claim that its orientation lags behind the complexity of the problems and the state of the planning art. The report contains five sections: I. The 701 Program in Perspective; II. Evaluation of Effectiveness: Planning and 701; III. Program Accomplishments and Deficiencies; IV. Program Recommendations; and V. Toward a New 701 Program.

Findings. (1) Although the 701 Program has stimulated planning in many small communities for the first time and has allowed other communities to broaden their existing planning activities, it has been only moderately effective as a tool for guiding and

implementing public policy. (2) Too much emphasis has been placed on the production of planning documents and not enough on the planning process. (3) The closer the planning function was to the decision-making apparatus, the more effective was the program. (4) State and federal plans were rarely coordinated with local plans and were often in direct conflict with them. (5) Planning performance was generally uneven, with the greatest emphasis on physical planning and the least in social, economic, and fiscal areas. (6) Administration machinery was clogged almost from top to bottom, particularly in application and review procedures.

The report recommends that the scope of the 701 Program should be expanded to encourage greater emphasis on the communities' economic, social, and administrative problems, and the handling of short-range issues as well as long-range plans. Provisions should be made for professional planning services on a continuing basis. Funding requests should be based on five-year work programs. The states should handle more of the administration of the program, such as consolidating and processing annual applications to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The role of HUD regional offices should be broadened to assume responsibility for reviewing the annual state applications, allocating funds, evaluating state programs, providing technical assistance, and coordinating 701 with other related HUD activities. Finally, the function of the HUD central office should be limited to the setting of overall policies for the program, budget requests, and regional allocation of funds. (SD)

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217. COMPREHENSIVE URBAN PLANNING

(a) Melville C. Branch. (b) Completed and published under the above title and subtitled "A Selective Annotated Bibliography with Related Materials" by Sage Publications, 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, March, 1970, 480 pp. $20.00 per copy. LC 73-92349. (c) University of Southern California, Graduate Program of Urban and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography lists 1,500 references to articles, books, reports, pamphlets, and bibliographies dealing with the cities, their environment in the broadest sense, and urban-metropolitan planning. Its objectives are to: (1) provide an introduction to the field of comprehensive urban planning from various viewpoints representing all major elements; (2) cover those areas relating to urban planning theory and practice; (3) include leading contributors to the field; (4) represent different approaches and conclusions on important topics; and (5) minimize materials of short-lived usefulness. Materials written in a foreign language are excluded. The focus is almost entirely on the United States.

The book has four main sections: I. Introduction and Explanation; II. Selected References; III. Related Materials; and IV. Indexes. References are grouped under the following headings: background; process; theory; information, communication; research, analysis; methodology; institutionalization; management, decision making; effectuation; system elements; subsystems; particular forms of urban planning; and general urban planning bibliographies. The section on related materials lists planning agencies in the United States and Canada; colleges and universities in these countries offering programs in planning and allied fields; publishers and sources, with addresses; and periodicals referenced. Indexes include subject, author, and title. (SD)

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218. NEW TOWNS: POLICY PROBLEMS IN REGULATING DEVELOPMENT

(a) John G. Gliege. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Public Administration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz. 85281, 1970, 187 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Arizona State University, Institute of Public Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This study is mainly concerned with the role of the Arizona State Legislature in relation to new towns. Arizona is second only to California in number of new town developments. Therefore, with the prediction of increased future activity in this field, the issue of legislative control to insure orderly growth becomes of prime importance. Gliege stresses the ability of the legislature to give fair treatment to public, private, and local government interests.

At present the state government of Arizona, as well as its counties, lacks any effective controls over new town development. The new

towns now completed are having trouble staying out of debt and developing any fiscal strength of their own. The developers in most cases are near failure and the future looks no brighter unless state and county governments intervene in the public interest. Gliege contends that any federal, state, or local government intervention to date has been ad hoc and not really based on any policy for new town development. The role of the various levels of government entails distributing financial aid, monitoring public interest, and controlling development. Gliege also proposes specific duties that each government level would assume in administering a coordinated new town development program. He explores the issues in the use of "special districts" as they relate to political problems and their adequacy or inadequacy in aiding new towns with public services until they can provide their own. In retrospect the experiences of California and Arizona are examined. The typical new town developer is discussed by asking: who is he; what motivates him; and what does he want from government?

Findings. (1) New towns are being developed as a solution to urban problems. (2) American new towns are not in the European mold but are rather large-scale new community developments. (3) Government response to new towns has been inadequate. (4) State legislation for new towns has had a negative effect. (5) Improper use of special districts has harmed the public interest. (6) The majority of California new towns have been unsuccessful, especially those using multi-purpose special districts as a vehicle for development. (7) Present Arizona new town legislation is not adequate to allow proper development in the public interest. (8) The new town developer is a complex political force and must be considered as such by the legislature. Based on these findings the author proposes alternatives to deal with new community development. (RTG)

219. NEW COMMUNITIES: A BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1970, 84 pp. $.75 per copy. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of New Communities Development. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a reference for sources on the current status of knowledge and experience concerning "new communities." New communities are those that have been created through careful planning and design to meet the present and future needs of all their citizens. This annotated bibliography, compiled by the Office of New Communities, U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, contains references to books, articles, conference proceedings, and reports published in English throughout the world, which (1) directly treat a new community topic and (2) are relevant to current problems. Entries, listed alphabetically by author, are grouped into two categories--Part I, United States and Canada; Part II, Foreign Countries other than Canada. Indexes include secondary authors, states and countries, and places. (HUD)

220. NATION BUILDING AND COMMUNITY IN ISRAEL

(a) Dorothy Wilner. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. 08540, 1969, 478 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-20884. (c) Individual research, with partial support from University of Kansas and University of Chicago, Research Center in Economic Development and Cultural Change. (d) None.

Problem. To examine changes in a major national development program--rural land settlement--during Israel's first decade of independence; specifically, changes in the agencies charged with carrying out this program, in the organization of new villages, and in the lives of their settlers. This study is largely based on the researcher's experience as an applied anthropologist in Israel during the years 1955 to 1958. One aim of the study is to focus on the uniqueness of Israel among new states, which involves its pre-state as well as post-state history. But the major focus is on rural land settlement in post-independence Israel, a sector in which Israel's characteristics and problems are similar to those of other new states. The researcher describes the organization of land settlement and the "phase of rationalization," the development of procedures for adapting means to ends and/or the conscious adaptation of ends to the capacity of means. The model for the moshav olim, immigrants' settlement, was

the moshav ovdim, cooperative small-holders' settlements mainly of pre-state immigrants.

Method. A large part of the study is concerned with the case history of the first year of one successful moshav olim, called Ometz, including a description of the pre-immigration way of life of the inhabitants who came from Morocco. The individuals in Ometz, their personal and group attributes, and the specific sequences of events are unique; but the roles imposed on the settlers and their instructors by the land settlement program, and the goals of the settlement authorities could apply to almost any moshav olim. For purposes of comparison of variables in village development the researcher also briefly describes the history of two other moshvei olim.

Findings. The moshvei olim differ from other Israeli villages on the following points: (1) their settlement by people who did not understand or willingly accept the values and goals of Labor-Zionist ideology; (2) the recruitment of moshav settlers on a basis other than their absolute free choice; and (3) the exercise of governing authority over such villages by the moshav federations and the Land Settlement Department of the Jewish agency, and the relinquishment of such authority at the discretion of the policy makers of these organizations. Yet these organizations were essentially voluntary and the willing partnership of the villagers was necessary for the village to achieve success. When this partnership was achieved, villages ceased to be moshvei olim.

In conclusion the researcher discusses the organizations, and political parties connected to the Zionist movement, their role in integrating new immigrants in the society and its political system, and in the general process of nation building. (RGS)

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221. SOLVING URBAN LOCATION PROBLEMS: HUMAN INTUITION VERSUS THE COMPUTER

(a) Jerry B. Schneider. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as RSRI Discussion Paper No. 40, by the Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, May, 1970, 23 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of the National Center for Health Services Research and Development. (d) None.

Problem. To develop an interactive (man-machine) technique which will utilize some combination of human intuition and the computer to solve problems involving the identification of near-optimal location patterns for urban activities in various types of urban settings. This paper reports results from an experiment, the first in a series, designed to compare the ability of human intuition with that of a computer and to reveal something about the intuitive procedures used by the students in the project to solve the problem.

Method. In this initial experiment, 17 graduate students in an urban planning course were asked to locate five ambulance dispatch centers in a hypothetical city. Their answers were then compared with the best answer found by a computer which examined 10,000 different five-center solutions.

Findings. The best solution found by a student was very similar to that found by the computer. This student was also the only member of the class who had had extensive experience in working with this type of problem. Overall, 62 percent of the students' choices were either coincident with or immediately adjacent to the computer's five locations. The results show that the computer examined a large number of solutions that would never even be considered as reasonable possibilities by a human analyst.

These findings suggest the desirability of using human intuition to cut down the number of alternatives that need to be examined systematically by a computer. The researchers acknowledge that, since many of the complexities of the problem were removed by assumption in this experiment, the results may give a false impression that human intuition can be usefully employed in a real world application which contains all these complexities. The task of future research will be to try to define more clearly both the types and degrees of complexity that analysts are best able to comprehend and deal with and to identify the areas where computer assistance is not needed. (RS)

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222. EXPENDITURES, STAFF AND SALARIES OF PLANNING AGENCIES

(a) Michael J. Meshenberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, April, 1970.

Available only to subscribers to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate planning agency budgets, number of professional and non-professional staff, and salary levels, for comparison among different types of agencies and with previous years.

Method. This report is the 18th in a series that has been published by ASPO since 1949. Data were obtained from 640 responses to a questionnaire mailed to public planning agencies throughout the United States and Canada. Additional comparative data were obtained from previous reports and other sources.

Findings. (1) Planning agency expenditures have maintained an annual rate of increase considerably higher than that for other governmental functions. (2) Metropolitan and regional planning agencies depend on federal assistance to a greater degree than do other units of government. (3) There is a slow but fairly steady annual increase in the percentage of agencies availing themselves of the services of consultants. (4) Fewer than six percent of professional planners are members of minority groups. (5) Approximately five-sixths of all professional planners hold at least a bachelor's degree, while slightly more than one-fifth hold master's degrees in planning. (6) In determining salary levels, planning agencies generally value experience more than educational attainment. (7) Salary levels in the West and in Canada are generally higher than those in other sections of the country. (8) The annual increase in salary of junior-level staff is lower than that of planning directors. Since the 1968 survey, the salaries of junior staff positions have increased at a rate lower than the increase in the cost of living. (9) Salaries of planning directors of large cities are at about the middle of the range for top city officials. In smaller cities, planning directors are among the highest paid officials. (10) The number of unfilled professional planning positions has declined slightly over the last few years. (11) Private consultants employ a far greater number of specialized professional employees than do public agencies. (12) The salaries of planners employed by public agencies and consultants are comparable. (MM)

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223. PLANNING LIBRARY AIDES

(a) Various. (b) Completed. Two publications have been issued by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856: (1) Mary L. Knobbe and Janice W. Lessel, Planning and Urban Affairs Library Manual, Revised, 1970, 82 pp. $10.00 per copy; (2) Thomas M. Haggerty, Planning Library Aides: A Guide to Information Sources, Libraries, and Classification Systems for Operating Agencies and Consultants, Exchange Bibliography 120, March, 1970, 16 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) (1) Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies; (2) State of New York, Office of Planning Coordination. (d) None.

Problem. To provide suggestions for those not experienced in library work on how to establish, maintain, and gather materials for a planning library. The Planning and Urban Affairs Library Manual is prepared especially for those not having a library degree and for those operating a small planning library on a part-time basis. Chapters cover: (1) library function, staff function, duties, and training; (2) physical layout and library equipment; (3) establishing and maintaining the library; (4) library administration; (5) classifying and cataloging books; (6) budgets and finance; and (7) reference procedures.

Planning Library Aides is an annotated bibliography of selected sources of material and information useful to planning agencies, designed to help new planning librarians acquire, organize, and classify materials. It is divided into three sections, each containing an explanatory introduction: (1) Federal Publications; (2) General Information Sources and Indexes; and (3) Planning Libraries and Classification Schemes. (SD)

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224. A COMMUNITY SHELTER PLAN FOR THE CITY OF NEW YORK

(a) Robert Amsterdam and others. (b) Completed and published in two volumes under the title Report on a Pilot Study for the Development of a Community Shelter Plan for the City of New York by the Office of Administration, Office of the Mayor, City of

New York, 250 Broadway, New York, N. Y. 10007, May, 1969; Volume 1--General Results, 61 pp.; Volume 2--Technical Appendices, 104 pp. Price not indicated. (c) City of New York, Office of the Mayor, Office of Administration, Management Science Unit. (d) None.

Problem. To develop general guidelines and evaluate the requirements for a community shelter plan for the City of New York to be used in event of nuclear attack. There are currently at least two shelter spaces available for every person living, working, or visiting New York. However, critical problems exist in large metropolitan areas such as New York with regard to allocating people to shelters, stocking the shelters, and teaching people their locations. This pilot study was designed primarily to develop a strategy, test it in a small, typical area of the city, and formulate a method for implementing the strategy on a city-wide basis.

Findings. The method proposed for a community shelter plan as a result of this study was found to be a feasible and economic approach for providing adequate protection for New York in case of nuclear attack. (RA)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

225. RECENT STUDIES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(a) James W. Knowles and others. (b) Completed. Three reports have been published: (1) Subcommittee on Economy in Government, Joint Economic Committee, U. S. Congress, Economic Analysis and the Efficiency of Government, February, 1970, 51 pp. $.30 per copy; (2) Subcommittee on Economy in Government, Joint Economic Committee, U. S. Congress, The Military Budget and National Economic Priorities, December, 1969, 18 pp. $.15 per copy; (3) Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, Joint Economic Committee, U. S. Congress, The Federal Budget, Inflation, and Full Employment, November, 1969, 25 pp. $.20 per copy. Available from U1 S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (c) U. S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Economy in Government and Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. (d) None.

Problem. The two reports of the Subcommittee on Economy in Government deal with Government efficiency and the validity of the military budget in light of national economic priorities and civilian budgets. The report of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy examines the federal budget and other economic policies as to their impact on ending the present inflation.

Findings. The report on Economic Analysis and the Efficiency of Government gives recommendations intended to improve the effectiveness, responsiveness, and performance of federal economic policy. The proposals aim at issues related to the planning of public spending programs and alternatives to them: (1) Congress should have better access to executive branch studies pertinent to appropriation and program decisions. (2) The Joint Economic Committee should have staff for economic evaluation and analysis. (3) More funds for obtaining federal program analyses should be given to committees responsible for program development. (4) The Bureau of the Budget should expand the comprehensiveness of the budgetary document. (5) The Bureau of the Budget should increase efforts to develop a full "Program Overview." (6) The Joint Economic Committee should make a critical review annually of all five-year budget projections of federal programs. (7) The Bureau of the Budget should prepare a guideline for benefit estimation which should be used by all federal departments. (8) The executive branch should be required to spell out objectives in all new programs. (9) Program evaluation funds should always be provided to programs whose continuance relies on program performance. (10) Congressional committees should reevaluate all programs every five years based on a strict schedule. (11) Each executive department should undertake studies of the equity and distributive effects of its programs. (12) The trust fund should be abolished. (13) The Bureau of the Budget and the Council of Economic Advisers should study the structure of incentives, penalties, and rewards in the federal program formulation and execution and the budget allocation. (14) Agencies with regulation and compliance responsibilities should expand their capability to be able to study evaluation of economic effects. (15) A full-scale congressional study of the performance of regulatory agencies should be undertaken.

As a prelude to consideration of the reordering of national priorities, the Subcommittee's study of The Military Budget

and National Economic Priorities inquires into the importance, performance, and objectives of existing federal programs. The findings indicate that most programs are characterized by inefficiencies, inequities, and inadequate performance. The following Subcommittee recommendations focus on improvement of these undesirable practices: (1) The Department of Defense should annually present five year projections of the future expenditure consequences of current and proposed programs. (2) The president should submit an annual posture statement to Congress including international commitments, a review of their relation to national interests, and the relation of the commits to the budgetary implications of our defense program. (3) Department of Defense expenditures for the fiscal year 1971 should be reduced by no less than ten billion dollars below fiscal 1969. (4) The Bureau of the Budget should define defense related programs. (5) The General Accounting Office should be given a greater role in the analysis of Department of Defense expenditures.

The report on The Federal Budget, Inflation, and Full Employment contains recommendations for federal economic policies needed in both the short and long run to combat inflation and unemployment: (1) This country can and must achieve full employment and a stable price level in the long run. (2) Fiscal and monetary policies should have greater stability and consistency with the aim of producing significant budget surplus at high employment levels and a more stable rate of increase in the supply of money. (3) Congress should hold down expenditures and enlarge receipts for fiscal 1970. (4) Tax reductions proposed in the 1969 Tax Reform Act should be reconsidered. (5) Revenue losing provisions should be removed or at least reduced. (6) The President should strive to improve defense coordination with government activities. (7) A program of selective credit restraints should be developed which would help keep down spiraling interest rates and distorted priorities. (8) The structural efficiency of the economy must improve as a prelude to greater price stability. (9) The Committee supports the long-range objective of a wage-price guideline and in the short run recommends that the President discourage any unwarranted wage and price increases. (RTG)

226. REVENUE-SHARING

(a) Henry S. Reuss. (b) Completed and published under the above title and subtitled "Crutch or Catalyst for State and Local Governments?" as part of the Praeger American Inventory Series, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1970, 170 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 70-101677. (c) Individual Research. (d) None.

Problem. Local government, traditionally financed largely by property and sales taxes, are faced with the problem of providing an ever increasing supply of domestic needs, including education, public safety, public health, and welfare services, to meet the needs of a growing population. In municipalities of all sizes the demands for public services are rapidly outstripping local financial resources. At the same time, local government almost everywhere has failed to modernize, resulting in fragmentation and generally ineffective governing procedures.

This book probes various current proposals for sharing federal tax revenues with the states and localities and analyzes the present organizational crisis in local government. It describes the size of the potential fiscal dividend that may be available after the end of the Vietnam War and suggests that this money might be used to solve the financial crisis of local governments while promoting their reorganization into more efficient structures which are better able to meet human needs.

Findings. The author concludes that revenues should be distributed to localities only after they submit plans for modernizing government programs. This would include consolidation of some offices and services, administrative reorganization, and decentralization into neighborhoods as needed. (JDA)

227. TAX CREDITS: PAST EXPERIENCE AND CURRENT ISSUES

(a) Guenter Schindler. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Research Publication 21, by Tax Foundation, Inc., 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y. 10020, November, 1969,

35 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Tax Foundation, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The use of tax policy through "tax incentives" to help in achieving nonrevenue goals or in solving social and economic problems has been drawing increasing interest. Attention has focused particularly on granting tax credits to those businesses in the private sector which would be involved in efforts to solve such problems as underemployment and lack of job skills in urban and rural poverty areas. Tax credits, which are allowances on the amount of payable tax, have been used to a limited extent by different levels of government in the United States to accomplish several specific objectives. This study reviews this experience and provides background for an evaluation of the efficacy of tax credits. Emphasis is primarily on federal tax credits designed to influence action in the private sector. An appendix includes tax credit proposals in Congress.

Findings. Early tax credits were granted to remedy tax inequities among those who were in the same taxpaying category. These include: dividend credits, retirement income credit, and foreign tax credit. Others were given to influence allocation of resources, such as the investment tax credit. However, the experience with these earlier policies cannot be generalized to cover new tax credit measures which deal with an entirely different situation.

Great uncertainty exists in evaluating the probable effectiveness of tax credits in attracting more industry into areas such as job training, establishment of plants in ghetto areas, or housing improvement for low-income groups. Taxes would be only one of many factors to be considered by business. Such usual matters as access to markets, availability of raw materials, and quality of public services would be of greater importance. The effectiveness of tax credits would vary with each particular problem and industry. (SD)

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228. LAND AND BUILDING TAXES: THEIR EFFECT ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Arthur P. Becker (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by University of Wisconsin Press, Box 1379, Madison, Wisc. 53701, November, 1969, 308 pp. $8.00 per copy. LC 70-84951. (c) University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee, Committee on Taxation, Resources and Economic Development. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the effect of taxing land and buildings on the economic development of urban areas. In light of the declining tax base in American cities, there has been growing concern as to whether the property tax, especially the real estate tax, acts as a possible deterrent to urban economic development. This book consists of 11 papers prepared for a symposium held in 1966 to examine various aspects of this problem and to explore ways of using land value taxation as a possible means for stimulating development.

Part I of the book discusses from a theoretical perspective the impact of property tax on economic development in general, as well as on particular areas of urban development. Papers in this section cover the following topics: (1) principles of taxing land and buildings for economic development; (2) the influence of property tax on investment and employment; (3) reforming the real estate tax to encourage housing maintenance and rehabilitation; (4) urban renewal and land value taxation; (5) the political aspects of real estate taxation in relation to metropolitan growth and planning; and (6) property taxation and multiple-family housing.

Part II presents five case studies emphasizing the practical application of land value taxation in several countries and its relation to their economic development. California's financing of irrigation districts shows the successful application of land value taxation. Chile's experience in administering a heavy and effective real estate tax and Colombia's experiment with the valorization tax, which covers only those benefits from direct public investment that enhance the value of the land rather than the benefits from private improvements, provide examples of the role of property taxes in developing countries. The study of Australia and New Zealand focuses on the efficiency of administering these taxes. And the transition from a tax on land and improvements to a levy on land alone is examined in the case of Jamaica. (SD)

229. INTERCOMMUNITY SPILLOVERS AND THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC EDUCATION

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch and Morton J. Marcus. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Government and Public Affairs, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, January, 1969, 22 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To develop a conceptual framework within which intercommunity spillovers and their implications for local expenditure-investment decisions can be systematically analyzed. Spillovers can be distinguished on the basis of the effect they have upon the rate at which current consumption goods may be traded off for publicly provided goods such as education. Though not affecting the production possibilities of a district, spillovers can: (1) increase or decrease the consumption possibilities available to the district without changing the rate at which consumption tradeoffs can be made between the publicly provided service and all other activities; (2) alter the consumption tradeoff rate by making more (or less) of the publicly provided goods available, leaving unchanged the amount of other goods available for consumption; and (3) alter the consumption tradeoff rate by making more (or less) of the amount of other goods available for consumption, leaving unchanged the available amount of the publicly provided goods.

The mechanism of spillovers--economic interaction, fiscal interdependence, and migration--are examined in the context of the conceptual framework. Methodological issues that illuminate the problems of estimating spillover magnitudes are presented, and numerical counterparts of theoretical quantities are presented in a case study. While emphasis is on publicly provided education, the framework and methodology should be applicable to other local government services. (RS)

230. DEBT SERVICING AND FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: AN ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(a) Charles R. Frank, Jr., and William R. Cline. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as A. I. D. Discussion Paper No. 19, by the Office of Program and Policy Coordination, Agency for International Development, U. S. Department of State, 2201 C St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20523, June, 1969, 31 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Princeton University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of State, Agency for International Development, Office of Program and Policy Coordination. (d) None.

Problem. To handle the repayment of foreign debts which promise to become increasingly severe throughout the next decade. This Discussion Paper, based on a project carried out by the authors under the Agency for International Development's 1968 Summer Research Program, draws on recent experience in handling problems of debt service in order to make some projections and assess future prospects.

Method. The report is divided into four sections. The first points out some trends in debt rescheduling exercises which have important implications for future policy. The second discusses the causes of debt servicing difficulties. Data on debt service and other related economic variables are used to perform a statistical discriminant analysis to distinguish variables most associated with experiencing severe debt problems. The third section uses past data on the level and structure of foreign debt for 17 less-developed countries to project debt service payments over the next decade. Projections of the discriminant function are also made to assess the likely seriousness of future debt servicing problems. The concluding section assesses the policy implications of the preceding analysis, especially with regard to the terms of foreign assistance.

Findings. The analysis and projections in the report suggest a very strong case for a substantial softening of the terms of foreign assistance. Special assistance efforts are necessary for those countries which are highly likely to have serious debt servicing problems. These countries should either be assured of aid levels which will compensate for their high level of debt service, or of access to some established procedures for rescheduling their debt payments. Without such assurances, default on international debt will become increasingly attractive.

The analysis also suggests that export growth rates have heavy influence on debt servicing

capability. Repayment of foreign debt is possible only to the extent that, eventually, exports of goods and services exceed imports. Increased access to markets in developed countries and less tying of aid to purchases in developed countries are policies which can add to the ability of the less-developed countries to transfer the real resources implicit in the commitment to repay foreign loans. (GR)

• POLICE POWER

231. RURAL ZONING

(a) Marvin E. Gloege and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Planning Bulletin No. 4, by the Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, University of Oregon, P. O. Box 3177, Eugene, Oreg. 97403, May, 1970, 62 pp. + appendices. $4.00 per copy. (c) University of Oregon, Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To devise land-use control measures that are suitable for rural and semi-rural areas. Formal planning for improvement of the economic, social, and physical environment has spread from the cities into the rural areas during the past several years. All levels of government have been involved in this movement.

Publication of this report is primarily in response to a bill passed by the 1969 Oregon State Legislature which requires planning and zoning for all areas in the state, including small towns, rural communities and even agricultural, timber and grazing lands heretofore not subject to governmental land-use controls. Some of the land-use control measures designed for densely built urban areas are not suitable for such lands.

Method. The Bureau made some effort to specify the conditions of rural and semi-rural areas which might require a new approach, as well as the perceptions of rural area residents relative to land-use controls through interviews and surveys. A statewide conference on rural land-use control was held in 1967, bringing in experts from other states with experience in rural zoning.

Findings. In general, the findings of these surveys and conferences indicated that rural residents support the concept of planning and recognize the need for local government to impose some land-use controls in the interest of overall community development.

In the first part of the report, a model ordinance format provides a framework for drafting zoning regulations in Oregon counties. In the second part, salient characteristics of some rural-oriented use zones currently in effect or under consideration by Oregon counties are outlined and discussed in a general way. Other issues regarding land-use and resource planning, policy development, and implementation techniques that face local governments in the rural areas of the state will be discussed in a subsequent publication. (GR)

232. BEAUTIFICATION: LOCAL LEGISLATIVE APPROACHES IN SMALLER CITIES

(a) William S. Bonner, Raymond E. Nelson, Edmund A. Clement, Charles N. Carnes, C. Murray Smart, Jr., and others. (b) In process. A report has been issued under the above title by the City Planning Division, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Arkansas, 346 W. Ave., Fayetteville, Ark. 72701, August, 1969, 44 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) University of Arkansas, College of Arts and Sciences, City Planning Division, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) 14:2-296.

Problem. To demonstrate how to improve and make better use of municipal codes to create a more visually pleasing environment for smaller cities and towns by: (1) identifying problems of beautification to which code provisions can contribute solutions; (2) identifying code provisions which may apply to these problem areas through review of the literature and of existing municipal codes; (3) evaluating these provisions in terms of their effectiveness in reaching beautification objectives, and formulating recommendations for desirable code provisions; and (4) evaluating administrative and enforcement procedures used to implement code provisions.

This report is the first of two publications prepared from the project. It summarizes the information and data assembled from the review of literature on codes and beautification and from the case study of

three cities, and it makes recommendations on the contribution of codes to community beautification programs. The report also includes suggestions for future studies.

Method. Case studies were conducted in three cities: Springfield, Illinois (population of 87,000), Overland Park, Kansas (55,000), and Rogers, Arkansas (8,300). Springfield and Overland Park have community beautification programs in progress. The three represent a fairly wide geographical spread in the Midwest.

Findings. The report makes the following recommendations: (1) Inasmuch as city beautification is a worthwhile goal, it should be the conscious concern of official and non-official agencies alike. (2) City beautification programs should address themselves to the total beautification problem rather than to isolated aspects of it. (3) City beautification programs should strive for controls that will encourage optimum environmental amenities rather than settling for minimum standards. (4) Allocation of official time and financial resources should be adequately planned and committed to effectuate the proposed program. (5) Every effort should be made to enlist the understanding support of all interested persons and groups in the total beautification effort. (6) Community consensus on beautification objectives should be carefully analyzed, and effective control measures should be drawn using this consensus as their rational, reasonable legal base. (7) Those aspects of urban beautification on which inadequate information is now available should be carefully researched. (GR)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

233. HUMAN RIGHTS, THE UNITED STATES, AND WORLD COMMUNITY

(a) Vernon Van Dyke. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oxford University Press, Inc., 16-00 Pollitt Dr., Fairlawn, N. J. 07410, 1970, 304 pp. Cloth, $7.00; paper, $3.75 per copy. LC 75-94558. (c) University of Iowa, Department of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. This book discusses policy issues currently facing the United States in international organizations such as the United Nations and the Organization of the American States in the area of human rights. It is concerned with three basic questions: (1) What are considered human rights in international discussions and documents, and what are the related issues? (2) What international obligations exist and are accepted concerning human rights? (3) What measures should be taken to promote and protect the rights of individuals and enforce international obligations?

Findings. Although there has been general agreement among members of international organizations on many principles concerning human rights, there has been much disagreement on the interpretation of these principles. All states subscribe to a right to life, but there is no general agreement on when life begins or ends. International documents are silent on birth control and family planning. Discrimination is condemned on the basis of race, sex, language, or religion, but not when it derives from differences of opportunity due to family or social status. Freedom of movement is generally recognized within countries but not among them.

Especially where human rights are not deeply imbedded in the national tradition, or where they belong exclusively to the privileged class, reluctance about accepting international obligations is likely to be found, unless fulfilling such obligations is politically necessary. This reluctance is sometimes expressed as a desire to maintain national sovereignty, particularly in matters concerned with domestic practices. The problem of implementing accepted policies concerning human rights centers on the willingness of separate nations to conform to these policies, the ability of regional agencies to promote and enforce them within their jurisdictions, and then, finally, whether countries and regions will then voluntarily push for their global implementation through the U. N.

The success of these efforts will also be strongly influenced by the major powers. The author calls for greater United States activity in promoting human rights through the methods of example, education, and persuasion; through the exercise of gentle pressures; and through creating conditions that contribute indirectly toward these goals, which would include accepting some degree of international accountability for the implementation of human rights policies. (SD)

234. UN PROTECTION OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

(a) John Carey. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 8 in the Procedural Aspects of International Law Series, by Syracuse University Press, Box 8, University Station, Syracuse, N. Y. 13210, March, 1970, 205 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 71-104674. This is the first of five studies in a larger project on "International Procedures to Protect Private Rights," which is examining procedural problems in human rights, property rights, and the rights of aliens before national tribunals. (c) Procedural Aspects of International Law Institute, Inc., under sponsorship of Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To examine actual practices and experience in the international implementation of human rights obligations. During the past quarter century, progress in the area of human rights has been almost exclusively in clarifying and codifying substantive law norms. However, very little has been done toward creating effective machinery to protect the rights of individuals on an international basis, often from their own governments.

Method. This study is based almost entirely on original research in United Nations documents and the author's personal observations while working at the United Nations. The author concentrates on the practical aspects of existing and proposed implementation techniques, such as fact-finding, reporting, and sanctioning. Each technique is reviewed historically as well as from the perspective of U. N. practices. The study also examines developments in this area introduced by other international agencies.

Findings. The most effective methods for protecting human rights would include investigation and negotiation, followed where necessary by publicity, and in extreme cases by impartial judicial procedures including criminal charges under established law. Investigation is evolving in the work of the U. N. Human Rights Commission. Negotiation to aid the oppressed and publicity should be added to the functions of the U. N. High Commissioner for Refugees or assigned to the proposed U. N. High Commissioner for Human Rights. Judicial *prima facie* findings could be issued usefully even where final judgments were impeded by lack of government consent. Where effective regional machinery exists, its use should be required before resorting to international procedures. In addition to these measures, the author feels that non-coercive tools, such as aid to victims of oppression and education of national leaders, should be continued. (SD)

235. PEACE IN THE FAMILY OF MAN

(a) Lester Pearson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oxford University Press, Inc., 16-00 Pollitt Dr., Fairlawn, N. J. 07410, 1969, 104 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book, a collection of Reith Lectures, includes the reflections of the author as an observer and participant in world affairs in the 20th century. He comments on the failure of the League of Nations and says that the United Nations has often been a battlefield in the cold war instead of a way toward peace. Regarding the peculiar Canadian position in relation to both Britain and the United States, Pearson says, "There is one cardinal and constant feature in Canadian foreign policy: to avoid any situation by which Canada as a North American country would come into conflict with Canada as a member of the Commonwealth."

Looking to the future, Pearson is not entirely pessimistic. He says that in spite of the conflicts of this century, some important steps have been made toward international order and understanding, and for effective international institutions of government. However, he finds that most of the positive steps were taken only under pressure of fear generated by an international crisis. While this has been a spur to action, Pearson believes that this will not lead to enduring peace.

He says that if peace is to be a reality, East and West must come to better relations and limit armaments by progressive stages. He warns of the consequences if this is not done. Most importantly, he makes a case for something beyond a passive kind of peace. "It is not good enough," he says, "to think of peace as merely the absence of war. Peace is progress, peace is growth and development. Peace is welfare and dignity for all people." (JDA)

236. ASIAN DILEMMA: UNITED STATES, JAPAN AND CHINA

(a) Elaine H. Burnell. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, Box 4068, Santa Barbara, Calif. 93106, October, 1969, 236 pp. $2.25 per copy. (c) The Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, under sponsorship of the Fund for the Republic, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This book contains ideas expressed at a conference between high-ranking Japanese officials and their American counterparts in January, 1969, at Santa Barbara, California, for the purpose of discovering the dimensions of the problems that will confront nations on both sides of the Pacific when the war in Vietnam is ended. Those present shared one basic conviction: the time has come for a fundamental change in American and Japanese foreign policy toward the People's Republic of China. In an attempt to bring questions of policy into focus, they examined both history and current events.

Findings. The Japanese delegates expressed concern over Japanese policy towards China and the conviction that Japan's policy was irrevocably locked to that of the United States. All participants accepted the fact of Peking's current hostility as inevitable in any country living in isolation, whether isolation is enforced from without or self-inflicted. Also, the prevailing Cultural Revolution in China fosters, and attracts in turn, suspicion and hatred, threatening world peace. But, unanimously they challenged the concept of China as an aggressive threat to her neighbors, to Japan, or to the United States. They questioned the wisdom and the practicality of trying to contain a great power whose record of action recently has displayed neither the capacity nor the ambition for conquest.

The end of the Vietnam War, as the participants see it, would signal the opening of a new epoch in Asia. The policy of isolation has failed; the policy of containment is in doubt. This new era will raise new questions concerning the international status of Taiwan, the disposition of military forces in the Pacific, and the role of each of the great powers in Asia. Beyond the immediate difficulties were the demands of the future in an age of increasingly lethal weapons and consequent balance-of-terror diplomacy.

Every participant agreed on the fundamental objective of resolving international difficulties in Asia without reliance on the force of arms, but they disagreed on ways and means of approaching the ultimate goal. No consensus was reached and none was sought. (IH)

237. FORECASTING IN INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

(a) Stuart Greenberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Staff Discussion Paper 407, by the Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C. 20006, June, 1970, 23 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The George Washington University, Program of Policy Studies in Science and Technology, International Studies Group. (d) None.

Problem. To review the "state of the art" in forecasting future political patterns, particularly those of the international system. This paper describes various methods of forecasting political patterns which under certain conditions may be useful in predicting short- and long-term relationships within the international state system. A bibliography of books, reports, papers, and articles dealing with this subject is included.

Findings. The short-term forecast, based on a knowledge of the motives and the limits of the actors' maneuvers involved, enables possible developments of situations to be foreseen with at least some degree of credibility depending upon the variables. In the long term if the strategic aims of the actors are known and changed power relations among states are considered, general lines of development can be perceived. However, even if these currents are understood, any predictions may be upset through unforeseen and uncontrollable events. The outcome of forecasting depends on man's ability to conceptualize that which is possible but does not yet exist. (SG)

238. MAKING FEDERALISM WORK

(a) James L. Sundquist and David W. Davis. (b) Completed and published

under the above title by The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, September, 1969, 293 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 78-104334. (c) The Brookings Institution, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Since 1960 the number of federal grant-in-aid programs has nearly doubled, while the flow of federal money to state and local governments has more than tripled. The increase in volume has been coupled with a change of focus. Pre-1960 federal aid programs generally involved matching funds--the state or local government would contribute about 50 percent. Federal agencies provided technical assistance, but rarely controlled the programs. Federal funding was viewed as a means of helping local governments achieve their objectives. Post-1960 federal grant-in-aid programs, however, often supply as much as 100 percent of funds, and typically make declarations of national purpose. With so much money at stake, and with achievement of national objectives as the goal, there is closer federal control over content of programs. The result has been a dramatic change in the relationships between federal and state and local government. Moreover, there seems to be a lack of coordination in the administration of grant-in-aid programs. This book is a study of the federal system in light of these changes.

Method. The researchers examined the workings of the federal system and observed the problem of coordination in a cross section of American communities in 14 states. They interviewed over 700 people in local communities, state capitals, federal regional centers, and Washington, D. C.

Findings. Without some means in the federal government for coordinating the federal system as a whole, each agency develops its own policies and relationships with other agencies. The result has been a system full of contradictions marked by overlapping of services and inefficiency. Some agencies deal primarily with the states, while others deal with the cities, and still others work with special governmental units.

The researchers propose a series of models which taken together would make up a system of intergovernmental program coordination extending from the Presidency through federal regional centers and states to local communities. They suggest that sponsorship of community-level planning and coordinating structures should be made the responsibility of a neutral agency, while coordination of federal departments and agencies in support of these community structures should be handled by a presidential staff organization in the Executive Office of the President. These two goals could be served simultaneously if the same Executive Office agency were made responsible for both concerns. There would then be a central, neutral source within the federal structure for technical assistance to state and local governments which would also be the channel for federal aid to those units. (JDA)

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239. INNER-CITY OUTER-CITY RELATIONSHIPS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC ESSAY

(a) Timothy D. Schiltz and William A. Moffitt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Urban and Regional Development Center, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. 37203, December, 1969, 55 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Vanderbilt University, Urban and Regional Development Center, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To review and assess the state of knowledge in the fields of political science, economics, sociology, and law regarding the topic of inner-city outer-city relations. This essay is divided into four major sections: Part I discusses the various forms which inner-city outer-city disparities take and presents a critique of the "myth" of suburbia. Part II deals with governmental fragmentation, its causes and effects, and the uniqueness of the South with respect to proliferation of local governmental units. In Part III, various responses to governmental fragmentation ranging from interlocal cooperation to political integration are covered. Part IV is a concluding section, concerned primarily with the concept of urban development.

Method. The researchers reviewed journals and selected books in the social sciences and law with regard to this topic during the summer of 1969.

Findings. The researchers found a profusion of literature on inner-city outer-city relations published since 1950. However, areas such as responses to fragmentation,

intergovernmental relations, and inner-outer disparities within corporate limits have received little study. They recommend that study of this general topic be approached from the perspective of urbanization. An attempt to synthesize new theories of urban and suburban development might become the basis for a new theory of metropolitan development. (SD)

240. PROVINCIAL-MUNICIPAL RELATIONS IN CANADA

(a) Dean Tudor. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 112, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, February, 1970, 5 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Ontario Department of Revenue. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography contains listings of books and articles dealing with various aspects of provincial-municipal relations in Canada. References cover such topics as intergovernmental fiscal relations, urban growth, municipal administration and finance, and the basis of grants and subsidies to municipalities. (SD)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

241. THE HUD INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION SERIES

The HUD International Information Series is an attempt to bring selected items of interest about foreign experience, practice, and ideas in the broad area of housing and urban affairs to the attention of its readers. The aim is for possible application of foreign experiences to domestic programs. This is not a periodic publication. It is printed only as significant information develops. The first issue, dated April 30, 1970, contains articles on a variety of subjects plus an international conference calendar. This calendar contains the names of organizations holding international conferences, plus the dates, locations, and subjects of the conferences.

For further information, write the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of International Affairs, 451 7th St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20410. (IH)

242. INFORMATION INTERCHANGE SERVICE, ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS (ACIR)

The ACIR Information Interchange Service is a new publication which will provide short highlights of articles and stories of intergovernmental interest, including reprints of some relevant articles. It will also seek information from practitioners at all levels of government which will be of interest to the Commission staff.

The first issue, dated June, 1970, contains short articles on modernizing state government, improving public welfare, a symposium on governmental personnel needs, and a request for environmental action information. It also contains a reprint called "The Federal Responsibility" taken from the April-June, 1970, issue of the Civil Service Journal and "The Statehouses Go Modern" from Nation's Business, May, 1970.

For further information, write the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, 726 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20575. (IH)

243. CENTER FOR URBAN AFFAIRS AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROGRAMS (MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY)

The Michigan State University Center for Urban Affairs and Equal Opportunity Programs is attempting to direct university resources toward the elimination of social ills in urban communities. Most of the Center's efforts have been experimental in trying to determine how the university should relate to the urban scene. Specific programs have been aimed toward the following areas: (1) establishing a socially relevant university curriculum in urban affairs which would develop commitments from and expertise among minority students so they may help to alleviate urban problems; (2) aiding educational and recreational services for children and parents

in underprivileged areas of Lansing, Michigan; (3) assisting the Lansing Model Cities program; (4) conducting an Urban Affairs Forum to bring outside speakers to the Center; and (5) counseling, tutoring, and giving economic aid to disadvantaged students.

The Center also publishes a bimonthly newsletter called Urban Affairs Today. For further information, write Mrs. Eugenia Smith, Editor, Center for Urban Affairs and Equal Opportunity Programs, West Circle Dr., Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich. 48823. (IH)

● BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

244. LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM: INDEX FOR AN URBAN STUDIES COLLECTION

The unannotated Library Classification System is a new index devised by the National League of Cities' Librarian, Raymond G. Roney, which provides classifications as well as subject headings for urban studies. The index is divided into two parts: the classification index and the alphabetical index. Cross-reference is used to aid in clarification.

The 71-page Library Classification System: Index for an Urban Studies Collection is published by the National League of Cities, 1612 K St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1970, at $3.00 per copy. (RTG)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

245. REMOTE SENSOR UTILIZATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEM STUDIES

Joseph M. Prochaska, of the Graduate School of Planning, University of Tennessee, is conducting a project sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to test the feasibility of applying multi-spectral remote sensing techniques to the acquisition of data relating to various facets of the total environment. To date, completed studies include applications to transportation planning, land-use studies, an environmental change detection system, and an involved interpretation of data obtained through NASA overflights.

Several studies in progress are designed to examine the capabilities of a Daedalus Thermal Mapper and a Hasselblad camera system entailing four synchronized cameras using various film, filter, and lens combinations. Most significant of the films are those in the infrared portion of the spectrum and include both black and white and color. The specific subject matter includes changes produced within a natural environment through the construction of a 33-mile reservoir. It will ultimately include examination of total ecological changes, natural, man-made, and human, via remote sensing technology to determine the degree of accuracy of the sensing instruments in the collection of data. Urbanization studies of the Knoxville region are being conducted to support the research design of the reservoir study. Data were also collected in the Cape Kennedy area during the Apollo 13 launch with the Thermal Mapper and the four camera system to measure tourist impact in a depressed area. Measurements obtained from each of these studies will be correlated with the costs of conventionally obtained data in an effort to identify the cost effectiveness of the various sensors.

Publication of a limited number of copies of Remote Sensor Utilization For Environmental Systems Studies is expected during the fiscal year of 1970 and 1971 and will be available from the Graduate School of Planning, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916. (JMP)

246. TREND SURFACE ANALYSIS OF URBAN CENSUS DATA

Large metropolitan areas may contain hundreds of census tracts--ordinary choropleth maps in which areal boundaries are retained and magnitudes shown by shading result in visual patterns of great complexity. Such maps are common in studies of urban phenomena, and most authors attempt some sort of verbal description of pattern. Often this includes reference to sectors and concentric rings, but no precise definition of either of these patterns has been offered. Although it is possible to measure the degree of clustering displayed by high-ranking tracts on a given variable (e. g., median income or education), the measures of contiguity or "segregation" normally used for this purpose preserve no information on the overall distribution of high and low values or the pattern formed when these values are grouped into classes and mapped. Analysis

of variance designs in which columns and rows correspond to sectors and rings have been widely used to assess relative strength of the two tendencies in a given map, but the ratio computed for these comparisons likewise reduces all the informations in the map to a single summary value.

In the present study by Professor Lenore Baker Macomber, Columbia University, Department of Geography, conversion of choropleth maps to isopleth maps, in which patterns of highs and lows are shown by contour lines, made possible application of trend surface analysis to socioeconomic data. Because polynomial coefficients of fitted surfaces are not themselves suitable for the comparison of maps of different areas (measuring orientation as well as pattern), the quadratic terms of each second-degree equation were converted to canonical form to eliminate cross-products. These techniques indicated that (1) surfaces for social data were no more complex than surfaces encountered in many physical sciences (fitted surfaces with only two extrema accounting for up to 70 percent of the total variation); (2) although contour lines of second-degree surfaces for the "urbanization" index closed around the center, this concentricity appeared to depend largely on the strength of zonal patterning in the distribution of single- and multiple-family dwellings; (3) contour lines on maps of social rank showed no consistent tendency toward sectoral patterning, as customarily interpreted, or any other kind of pattern; (4) comparison of the canonical coefficients for both sets of map patterns showed no evidence of a dichotomy between them but instead a continuum of pattern types.

Further information regarding this study and report can be obtained by writing to Professor Lenore Baker Macomber, Columbia University, Department of Geography, 622 W. 113th St., New York, N. Y. 10025. (LBM)

247. THE LOGIC OF SOCIAL INQUIRY

The Logic of Social Inquiry, by Scott Greer, Department of Sociology, Northwestern University examines the rationale of social science from the perspective of the working social scientist. Its purpose is (1) to establish the validity of social scientific knowledge by exploring its origins in the basic processes of knowing, reasoning, and judging; and (2) to point out the many implications of these processes for the practice of social science.

The author approaches social science as a case of social action, discussing the collective enterprise, the norms that control it, and the values that direct it, while always stating, questioning, and evaluating the underlying assumptions of the enterprise. The study of symbolization and its relation to social life in general is examined. The historical origins of science is considered with special attention to the relationship of mathematics to science and its implications for social science. Theory, law, and fact as they are manifest in the personal and social action of science are then examined along with the nature of scientific explanation. The last section of the book considers social science and social values, including the obscure but critical area where normative and empirical theory meet. Finally the author rejects the argument that we are "two cultures," scientific and humanistic, on the grounds that it ignores social science, which alone can provide a basic calculus for understanding the socially generated significance of both.

The Logic of Social Inquiry is published by the Aldine Publishing Co., 529 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1969, 232 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 68-8150. (GR)

248. DIRECTORY OF NON-FEDERAL STATISTICS FOR STATES AND LOCAL AREAS

Francine E. Shacter and other assistants prepared the Directory of Non-Federal Statistics for States and Local Areas to enable users to find published sources of non-federal statistics on social, political, and economic subjects. Primary sources of statistics are cited for both recurrent and one-time studies with data that are no older than 1960. Approximately 1,800 statistical publications are indexed by the directory which has two parts and an appendix. The first part is organized by states and outlying areas with information for 13 subject areas. The second part contains information on data from private organizations. The appendix lists documents which were not included in either of the first two sections.

The 678-page directory, published in 1970 by the U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, is available at $6.25 per copy from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402. (RTG)

NEW PERIODICALS

249. THE JOURNAL OF BLACK STUDIES

The Journal of Black Studies seeks to sustain a full analytical discussion of issues related to persons of African descent. Original scholarly papers are invited on a broad range of questions involving black people: economic, political, sociological, historical, literary, and philosophical. While encouraging innovation, the editors will favor those articles which demonstrate rigorous and thorough research in an interdisciplinary context. Manuscripts should be submitted in duplicate to Arthur L. Smith, Editor, The Journal of Black Studies, Speech Department, University of California, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024. A style sheet for use in preparing manuscripts may be obtained from the editor. Books for review should also be sent to the editor.

The Journal is published quarterly, starting in September, 1970. Annual subscription rates are: $15.00 for an institution; $10.00 for a private subscription billed to an individual; and $7.50 for full-time college and university students. Add $1.00 to each subscription outside the United States. Subscriptions should be sent to Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. (IH)

250. CITY

City is a new journal of urban affairs published by undergraduate students at York University in Toronto. Further information on this publication is available from William R. Armstrong, 209 MacLaughlin College, York University, 4700 Keele St., Downsview, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. (GR)

MISCELLANEOUS

251. LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS AND INTERNSHIPS

The Foreign Area Fellowship Program is offering professional internships and research fellowships in urban affairs in Latin America and the Caribbean. The program is funded by a Ford Foundation Grant with the intent of increasing the number of persons in the United States who are familiar with the areas' problems and desirous of contributing to their solution. The program offers fellowships up to two years for U. S., British, or Canadian citizens planning to complete Ph. D. requirements, except for the dissertation, prior to receiving a fellowship. Internships are available for those who have already received the Ph. D. Applicants need not be Latin American specialists but should have or plan to acquire language competence. Applicants must not be over 35 years of age. Application forms may be obtained from the Foreign Area Fellowships Program, 110 59th St., New York, N. Y. 10022 and are due no later than November 30, 1970. In requesting forms, applicants should state their academic status, age, and site and nature of proposed activity. (RTG)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

● WATER

252. RE-USE OF WASTE WATER IN GERMANY

(a) W. J. Muller. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. 26133-1969, by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Available from O.E.C.D. Publications, 2, rue Andre-Pascal, Paris 16e, France, 1969, 29 pp. $1.50, 11s., F 7, Sw fr. 6, or DM 4.90 per copy. (c) Technische Hochshule Darmstadt, under sponsorship of Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Committee for Research Co-operation, Water Management Research Group. (d) None.

Problem. Using the Federal Republic of Germany as a case study, Muller examines the reuse of waste water in a highly industrialized and densely populated area. In Germany, about 10 percent of the total quantity of waste water produced in cities, towns, and industries on the way of the water cycle including surface waters is reused for public and industrial water supplies; industry covers its water demand to more than 60 percent by recycling of waste water within factories; and about 3 percent of the total quantity of waste water produced is used for agricultural irrigation.

The report describes the methods used in recycling waste water for use as public supply; for industrial purposes, considering specific industries such as sugar factories, paper mills, iron and steel works, and electroplating shops; and use of waste water for agricultural irrigation. (JS)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

253. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INFORMATION SERVICES (UNITED KINGDOM)

To encourage and expedite the introduction of new ideas, methods, and techniques into the industrial training process, Britain's Department of Employment and Productivity, with support from the Central Training Council, produces four types of publications.

The first of these is a Training Abstracts Service, available on a subscription basis from the Department. The Department has also published a Training Research Register, 1968, 20s. 6d. per copy; a Glossary of Training Terms, 1967, 4s. 9d. per copy; and an ongoing series of booklets, Training Information Papers, at varying prices.

The aim of the Training Papers is to present briefly and in everyday language the results of a particular research project or a related group of projects which have an immediate and practical implication for training. They are aimed at anyone actively involved in the training process. A TIP may review a single piece of research, a number of projects within a particular field, or it may take the form of a popular version of a more detailed report which has been published elsewhere.

The Register, the Glossary, and the TIP's are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WC1, England. For more detailed information concerning

these activities, contact Training Division (TD4), Department of Employment and Productivity, 168 Regent St., London WC1, England. (JS)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

254. ROADS TO POWER IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Luis Mercier Vega. (b) Completed and published in the United States by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Publishers, 111 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 208 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 68-9732. Also published in England by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 5 Cromwell Place, London, SW7, England. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In the face of all struggles for various kinds of change in Latin America there is one problem that pervades: the persistent attempts for the perpetuation of oligarchy, dependence, and paternalism originated by Hispanic-colonial tradition. Mercier argues that almost all aspirants to political power in Latin America, regardless of their avowed dedication to social change or reform, are perpetrators of the oligarchic spirit. He also discusses problems created by the emergence of a "marginal bourgeoisie" and the unpredictable politics of workers and farmers. Mercier outlines the imperatives for change in Latin America and relates this to the goals of the military establishment, the church, students, and the bureaucracy. Recent major power struggles in Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Cuba, Venezuela, and Mexico serve as examples for detailed analysis. (LMV)

255. THE KIBBUTZ: A NEW WAY OF LIFE (ISRAEL)

(a) Dan Leon. (b) Completed and published under the above title, in a revised and enlarged edition, by Pergamon Press, Inc., Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, N. Y. 10523, 1969, 206 pp. $5.50 per copy. LC 69-12386. Also published in England by Pergamon Press Ltd., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, 4 and 5 Fitzroy Square, London W1, England. Price not indicated. Israeli Edition, The Kibbutz--A Portrait from Within, published by Israel Horizons, 1964. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents a case study of the Kibbutz Artzi Hashomer Hatzair as an example of both community and rural development in land settlements organized on the basis of a collective economy in Israel. Kibbutz Artzi is the largest of four national federations of communal settlements (kibbutzim) in Israel.

Leon covers historical and political aspects, living conditions, working conditions, agriculture, industry, education, child care, youth activities, the family, the woman worker, and cultural factors.

Method. The author is a member of Kibbutz Artzi. In addition to giving an account of his own observations and experiences, he has drawn freely from articles and books written by other members of the Kibbutz.

Findings. This study sets out the role of the kibbutzim in reuniting a dispersed people in post-World War II Israel. The kibbutzim are not colonial settlements in the sense that Israel maintains a landed elite through the labor of native workers, but rather an example of grass-roots socialist democracy at work, usually under conditions of siege. Production problems are great, and capital accumulation is painfully slow. The cultural vitality of the Israeli settlers is pitted against commercial pressures of modern society.

This competition between the two ideals of society, a socialist agricultural collectivism and a capitalist urban individualism, provides one of the most interesting and creative tensions in Israel today. The boys and girls of the kibbutz have settled down naturally in a pattern of life which was established by their fathers and grandfathers, but they have developed new values and compete actively among themselves to exceed the achievements of those who came before them.

The main importance of the kibbutz today lies in the fact that it offers an effective, practical, dedicated, and successful alternative focus of life to those who have been nurtured within the affluence of modern states, including the State of Israel. (IH)

256. COMMUNITY POWER STRUCTURE (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Frohmut Gerheuser. (b) Completed and published under the title "Die Kommunale Machtstruktur," by Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, 5200 Brugg, Fröhlichstrasse 33, Brugg, Switzerland, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of Forschungsausschuss Planungsfragen FAP (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning). (d) None.

Problem. In this project, the researcher has surveyed the relevant literature and has found indications of the fact that planning is taking place within a community power structure. Different forms of community power structure--the pyramidal, bifurcate, and segmented power structures--are seen more as historically different types. The influence of the social and cultural state of society is analyzed. The roles of important decision agents, i.e., the local economic elite, local press, voluntary associations, parties, citizens, and the municipal administration, are discussed.

Findings. Depending on community types, different power structures can be observed. The planning process is influenced by the power structure on three levels: definition of objectives, selection of means, and realization of objectives. (HZ)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

257. THREE STUDIES OF RACE RELATIONS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published in three volumes for the Institute of Race Relations by Oxford University Press, Ely House, London W1, England, or Oxford University Press, Inc., 16-00 Pollitt Dr., Fairlawn, N. J. 07410: (1) Philip Mason, Patterns of Dominance, 1970, 377 pp. $11.50 per copy. (2) DeWitt John, Jr., Indian Workers' Associations in Britain, 1969, 194 pp. $3.50 per copy. (3) Sheila Patterson, Immigration and Race Relations in Britain: 1960-1967, 1969, 460 pp. $10.50 per copy. (c) The Institute of Race Relations, 36 Jermyon St., London SW1, England. (d) None.

Problem. In Patterns of Dominance, Philip Mason attempts to answer questions about the developing pattern of race relations in various parts of the world. He sketches stages of human development in which inequality was a condition of progress. Later stages included revolt against inherited status, colonialism, and racial segregation. He examines forms of dominance in history from ancient to present times and draws conclusions relevant to modern society.

The other two books contain studies of race relations in Britain today. They cover the native background of some minority groups and the intergroup relations that have developed in Britain in connection with the arrival of immigrants. Some of the problem areas studied are the legal status of immigrant workers, housing, education, health, relevant social work, the role of the church, juvenile delinquency, and discrimination.

Findings. Immigration and Race Relations in Britain: 1960-1967 is a completely descriptive work which contains much statistical documentation.

In Patterns of Dominance, some of the conclusions reached by the researcher are these: (1) It is unlikely that there will ever be human creatures on earth who are free of fear, greed, and jealousy, because personal life is centered on the ego and social life on the group. Consequently, there is no easy path leading to harmonious relations between men of different races or ethnic stock. (2) Feelings of resentment and deprivation are likely to increase throughout the world because people have opportunities to compare their lot with that of others, and they no longer believe that the social order is permanent. (3) Relationships in urban environments are likely to become more and more anonymous and bureaucratic, which encourages identification through uniformity of color and race instead of individual personal qualities. (4) World-wide rejection of inequality makes it necessary for men to look for new ties to define their position in society. Nationalism, regionalism, and racism may be the result. (5) The rejection of traditional roads to success by nonwhite leaders in many parts of the world may produce a fresh and still more hostile white reaction. (6) We are far more likely to achieve a society in which resentment is kept within bounds if

society is thought of as a system of overlapping circles rather than a homogeneous mass.

In Indian Workers' Associations in Britain, DeWitt John sets out some specific action which the Indian Workers' Association (IWA) might take to relieve tensions produced by race relations: (1) Leaders might encourage the rank and file to form personal friendships with Britons. (2) By helping individual immigrants to attain minimal physical and financial security, the IWA might help them to adapt themselves to life in Britain. (3) IWA leaders might identify British institutions that are friendly to immigrants and thus encourage immigrants to participate in or to cooperate with these institutions. (4) Through IWA leaders, immigrants might learn how they are expected to behave in the unfamiliar contexts of British institutions and social groupings. (IH)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

- ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

258. SEMINAR IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS (NIGERIA)

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute of Administration, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Northern Nigeria, April, 1969, approx. 150 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Ahmadu Bello University, Institute of Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This publication contains the proceedings and supplementary papers from a Seminar in the Administration of Local Development Plans, held in Zaria, Northern Nigeria, April 14-19, 1969. The seminar focused particularly on the Tanadi Development Plan for a region in Nigeria, which was the product of 30 different research projects. Papers and discussions at the seminar dealt with the following topics among others: (1) mechanized assistance to hand farming--a case study in research and development; (2) the implications of research and development projects for economic and social development in developing countries; (3) social aspects of development; (4) eliciting cooperation and obtaining support; (5) problems of land use in relation to development; and (6) the impact of development projects on people. (SD)

259. ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND PROJECTIONS OF GREATER ROSARIO (ARGENTINA)

(a) Alejandro Rofman. (b) In process. (c) Municipality of Rosario, Argentina. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a general evaluation of the economic structure of greater Rosario, the second largest metropolitan area in Argentina. The project also intends to build a model for projection of the principal variables in the metropolitan economic system, especially those related to the new industrial plants to be established in the area and the impact of their future pattern of location. (AR)

260. REGIONAL ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN BRITAIN AND THE COMMONWEALTH: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC GUIDE

(a) F. E. Ian Hamilton. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Schocken Books Inc., 67 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1970, 410 pp. $12.50 per copy. (c) International Geographic Union, Commission on Methods of Economic Regionalization, under sponsorship of the Geographical and Anthropological Research Division of the London School of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. This book represents the achievement of a primary objective of the Commission on Methods of Economic Regionalization which wanted to publish a bibliography that relates to the problem, philosophy, and practice of regional delimitation for the purpose of economic planning in various parts of the world. The format of the bibliography is modeled after the one compiled for the United States by Brian J. L. Berry and Thomas Hankins. It is divided into seven parts, each part covering one country or a group of countries that are associated in location. The introduction to each part gives a summary of broad trends shown by the literature in regional thinking, delimitation methods, regionalism, regional science, and regional planning for the area concerned. Within

each section, references are arranged chronologically, and for each year, alphabetically by author. Annotation is limited to the sections on regional thinking and formal and functional regionalism in Britain. (RTG)

261. MACRO-ECONOMIC PLANNING: A BIBLIOGRAPHY (GERMANY)

(a) Rolf E. Vente and Dieter Seul. (b) Completed and published by Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 757 Baden-Baden, POB 610, Federal Republic of Germany, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography lists more than 4,000 titles of literature appearing in the western industrial nations and the developing countries concerning economic development in a large, encompassing sense. Entries are grouped into major categories: Theories of Planning, Planning Techniques, Questions of Administration and Implementation, and Planning in the Individual Countries. These groups are then subdivided. For example, Planning Techniques covers Projections, Input, Output, and Macro-Models.

Detailed information is provided about publications that report on planning in the individual countries.

The Bibliography is available in both German and English. (JS)

IV. Social Services

- HOUSING

262. THE OWNERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT OF HOUSING IN THE NEW TOWNS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) J. B. Cullingworth and V. A. Karn. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Cornwall House, Stamford St., London SE1, England, or Sales Section, British Information Services, 845 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 162 pp. + appendices. $3.50 per copy. (c) The University of Birmingham, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of the Minister of Housing and Local Government. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a better basis for the formulation of policy concerning the ownership and management of housing in new towns. This project involves a study of the present pattern of ownership and management of housing in new towns in Great Britain, and of all those factors--physical, financial, economic, social, administrative, and legal--which may be relevant to, or may condition, ownership and management in the future.

Method. The major part of the study consisted of a social survey undertaken in four new towns, Crawley, Stevenage, Aycliffe, and East Kilbride, which were representative of contrasting housing ownership and management. Evidence was obtained by means of a lengthy questionnaire, supplementary inquiries, and a number of visits.

Findings. The report is divided into five parts. In Part I, an historical background to the present debate is sketched. In Part II, the evidence received and the relevant findings of the four social surveys is summarized. Part III consists of a discussion of three issues which the authors were specifically asked to investigate: housing administration, mobility, and housing finance. Part IV is devoted to extensive evidence received on owner-occupation. Part V contains conclusions on the main issues identified in the study as a whole.

Relative advantages and disadvantages, social and financial, of the various possible forms of ownership and management for the future are summarized. Given the aim of providing the widest range of choice, the tenure pattern in the new towns should reflect the wishes and aspirations of the families who live in them. On this line of argument, one clear conclusion which emerged from the study is that policy ought to be directed towards greatly increasing the opportunities for owner-occupation. However, the main issues at debate on the future ownership and management of housing in the new towns concern major policy problems of far wider significance; issues of housing, planning, and local government policy. (GR)

263. SHELTER AND SOCIETY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Paul Oliver (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title

by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, Inc., 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 167 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 73-92582. (c) Architectural Association (London). (d) None.

Problem. The subjects of this study are the different indigenous habitations of various societies, which were created by native laymen rather than trained architects, out of their particular needs for shelter. The author feels that most studies along this line have been primarily academic and rarely related to the social and environmental realities which inspired these buildings. Oliver proposes this volume as the first in a series intended to introduce the vernacular building of societies in the context of shelter building rather than the context of palaces, monuments, cathedrals, churches, mosques, and town halls, as is usually the case in the study of architecture. There are two parts to the book. The first is an introduction to the past treatment, emerging attitudes, and implications for problem solution which architects concerned with vernacular building are looking at today. Part two contains in-depth studies of the vernacular architecture of ten different regions of the world, such as a Swiss chalet, a geodesic dome built by hippies in Colorado, and a courtyard house in Ghana. Each study was conducted by an architect deeply involved in, and in some cases a member of, the particular culture he was studying. (RTG)

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264. PLANNING, CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF DWELLINGS AS A SOCIAL PROCESS (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Hermann Zinn. (b) Completed. To be published under the above title by Forschungskommission Wohnungsbau, Laupenstrasse 45, Ch 3000 Bern, Switzerland. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of Forschungskommission Wohnungsbau. (d) None.

Problem. This report seeks to examine housing from its many interrelated aspects. The investigator feels that too often housing is looked upon only from the standpoint of construction, or, conversely, only from the standpoint of the social relationship among its inhabitants. In actuality, all problems of housing are greatly influenced by the overall decision process of housing, which includes programing as well as planning, construction, administration, and use of dwellings. (HZ)

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265. SECONDARY HOMES: SUPPLY AND DEMAND IN THE CANTON OF ZÜRICH

(a) Frohmut Gerheuser and Markus Brändle. (b) Completed. For information, contact Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, 5200 Brugg, Frohlichstrasse 33, Brugg Switzerland. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen. (d) None.

Problem. The report has a two-fold purpose: (1) to provide a general introduction to the subject of secondary homes, though not differentiating between weekend apartments, vacation apartments, and valid second apartments; and (2) to present data and trends for use in regional planning decisions in the canton of Zurich.

One problem lies in the fact that demand is not in accordance with need, especially concerning those groups in confined living conditions that cannot compete on the market. Nor does the market-regulated supply satisfy vital planning principles. Equal opportunity in recreation is, therefore, one of the unsolved questions behind the problem of secondary homes.

In Chapters 2, 3, and 4 of this report, the available international literature on secondary homes is analyzed. Chapter 2 examines the problem of secondary homes in the broader framework of leisure and recreation. Chapter 3 analyzes amount and factors influencing the future demand. Chapter 4 describes problems and planning recommendations arising from zoning secondary home areas.

These data are then applied to the situation in the canton of Zurich. Estimates of supply and future demand for secondary homes are contained in Chapter 5. Methodological problems are treated briefly. In the final chapter, possible effects of secondary homes on landscape, and on the ecological and economic structure of community and region, are discussed. (HZ)

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266. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT MODEL, MUNICH

(a) Gisela Weilandt. (b) In process. (c) Metron Heidelberg, under sponsorship of the City of Munich. (d) None.

Problem. A simulation model of future housing developments in the city and region of Munich is to be set up as part of a general information system.

Method. The investigator will: (1) gather information concerning the short- and long-term development of supply, demand, and occupancy; (2) determine the effect of planning measures exercised by public administrators; (3) examine short-term solutions to such urgent problems in social housing as rent development; (4) relate the housing model to other simulation models, such as those concerned with demography, public services, and transportation; (5) make any necessary extension or differentiation of the model; and (6) readjust the model framework to the available data.

The simulation model is being paralleled by a research program for collecting needed data, especially data concerning factors influencing the supply and immobility of residential populations. The present model framework is based on cross tabulations of household and dwelling types. (HZ)

● EDUCATION

267. ECONOMICS OF EDUCATION 2 (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) M. Blaug (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, and Penguin Books Inc., 7110 Ambassador Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21207, 1969, 396 pp. $2.95 per copy. A first volume of readings, Economics of Education 1, also published by and available from Penguin Books. (c) University of London, Institute of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze the economic value and economic aspects of educational institutions. The first volume was concerned with the assessment of education's contribution to economic growth and, accordingly, with the deliberate planning of educational systems in order to accelerate economic development. This second volume examines the internal efficiency of schools and colleges and the financial implications of the costs of education.

The readings in Economics of Education 2 are divided into four parts. Part One explores the international comparisons approach to planning, with particular reference to the needs of developing countries; part Two stresses the growing importance of mathematical models in educational planning and presents three of these models; part Three considers the problem of the "brain drain," or the international migration of labor; and part Four deals with the problem of measuring the output of educational systems. (GR)

● WELFARE

268. POVERTY: THE FORGOTTEN ENGLISHMEN

(a) Ken Coates and Richard Silburn. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Penguin Books Ltd., Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England, and Penguin Books Inc., 7110 Ambassador Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21207, 1970, 237 pp. $1.65 per copy. (c) Nottingham University, Adult Education Department. (d) None.

Problem. Using the St. Ann's slum in Nottingham as a case study and typical example of the hundreds of slums throughout England, Coates and Silburn distinctly dismiss any notions that poverty in Britain is a thing of the past. They conclude that vast numbers of Englishmen are living in acute poverty. The investigators examine the delivery of welfare services and why they fail to lessen or stop poverty, as well as slum clearance and its failure and some possible alternatives. (RTG)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

269. NEW LIVES, NEW LANDSCAPES: PLANNING FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Nan Fairbrother. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, April, 1970, 397 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 79-98645. Published in Great Britain by the Architectural Press, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1, England. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This volume is a landscape architect's examination of the problems involved

in saving Britain's future physical environment by planning a humane landscape for a technological society. The beauty of the English countryside, which is the result of utilitarian planning by eighteenth-century farmers, is being destroyed by the modern world. Most of the landscape which can still be enjoyed consists of areas the twentieth century has not yet reached. Industry and private citizens pollute the landscape at every level, while perhaps most damaging of all are the legitimate but often destructive changes caused by the uncontrolled spread of urban development.

Findings. The author does not reject the foundations of modern life but suggests that man must learn to live with industry and growth and accept them as integral parts of his environment. Scenery should be consciously created which develops rather than disguises the industrial character of the twentieth century. The tragedy is not that the old must go but that the new should be so bad.

Nan Fairbrother outlines--with 287 illustrations--some solutions for dealing with what she considers an imperative need. A description of various types of landscapes appropriate to a new kind of life includes built-up urban, green urban, rural, and man-made wild. Some practical proposals for developing these landscapes are integration zoning, tree belts, urban villages on urban-marginal land, variety always and everywhere, use of cities as recreation areas, and a code of landscape practice. Many of the proposals for attaining desirable aesthetic goals should be applied to landscaping in other industrialized parts of the world. (IH)

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270. THE ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING OF ST. PETERSBURG

(a) I. A. Egorov and Eric Dluhosch (trans. and ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, and subtitled "Its Development in the 18th and 19th Centuries," by Ohio University Press, Athens, Ohio 45701, 1969, 237 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 67-24283. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This is an English translation of Egorov's descriptive analysis of the physical planning of St. Petersburg, Russia, from the time of its founding in 1703 to the latter part of the 19th century. The planning of St. Petersburg is seen as unique in that it was based on an understanding of the total city design rather than single building design. Egorov gives examples which may serve as lessons for design consideration in other places and times. He shows how 18th and 19th century designers tried to relate their works to the already existing city. Their attempts to relate to the limitations of natural site, historical precedent, climatic conditions, and social and political realities, were also a part of their concern for trying to join designs to what already existed. The author's analysis is limited to some key nodes of the city such as the five central squares and the Admiralty Building and their immediate surroundings. (BG)

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271. RELATION BETWEEN PHYSICAL STRUCTURE AND SOCIAL LIFE (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Hermann Zinn. (b) Completed. To be published under the above title by Forschungskommission Wohnunsbau, Laupenstrasse 45, CH 3000 Bern, Switzerland. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of Forschungskommission Wohnunsbau. (d) None.

Problem. Select and analyze available studies concerning the effects of physical environment on the physical health and on the psychological health and social conditions of people.

Findings. Physical conditions influence the physical health of a population only in exceptional cases. The strongest influence is noticed with children. More easily proved are the social consequences which occur with the forced relocation of entire neighborhoods because of urban renewal. Considerable social and psychological conflicts can be created, particularly for the lower-income groups.

There is no agreement in the literature on a number of other theories. For example, some researchers hypothesize that social classes react differently to their living environment, i. e., working-class people have a stronger relationship to their environment than the middle class, that their friendship patterns are more often on a local basis and that they have more difficulty adjusting to a new environment. These assumptions, however, cannot be proved sufficiently by existing surveys--nor are the different reactions of various age groups

clear. While many works exist on dwelling problems of the aged, there are practically none on environments suitable for children.

Zinn concludes that the value of these works that he analyzed is not particularly great because few are representative and, in addition, because attitudes of people toward their living environment vary greatly from culture to culture. Finally, the report presents some future research approaches in this area that might yield valuable findings. (JS)

● LAND USE

272. URBAN LAND POLICY IN SWEDEN

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the National Swedish Council for Building Research, Linnégatan 81, 114 60 Stockholm, Sweden, February, 1970, 18 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The National Swedish Council for Building Research. (d) None.

Problem. Urban Land Policy in Sweden describes how urban and regional planning is pursued in Sweden, and the land policy associated with it.

After tracing Sweden's urban growth pattern and projecting its growth for the future, as well as the demands this growth makes on urban land and land use, the paper briefly considers relevant research being conducted on land consumption. A large section of the paper is devoted to describing Sweden's system of land-use control. By law, municipalities are vested with a virtual planning monopoly and can determine every detail of urban land use. However, changes are forthcoming. The Swedish government has made a policy ruling calling for adoption of nationwide land-use planning and has appointed a task force to investigate ways and means of initiating national planning on a trial basis.

Also covered in this paper are Sweden's land policy, particularly as it is related to development of urban policy; instruments available to municipalities under existing law to gain access to land for urban development, particularly the new guidelines established in legislation of the late 1960's; attitudes toward ownership of land; and the effects of 1968 tax legislation, imposing more stringent measures on those who profit from sale of property. (JS)

273. MUNICIPAL LAND POLICY IN SWEDEN

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published originally as "Kommunal markpolitik," by the National Housing Board, 1969. English version published under the above title, as Document D5: 1970, the National Swedish Institute for Building Research, 1970, 60 pp. 12 Sw. kr. per copy. Available from Svensk Byggtjänst, Box 1403, S-111 84 Stockholm, Sweden. (c) National Housing Board (Sweden). (d) None.

Problem. This booklet was prepared by the National Housing Board to provide an overview of various legal reforms related to land policy that were enacted in Sweden during the second half of the 1960's. Land policy is closely connected with those measures of housing policy for whose execution the Board is responsible. Municipalities bear the main responsibility for development planning and housing supply at the local level, as well as for decisions on land use. The booklet is concerned mainly with matters of land policy that affect construction of housing in urban communities.

The report examines the supply and demand for land in Sweden; determinants of land prices; and the objectives of municipal land policy. Much of the publication is devoted to explaining various instruments of land policy, such as preemption right, leaseholds, loans for land acquisition, betterments, and leasehold loans. (JS)

274. THE OFFICE: A FACET OF URBAN GROWTH (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Peter Cowan, Daniel Fine, John Ireland, Clive Jordan, Dilys Mercer, and Angela Sears. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969, 280 pp. $10.75 per copy. LC 69-18137. (c) Joint Unit for Planning Research, University College London and London School of Economics, under sponsorship of the Nuffield Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To provide an in-depth study of the function of offices in London and criteria for their location. Cities throughout the world today present some of the

most pressing problems facing society, and an understanding of the growth and functions of modern cities is fundamental to solving such problems as violence, race hatred, overcrowding, congestion, and pollution.

The expansion of the office building is a major factor in the growth of modern cities, but very little study has been directed toward understanding this phenomenon. Recent development of new methods of research has enabled significant progress to be made in understanding urban processes; and the researchers combine the skills of architects, geographers, sociologists, and mathematicians to look at the office building from a variety of standpoints. On the one hand, they carried out a statistical survey which enabled them to make a mathematical model of office growth in London. On the other hand, they made case studies of the office problems of particular firms. This pilot study is expected to be a first step in a much wider and more extensive enquiry into the relationship between buildings and activities in the modern city.

Findings. Some theoretical conclusions drawn from this study are: (1) The pattern of offices and development of office space over the years does seem to follow certain rules of clustering and attraction. (2) The interaction of construction time, planning permission procedures and the actual moment when a piece of new office space comes into the market can be predicted, at least for short periods of time. (3) Planning approvals for new office buildings are not random, because the state instructs the developer where not to build. Consequently, the assumed partnership between the state and the entrepreneur is not based on their similar interests but rather on a balance between their conflicting interests. (4) The office function will probably remain a major element in society for many decades to come, and its future form is tied up with the nature of development in the centers of great cities. (IH)

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275. SPATIAL AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Frohmut Gerheuser. (b) Completed and available in mimeographed form from Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, 5200 Brugg, Fröhlichstrasse 33, Brugg, Switzerland, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of Forschungsausschuss Planungsfragen FAP (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning). (d) None.

Problem. This report presents the literature, mainly American, concerning the contribution of ecology to the understanding of the city. In addition, it considers the feasibility of the ecological units, natural areas and social areas, for planning; the inherent problems involved in three typical areas--central business district, zone of transition, and urban fringe; processes and factors of city development, particularly from the viewpoint of cultural ecology; and new systematic approaches by Webber and Foley which try to set up a theoretical framework with a view to the needs of planning. (HZ)

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276. NEW CONCEPTS FOR "URBAN" AND "RURAL" (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Wilhelm Vogt. (b) Completed and available in mimeographed form from Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, 5200 Brugg, Fröhlichstrasse 33, Brugg, Switzerland, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of Forschungsausschuss Planungsfragen FAP (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning). (d) None.

Problem. Vogt's project reports on American literature related to urban and rural settlement forms, with emphasis on mathematical and simulation models. The traditional differences between urban and rural are diminishing, Vogt contends, though at the same time an internal differentiation is discernible. Therefore, another conceptual framework is needed. One possible framework is offered by systems analysis, little tested in this field so far.

Examples of various model approaches are discussed. (HZ)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

277. TRIPS TO WORK IN ROUMANIA

(a) C. Spiride, G. Iacovescu, E. Pîrvu, and C. Sandu. (b) In process. (c) Research and Design Institute for Planning, Architecture, and Standardization--ISART, Territorial Planning Service, under sponsorship of State Committee for Local Economy and Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Analyze, on the national level, trips to work in Roumania and the problems they create in areas with large concentrations of working people who commute to and from their place of work.

More specifically, data are being collected to determine: the frequency of trips to work and the reasons for the trips; the main arteries of traffic flow; the projected number of future trips to work; zones where these trips are most highly concentrated; the effects of these upon population distribution, network of populated areas, manpower, public works and facilities, the production process, and the productivity of labor; the relationship between the volume of trips to work and the long-time socioeconomic profile of some towns; the economic and efficiency aspects of such trips in terms of the necessary investments for accommodations in towns of commuting workers; and possible means of improved transportation for workers, such as a rapid transit system.

Method. Data have been gathered primarily from planning studies of several suburban territories, districts, microregions, and industrial zones; planning schemes of several towns; subdesigns developed by three regional design institutes; revisions of data provided by the Central Statistical Direction; and studies for general traffic conducted by the Design Institute for Communal Administration. (GP and JS)

278. EAST MIDLAND TRANSPORTATION STUDY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) K. L. Legg and F. B. Horne. (b) In process. (c) Loughborough University of Technology, Department of Transport Technology. (d) None.

Problem. This study is part of a larger project concerned with examining the problems of establishing an integrated transport system in the east midland economic planning region. It is not concerned primarily with locomotion, but rather seeks to promote a model which could be used to apply certain ideas on integration and new forms of transport, distribution, and communication.

Method. A start has been made on determining the transport needs of manufacturing industries. Preliminary work has been concerned with both case studies in the region and theories in four main areas: the location of industry in the region; the industrial location of transport oriented firms; locational equilibrium of the transport oriented firm; and urban spheres of influence. Work in the field has been concerned with determining the transport needs of firms, and the attitudes of managers and departmental heads in their selection of modes of transport. The pilot scheme provided more qualitative than quantitative information. The scheme used a prepared register of firms with employment band size as an explanatory variable. Opinions were also sought on the selection of mode of transport handling, loading, and use of containers, as well as quality of service.
The main work in the field is now concerned with 381 manufacturing firms in greater Nottingham. A questionnaire, using S.I.C. and M.L.H. as the prepared register, has been sent to firms selected by a stratified random sample method, and seeks information on floor space, loading and employment sizes, markets both in volume and direction, choice of transport, the characteristics and environment of traffic movement, and quality of service of the various modes of transport. (KL)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

279. THE CONURBATIONS (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the British Road Federation, 26 Manchester Square, London WIM5RF, England, 1969, 109 pp. 2₤10s (postpaid) per copy. (c) Colin Buchanan and Partners. (d) None.

Problem. The Conurbations provides a comparative study of the present state of transport planning in the seven city regions, or conurbations, of England and Scotland. Though the conurbations occupy only

3% of the total land space, 35% of the entire British population live in them, and competing pressures for land use pose serious problems for planners.

In this report, each conurbation is examined from a regional as well as a local standpoint. All factors considered relevant are surveyed: the transport system and the development of regional planning policies, traffic growth, road expenditures, accidents, trends in employment, and the pattern of travel to work. Tables and graphs, together with maps showing the major road proposals for each conurbation and its main urban center, have been prepared in a standard form so that problems and achievements of each area can be prepared. (JS)

● TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

280. PAYING FOR ROADS: THE ECONOMICS OF TRAFFIC CONGESTION (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Gabriel Roth. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Penguin Special S256, by Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, England; Baltimore, Maryland, U. S. A.; and Victoria, Australia, 1967, 153 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, Gabriel Roth attempts to apply to the commodity, road space, the economic principles on which we rely for the allocation of most of our goods and services. It is his opinion that traffic congestion can be dealt with sensibly only if the economic factors that underlie it are understood. According to Roth, it is necessary that each and every user meet the additional costs resulting from his or her use, an approach known as marginal cost pricing. Unless this condition is broadly satisfied, we have no rational criterion for determining amounts to be spent on roads. Similarly, if users of high-cost and low-cost roads pay the same tax, there is no real basis for determining the proportion of resources that should go to the provision of high-cost roads, i. e., urban motorways. Roth also considers what he calls congestion costs--the cost inflicted by road users on one another in conditions of congestion. When these occur, the owner of the congested facility is in a position to charge a scarcity rent, a rent he feels should be charged if the best use of the facility is to be made.

Roth's third point is that we must set the tariff so that each user pays only the costs resulting from his use. In the long run, total costs should equal total revenues. This should lead to a more efficient use of existing roads, as users would be encouraged by low charges to use uncongested roads and discouraged by high charges from using congested ones.

In various chapters of his book, Roth explains his basic tenets in more detail, describes procedures by which his ideas could be effected, and considers special areas such as road pricing and public transport, and on- and off-street parking. The calculation of optimal road prices is presented in one of the two appendices. (JS)

VI. Government

● ORGANIZATION

281. REFORM OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND (A GOVERNMENT WHITE PAPER)

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title as White Paper Cmnd. 4276, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Cornwall House, Stamford St., London SE1, England, February, 1970. 4s. per copy. (c) Government of the United Kingdom, Office of the Secretary of State for Local Government and Regional Planning. (d) 16:3-236.

Problem. Following publication of the three-volume Report of the Royal Commission on Local Government in England, under the chairmanship of Lord Redcliffe-Maud (see Digest entry 16:3-236), the Government had widespread consultations on matters covered by that Report.

This White Paper sets out the Government's conclusions on the new structure of local government in England detailed by the Maud Report, as well as a number of other matters of major importance to the future of local government.

The Main thrust of the Maud Report was to recommend a reorganization of local governmental units outside Greater London, with regard to boundaries, size, functions, and character.

The present fragmented system of 1,200 authorities, often ineffectual, would be

replaced by a smaller number of units with power to make major decisions.

In general, the Government agrees with the recommendations of the Maud Report and the reasoning behind them. The Government does, however, call for a greater degree of decentralization in the governance of major services and the participation of local elected representatives in their administration. The White Paper also calls for enactment of reorganization in a shorter time than the five-year period indicated by the Royal Commission. The Government's disagreement is often reserved for operational details. For example, the Royal Commission stated that England, outside Greater London, should contain 58 unitary areas in which one authority would be responsible for all services; that there are 3 metropolitan areas and here services should be divided into a two-tier pattern. The Government's White Paper agrees with the Commission's analysis of the advantages of unitary authorities responsible for all services where this is practical, but prefers an arrangement of 5 metropolitan areas and 51 unitary authorities. The Government also voices some difference of opinion on the precise allocation of functional responsibility, such as provision of educational services.

In certain areas the Government is waiting for additional studies to be completed before commenting. Reports expected in the near future include ones by the Commission on Constitution, concerning in part a reorganization of the provinces; the Holroyd Committee, on provision of fire protection; and the Central Advisory Water Committee, concerning the nation's water supplies. (JS)

● PLANNING

282. NEW TOWNS IN ENGLAND

(a) Ray Thomas. (b) Two related studies by the author completed and published by Political and Economic Planning (PEP): (1) London's New Towns: A Study of Self-Contained and Balanced Communities, PEP Broadsheet 510, April, 1969, 100 pp. $3.00 or 20s. Od. per copy. (2) Aycliffe to Cumbernauld: A Study of Seven New Towns in Their Regions, PEP Broadsheet 516, December, 1969, 161 pp. $3.00 or 20s. Od. per copy. Available from Committee for Economic Development (CED), 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022 or Research Publications Services, Ltd., 11 Nelson Rd., Greenwich, London SE10, England. (c) Political and Economic Planning, under sponsorship of Leverhulme Trust and Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. These studies attempt to evaluate the success of the new town concept in England in terms of the original planning objectives. They focus on the new towns that were started between 1946 and 1955. London's New Towns covers the eight new towns established between 1946 and 1949 in the immediate London area to create self-contained, economically and socially balanced communities, which would decentralize population from the congested areas of Greater London. Aycliffe to Cumbernauld deals with seven provincial new towns designated between 1946 and 1956 in outlying regions, with no generalized strategy to guide their development. The studies are not concerned with aesthetic questions nor the provision of social, education, and cultural facilities, but with jobs, journeys to work, population movement, and housing.

Findings. The researcher regards the development of these early new towns in England as generally successful. In the London new towns, 96 percent of the population flow comes from London proper. Employment in both the provincial and the London new towns has grown proportionately with the population. Most of the people in the new towns live and work within their own community. These findings indicate that decentralization has been largely effective and that the new towns are highly self-contained. There is a fair mixture of people in different income groups. However, many of the new towns have not taken an appropriate share of those in the lowest income groups. The researcher feels that housing and rent subsidies should be graduated to attract more lower-income people to these communities. The people who have been moving to the new towns are mostly young and socially mobile upward. According to the researcher, the key to the success of new towns has been the decentralization of employment away from the larger cities. He recommends that this should continue to be the main objective of future new town development. (SD)

283. REGIONS OF TOMORROW: TOWARDS THE OPEN CITY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Maurice Ash. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Schocken Books, Inc., 67 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, October, 1969, 99 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 70-85676. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problems. The main thrust of this British study is aimed at the failure of planners to regard the total environment and make critical judgments concerning the result of their work.

Findings. According to Ash, the world is passing through a revolution of ideas in which the idea of social environment holds an important place. But, while the world is changing around them, planners continue to create forms ever more meaningless. This persistence in holding onto outdated beliefs and idealistic plans has led to a crisis within the planning profession. At the same time, it has heaped various miseries upon the public such as ghetto formation, frustrations of initiative, high costs, and inconvenience in everyday life.

Planners are obsessed with building an ideal city. This has led to the building of new towns in Britain without regard to the natural development of the surrounding area or the social costs involved in pursuing such a goal. An accumulation of illusions based on the concept of the ideal city has become incorporated into national planning policy. And, when the implementation of a plan results in failure to attain the desired goals, the original concept upon which the plan was based is not questioned. More money is simply poured into the project on the assumption that failure was due to lack of funds.

The London new towns are succeeding, not because they are self-contained units as planned, but because they were accidentally placed in an environment of growth. The city is an obsolete urban form which is being replaced by regions of urban growth. Natural growth regions, which already exist, are based upon coordinated patterns of relatively small growth centers dispersed throughout each region. These patterns are in conflict with current plans for one centrally located center of growth which serves a region.

By failing to recognize the forms which are taking shape around them, planners will continue to create social problems. And, because a man-made environment lasts a long time, succeeding generations will be born into a world of social disorganization. The author advocates a return to those principles which Ebenezer Howard first made central to the concern for planning. (IH)

284. PLANNING AND SOCIAL CHANGE (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Frohmut Gerheuser. (b) Completed and available in mimeographed form from Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, 5200 Brugg, Fröhlichstrasse 33, Brugg, Switzerland, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of Forschungsausschuss Planungsfragen FAP (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning). (d) None.

Problem. To outline the consequences to the planning procedure which occur from social change. Failures of traditional planning techniques and their causes are discussed, as well as the advantages and disadvantages of single- and multi-purpose planning; allocative and innovative planning and their relationships to each other; problems of defining planning objectives and their relationship to the power structure; and the capability of the present administration not only to react to social change but to enact future and output-oriented (offensive) planning.

Literary references are to American sources. (HZ)

285. FROM PHYSICAL PLANNING TO SOCIAL PLANNING (SWITZERLAND)

(a) Hermann Zinn. (b) Completed. For information, contact Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, 5200 Brugg, Fröhlichstrasse 33, Brugg, Switzerland. (c) Metron-Betriebe Planungsgrundlagen, under sponsorship of Forschungsausschuss Planungsfragen FAP (Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning). (d) None.

Problem. In this report, Zinn analyzes the literature pertaining to social planning,

discusses the definition of terminology involved, the methods and concepts based upon these terms, and considers the question of what effect these concepts might have on the role of city planners.

Findings. Though the term social planning has a variety of meanings, there are two general definitions. On one hand, it stands for physical planning that enables predictions to be made of the social consequences and implications of its measures and methods and introduces these into the planning process. On the other hand, it is understood as a quantitative and qualitative extension of the planning functions beyond physical planning into fields which traditionally have been the domain of welfare organizations and social workers.

A third concept, not usually voiced by planners, considers the whole of society, in all its aspects, as the object of planning. Social planning concepts have mainly been criticized by those who are not satisfied with the two predominant definitions of social planning. They consider the proposed methods and particularly their application only to local problems to be unrealistic since they claim that all essential problems originate above the local level. They further assert that most social planning concepts are method-oriented instead of goal-oriented, and that goals for comprehensive planning are not being reflected because of political pressure. (HZ)

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286. PLANNING FOR WHAT? (GERMANY)

(a) Rolf E. Vente. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Nomos Verlagsgesellshaft, 7570 Baden-Baden, Postfach 610, Federal Republic of Germany, 1969, 239 pp. $6.00 or 24,-DM per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the uses and problems of macroeconomic planning in terms of the possibilities and limitations of planning techniques. Following the successful application of planning techniques to solve microeconomic business and military problems, there has been a growing concentration on planning as a technique in the macroeconomic field. This book seeks to determine whether planning as a technique possesses inherent obstacles to its use as a means towards achieving a more rational and enlightened society.

Findings. The author asserts that as long as planning is taken from a technical point of view only, it either has no relevance, soon meets severe constraints, or even leads to undesirable results. He suggests the following as built-in drawbacks of planning: (1) Planning techniques have little relevance for the issue of centralized versus decentralized decision making and cannot possibly serve as instruments of implementation. (2) Restriction of the range of planning functions to the task of computing optimum means for given ends may lead to a decline of rationality, as far as the choice of ends is concerned. Planning techniques should also be directed toward the choice of ends. (3) Deficiencies in planning may provoke either ignorance of or an overestimation of planning results. (REV)

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287. URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING: A SYSTEMS APPROACH (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) J. Brian McLoughlin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Inc., Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 331 pp. $9.00 per copy. LC 75-88615. (c) University of Manchester, Department of Town and Country Planning. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this book is to provide a unified theoretical and practical framework for planners that can relate to advances in geography, economics, and the social sciences. The approach devised by the author involves the application of the principles of systems analysis and control, along with more traditional methods, to the planning of the human environment. The author describes how advances in computing and mathematical modeling enable the planner to simulate the behavior of cities and to anticipate their responses to a wide variety of stimuli. Particular attention is given to the role of cybernetics, the science of communication and control in complex systems, in guiding the development of cities and regions. By emulating nature through the application of cybernetic principles, man could achieve increasingly sensitive control over his surroundings and, at the same time, be able to determine the effects of his actions on the ecological system as a whole.

Chapters cover the following topics: (1) man in his ecological setting; (2) modifying actions and the environment; (3) location theory--a foundation for planning; (4) the guidance and control of change--physical planning as the control of complex systems; (5) planning as a cyclic process; (6) goal formulation--identifying objectives; (7) system description--information needs; (8) system simulation--forecasting and modeling; (9) plan formulation--charting possible courses; (10) plan selection--choosing the desired course; (11) plan implementation--system guidance, control, and review; and (12) implications of a systems approach to planning. (SD)

288. PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION OF PLANNERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(a) Piergiorgio Marabelli. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Centro di Documentazione, Via De Togni, 29, 20123 Milano, Italy, April, 1969, 73 pp. + appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Centro di Documentazione. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the structure, activities, and underlying principles of the Town Planning Institute, the only recognized professional organization of planners in Great Britain. The purpose of this Italian study is to draw on the successes and failures of the British experience, in order to determine the future path of planners in Italy, where planning is not a formally recognized profession, where the scope of the field is not defined, and where there are no schools of planning in existence.

Findings. The Town Planning Institute, due to its emphasis on professionalization, is facing difficulties in dealing with the increasing contributions to planning made by those in fields considered to be outside the scope of the planning profession, and in its relations with educational institutions. The researcher feels that the Institute has two alternatives: (1) continue as a closely defined professional organization, or (2) consider the planning activity as embracing its supporting disciplines, with the planner assuming the role of specialist in directing and coordinating multidisciplinary efforts in relation to a particular territorial problem. (RN and SD)

289. SWISS NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY

(a) Martin Rotach, Carl Hidber, and Hellmut Ringli. (b) In process. An interim report completed and published under the above title, for Schriftenreihe zur Orts--, Regional und Landesplanung, No. 2, by Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning, Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland, November, 1969. Price not indicated. Completion expected in mid-1971. (c) Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning, under sponsorship of the Swiss Government. (d) None.

Problem. On behalf of the Swiss government, the NRL-Institute is preparing national planning policies for Switzerland. The research program is interdisciplinary and is being conducted in collaboration with other universities, planning institutes, governmental and cantonal departments, as well as private and research organizations.

This interim report summarizes work completed by Spring, 1969. The legal foundations, the definitions, and technical working hypotheses, as well as the personal and organizational structure of this research project, are presented in the introduction. Chapter two provides a complete list of the project participants and a description of the working methods used to develop the planning policy.

The complete planning policy is comprehensive and is based on the guidelines established for a number of areas, such as housing, transportation, agriculture, and landscape protection. Development of the planning policy is divided into two phases. In the first, the future plans for and structure of the country are stated in ideological terms. In the second phase, these ideas are applied to the actual conditions in Switzerland and transformed into the planning process.

This interim report details the ideas stated in the first phase. Succeeding chapters describe the methods by which the final plan is to be enacted, existing or anticipated problems, and personal viewpoints of the project participants. An evaluation of the plans by the NRL-Institute is presented, showing where the stated goals of the comprehensive plan and the guidelines for the specific areas are incompatible.

A final chapter describes the actual projects to be executed in order to effect the national planning policies so they are compatible with the guidelines established for these specific areas. (JS)

290. ORGANIZATION OF THE FEDERAL PLANNING ADMINISTRATION (SWITZERLAND)

(a) M. Baschung, J. Bernath, and Th. Guggenheim. (b) In process. Completion expected Fall of 1970. (c) ROCH (Arbeitsgruppe des Bundes für die Raumplanung) and the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zürich, Institute for National, Regional and Local Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Formulate proposals for reorganizing Switzerland's federal administration to improve its physical planning activities.

Method. Three interdisciplinary teams of experts are independently analyzing the physical planning activities of the federal administration as well as their organizational problems, particularly the lateral coordination among the different departments and agencies, the vertical coordination between federal, state, and local authorities, as well as the communication structure within the administration. Following analysis, proposals for a reorganization of the federal planning administration will be developed. (HZ)

- PUBLIC FINANCE

291. FEDERALISM AND FISCAL ADJUSTMENT (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) R. J. May. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oxford University Press, Inc., 16-00 Pollitt Dr., Fairlawn, N. J. or Ely House, London W1, England, 1969, 192 pp. $9.00 or 55 s. 0d. per copy. (c) University of Oxford, Nuffield College. (d) None.

Problem. To examine how differences in size and wealth among government units affect the functioning and stability of federal systems. The book is divided into two sections. Part I discusses the nature of federalism. In the first chapter, the author outlines the framework within which the governments of a federation make decisions. Governments cannot dictate one another's decisions, but they seek to influence them through persuasion and bargaining. Each government's decisions are determined by the demands of its electorate, the decisions made by other governments, and the government's own bargaining power, as established by the rules of the game (federal constitutions) and the bargaining capabilities of the government. Decisions made by the central government must consider the differences among the units which comprise the national whole. Attention is then drawn to the effects of inequalities in size and wealth among units. Chapters two and three elaborate further on this model, covering interdependence and the federal bargaining process, and the dynamics of inequality.

Part II deals with fiscal adjustment. Chapters four and five survey financial relations in 12 countries, with particular reference to the redistribution of revenue between rich units and poor and to the role of finance as a stabilizing or destabilizing element in the political life of federations. Conclusions are stated in chapter six.

Findings. The general conclusion is that the impact of financial grants on a unit depends to a great extent on the bargaining power of that unit in relation to the central government and the importance of unit governments as separate entities in the overall national political system. In this respect, in countries where the federal principle has been modified most in financial relations, such as Yugoslavia or Australia, the effects of grants in shifting priorities of unit governments may be less than in a more classic federal model such as the United States, where the unit governments are more important, relative to other political organizations, in national politics. (RJM)

Brief Mention

● NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

292. IDCHEC (FRANCE)

In response to a need for an international documentation center to process and distribute information in the fields of planning, housing, and the environment, the French government has just established the Intergovernmental Documentation Centre on Housing and Environment for the Countries of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (IDCHEC). This regional center is intended to be a test stage toward the establishment of a United Nations International Institute for Documentation on Housing, Building and Planning in New Delhi, India, as requested in a United Nations Economic and Social Council resolution passed in 1968.

Currently operating under the direction of the French Ministère de l'Équipement et du Logement, IDCHEC's program in its initial stage consists mainly of gathering systematically and supplying on request references to sources of information--literature, organizations, and specialists. IDCHEC will also obtain and distribute data on how various countries are dealing with specific problems from data sheets provided by its national and international correspondents. In its final stages of development, expected about 1973-74, the Centre hopes to be able to: (1) collect and homogenize preselected data; (2) process this information through a high-power computer connected to IDCHEC's own installations; (3) semi-automatically translate the information into the languages of the area; (4) supply to national centers foreign data presented in the form most suitable to their needs; and (5) install computer terminals at the offices of main clients so that certain questions can receive an immediate answer. The Centre's study branch will integrate indexing systems, coordinate statistics and data according to user needs, analyze costs of services, investigate possibilities of pooling information for multidisciplinary research efforts in order to reduce costs, and forward research based on technological progress and the proliferation of computers.

Further information concerning IDCHEC may be obtained from the Ministère de l'Équipment et du Logement, Avenue du Parc de Passy, Paris 16^{e}, France. (SD)

293. INFORMATION CENTER FOR URBAN AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT--CIDUL (BRAZIL)

In 1967, Brazil's Ministério do Interior, Serviço Federal de Habitacão e Urbanismo (SERFHAU) initiated a study to determine the feasibility of creating and implementing an Information Center for Urban and Regional Planning (CIDUL). The project was successfully developed and with the firm PADCO, Inc. (Planning and Development Collaborative International) from Washington, D. C. acting as consultants, is being implemented.

The purpose of the Center is to collect, store, and provide information about the Brazilian urban and regional structure, government agencies and programs affecting this structure, and relevant legislation. The Center will also develop and make available to government and private agencies, planning techniques for decision making. CIDUL was not designed to be a massive data bank; every effort was made to develop an information center on a selected data base.

CIDUL's data are grouped in four major categories: (1) Environmental Data File. Contains selected data on geographic units throughout Brazil, i. e., population, employment, education, housing conditions, and local services. When fully loaded the file is expected to contain about 1,000 variables per municipality (there are almost 4,000 municipalities in Brazil). (2) Agency File. Contains a description of the federal, regional, state, and local agencies that participate in urban and regional development. (3) Related Programs File. Contains data on such items as the characteristics, objectives, resources, and selective criteria of programs through which government agencies can contribute to local development; also contains data on the actual applications of those programs to geographical units. (4) Legislation File. Contains references to legislative items that create, control, establish, or affect the administration of programs and agencies. These files are supplemented by several auxiliary files.

The project, scheduled for completion by the end of 1971, has produced a four-volume

Project Report in Portuguese, for sale at US $10.00 per set. A first implementation phase report has also been prepared in limited quantity for internal use, and is not available for sale. For information concerning the project and the reports, contact Ministério do Interior, Serviço Federal de Habitação e Urbanismo, Av. Presidente Wilson, 164-7º andar, Rio de Janeiro, GB, ZC-39, Brazil. (MDL)

294. AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES

The Australian Institute of Urban Studies was established several years ago to conduct and to sponsor research in areas of concern to urban researchers and practitioners.

Currently, the AIUS is cosponsoring a project designed to examine the public housing authorities in Australia and to determine the extent of their involvement in urban redevelopment and renewal. Completion of a final report was expected by July, 1970. The AIUS is also cosponsor of a three-year project to study the determinants and effects of developments in the four major areas of Melbourne as examples of the process of urban development. A report is being prepared of still a third project concerned with examining the problems facing industrial development in the Central Region of New South Wales and the problems facing the public authorities in providing for future manufacturing growth. For those interested in the wide spectrum of urban research, the AIUS has prepared a Bibliography of Urban Studies in Australia. A preliminary edition has been distributed and the First Edition is well along toward completion.

Until recently, Gavin Walkley served as the Institute's Director. Derek Cartwright has now assumed that position. More information on the Institute's activities may be obtained by writing to: Australian Institute of Urban Studies, P. O. Box 809, Canberra City, A. C. T. 2601. (JS)

295. PEOPLE AND CITIES NEWSLETTER (UNITED KINGDOM)

In December, 1969, this quarterly newsletter published its first issue under the coeditorship of Stephen Verney, the Cathedral Office, Coventry, England, and the late Dai Kitagawa, of the World Council of Churches.

The newsletter is intended to serve as a means of communication among those concerned with urban and industrial missions of the Church in many parts of the world. First issues have contained articles about Community House, Glasgow, and a community organization project in Coventry; letters from readers describing their projects, such as a new type of training scheme in Central America and plans for a new city center in Durgapur, India.

Copies of People and Cities are available from the Coventry Cathedral Office, Coventry, England. 6d. per copy; 3s. per dozen, including postage. (JS)

INTERNATIONAL

I. Physical Environment

- LAND

296. SOIL BIOLOGY: REVIEWS OF RESEARCH

(a) J. Pochon, P. Tardieux, J. d'Aguilar, E. N. Mishustin, V. K. Shilnikova, Francis E. Clark, E. G. Mulder, T. A. Lie, J. W. Woldendorp, and M. Alexander. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as No. IX in the Natural Resources Research series, document A.2404, by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7[e], France, 1969, 240 pp. $11.00; 65-(L3.25) (stg.); or 38 F per copy. Available from UNIPUB, Inc., 650 First Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (d) None.

Problem. This review of research in soil biology being conducted in various parts of the world was prepared as a basis for later study of soil fertility. Prior to preparation of this volume, it was agreed upon by a group of experts that special attention should be given to humid tropical and semi-arid soils and related problems of conservation or reclamation. It was felt that a better understanding might thus be brought about of the dynamics of two vital processes: the reclamation of forest and steppe land, and the preservation of fertility concurrently with the extension and intensification of cultivation.

It was further recommended, and followed by the authors of this book, that attention be focused on these subjects: (1) methodology, including the systematic determination of the microflora and principal bacteria of the soil population; (2) relationship between the biology of the soil and its structure, pedalogical type, and development; (3) study of ecological associations in the soil: bacteria, fungi and microfauna; microorganism and plants; and the effect of these associations on plant pathology; (4) soil microorganisms and their role in soil metabolism (especially in the regulation of the nitrogen content) and in the synthesis and mineralization of the humus; and (5) short-term and long-term effect on soil biology of synthetic substances, such as fungicides, weed killers, and insecticides. The authors also point out areas needing further research, both fundamental and applied.

A French edition is available. (JS)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

- LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

297. MANPOWER RESEARCH IN A DEFENCE CONTEXT

(a) N. A. B. Wilson (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by NATO. Available from American Elsevier Publishing Company, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1969, 463 pp. $19.50 per copy. LC 68-24803. (c) NATO, Scientific Affairs Committee. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents, with little editing, the papers delivered at the 1967 NATO conference on manpower research. The aim of the conference was to render a systematic and comprehensive account of research in the structure and workings of manpower systems; to deal with as many as possible of the interactions which make such systems complex; and to consider their dynamics, so that improvements might become possible in forecasting, planning, changing course, and achieving desired objectives. The conference was designed, implicitly, to lead up to the ultimate problem of social science, the problem of social preference and social choice. A defense context was used, partly because NATO is a defensive alliance, but mainly because some of the best authorities had been working in that context. According to editor Wilson, who was also director of the conference, there are no essential differences between military and industrial manpower problems, although a very basic problem does concern allocation between military and civilian effort.

The conference participants, and authors of these papers, represented twelve of the fifteen NATO nations and included demographers, econometricians, applied mathematicians, operational researchers, occupational and other social psychologists, psychiatrists, sociologists, businessmen, and officers of the armed forces.

The papers are grouped into four major sections. Part I, Manpower Planning, considers natural resources, including several papers on the British Petroleum Company; cost-benefit analysis, as it is applied to defense manpower planning; and the use of mathematical models, in manpower management, planning, personnel inventory prediction, scheduling of personnel training, officer career planning, and defense manpower availability. Part II, The Workings of Military Systems, is the largest section of the book. Some twenty-nine papers discuss the role of manpower research; establishing manning requirements; attitude research: procurement, performance, retention, and intercultural collaboration; marginal manpower; task analysis, skill classification, and cost-effectiveness in training; and leadership. Part III presents several papers on Interaction of the Civil and Military Occupational Systems, and Part IV considers the Future of the Military System. Some papers and sections are followed by comments and discussion. (JS)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

• ECONOMIC THEORY

298. CLASSIFICATION OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(a) Jean-Paul Courtheoux. (b) Completed and published jointly under the above title by the International Federation for Housing and Planning, and by the Centre de Recherche d' Urbanisme. Available from IULA Bibliographia, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands, 1969, 110 pp. Hfl. 10.75 per copy. (c) Centre de Recherche d' Urbanisme and the International Federation for Housing and Planning. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent to which current economic data confirm or invalidate the classical Three-Sector Theory, and to examine other feasible divisions of economic activities.

The use of the words primary, secondary, and tertiary to distinguish among three types of economic activities has become customary in the last fifteen years or so. It meets the need felt by economists and other specialists to take into account the profound differences existing between the elements of economic reality which have led, for example, to quite different factors governing the corn market and corn production, the letter paper market and letter paper production, and the housing market and housing production.

Urban and regional planning currently makes use of this distinction between the three sectors. However, it becomes increasingly clear that this tripartition is only a rudimentary step in economic classification; that urban and regional planning must know and be able to forecast the professional structure of the working population, have knowledge about production, and about consumption.

Jean-Paul Courtheoux examines the branches of economy according to their shifts in productivity; the products of the economy according to shifts in consumption; and the population of the three sectors according to occupational activity. This leads him

to a consideration of new divisions which may be combined or crossed with the classic division. It results in proposals for improvement in the treatment and use of statistical data, notably with regard to the nonworking population, ignored by the Three-Sector Theory which does not take into account inactivity or the noneconomic forms of activity. A detailed "Outline of a Division of the Working Population According to the Criteria of Application, Relation and Innovation" is appended to the book.

This study should be of interest to researchers, forecasters, statisticians engaged in population data, and, more generally, to economists and sociologists, for whom a correct appreciation of disparities in behavior is indispensable. (JS)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

299. WORLD BANK ATLAS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20433, 1969, 13 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This is the fourth edition of the World Bank Atlas. The 1969 edition includes, for the first time, growth rates for population and gross national product per capita of those countries for which data permitting reasonably reliable estimates are available. Data are arranged by tables and maps for Africa, Asia, Europe, North and Central Americas, South America, and Oceania and Indonesia. The tables evince considerable economic expansion in most developing countries; they also show that much of this advance is absorbed by high rates of population growth. (JS)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

300. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT: EXPERIENCES AND PROSPECTS, VOLUME I--SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA

(a) Louis Lefeber, Mrinal Datta-Chaudhuri, André Béteille, Bennett Harrison, and Thomas Vietorisz. (b) Completed and published under the above title in two parts, Report No. 70.2/1 and 70.2/2, as Volume I in a series of studies on regional development in Africa, Latin America, North America, Southeast Asia, Southwest Asia, the USSR, Eastern Europe, and Western Europe, by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland, 1970, 323 pp. Price not indicated. (c) United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. (d) 17:1-279.

Problem. To identify the most important issues and policy problems in the social and economic development of South and Southeast Asia, and to outline those areas where regional planning does or will have to play a crucial role.

Method. This study is based on secondary sources and represents the judgment of the researchers on what is important.

Findings. The researchers divide the region into four broad categories based on the current development situation facing the countries. Japan alone is highly developed, industrialized, urbanized, and dynamic. For Japan, the main questions are how to extend the benefits of economic development to broader segments of the population and how to create the social conditions and the balance between urbanization and preservation of the countryside that are in the best interests of the people. Taiwan and South Korea compose the second category. Foreign aid and achievements in agricultural technology, particularly multiple cropping, have produced substantial rural transformation in these countries. The third major group includes Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, and Burma. They are predominantly agrarian societies where the pressure of population is not yet excessive and the relation between population size and the area of the cultivable land is favorable. The main obstacles to development are widespread political instability, lack of government control, and unresolved international conflicts. Once these adverse political conditions are changed, there is great potential for agricultural development. The fourth group, largest both in population and territory, includes Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and the Philippines. These countries are characterized by overpopulation in terms of food production and employment. The researchers conclude that

economic development in these overpopulated countries will have to rest on a broad-based rural transformation which, in turn, will not be accomplished without massive improvements in the distribution of income in favor of the unemployed and underemployed. According to the researchers, this conclusion is at odds with conventional theories of economic development. (SD)

301. MULTIDISCIPLINARY ASPECTS OF REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Publications Office, 2 rue André-Pascal, 75 Paris 16e, France, February, 1969, 272 pp. $4.50; Ł1 11s.; F/Sw. fr. 18; or DM 15 per copy. Available from OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006 or other national sales agencies. (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Centre. (d) None.

Problem. This book contains the proceedings of the OECD Development Centre's Annual Meeting of Directors of Development Training and Research Institutes, called in 1968 to discuss the problems in formulating plans for regional development from the national territorial to the supranational level and the difficulties in implementing such plans. Part I deals with the task of synthesizing regional development theory. In Part II, papers focusing on territorial development in France are presented. Part III consists of the discussions of three working groups at the meeting. The first grappled with the definition of a development region and the applicability of various techniques of analysis. Mexico, Yugoslavia, and Africa were specifically discussed. Working Group No. 2 was concerned with administrative and organizational problems, particularly in relation to the experiences of Argentina and Israel. The third working group examined the influence of environmental factors on regional development. Cooperation between the OECD Research and Training Institutes in development activities is covered in Part IV. (SD)

302. THE PROCESS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Inter-American Development Bank, 808 17th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20577, 1969, 308 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Inter-American Development Bank. (d) None.

Problem. "The Process of Industrialization in Latin America" presents the papers and recommendations of a roundtable discussion of the same title held at the 1969 Inter-American Development Bank Board of Governors' meeting in Guatemala City. In selecting this topic for discussion and the presentation of papers, the Bank was trying to focus on issues which would be central to the improvement of its policies in the industrial field and their coordination with other public and private financing. Special attention was given to the development of manufacturing within a regionally integrated economic market.

Findings. Mr. Garciá-Reynoso analyzed the role of the state in Latin America's industrial development. Defects in the process were found in most countries and were usually centered around high production costs, degree of geographic industrial concentration, industry being a marginal employment source, and manufactures basically oriented to local markets. Suggested solutions were: to orient production toward export markets; structure state investment to stimulate increased economic efficiency within selective protection schemes; and stimulate regional economics cooperation. Another participant stressed the need for breaking the poverty cycle by concerted efforts from both the government and private sector. His reasoning was that industrialization had suffered from the lack of guiding development policy in initial growth stages. Four other participants made presentations which also stressed the need for integration and cooperation of government and the private sector if industrialization is to have a strong positive impact on Latin America.

The role of the development banks in relation to industrial development was the second major issue discussed. It was felt that all banks involved in Latin American industrial development should be responsible for initiating mechanisms that would enable close cooperation to be established and

maintained with potential businessmen either through a resident team of professionals or through advisory enterprises. To aid this, it was suggested that Latin American governments should not subject foreign sources of finance to political-administrative conditions that would hinder the flexibility of their operations. The establishment of a multinational investment society for both public and private bodies was suggested as a means of offering inspiration and security for private investment and intermediate-to-small capitalists.

Obstacles to industrialization were reviewed a second time--the lack of qualified labor; low commercial capacity; inadequate business technology; scarcity of investment and working capital; and the extreme scarcity of money for the purchase of local goods and services. The participants agreed that any solutions for these problems must be regional ones and not limited by district or national boundaries. (RTG)

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303. WAGE POLICY ISSUES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) Anthony D. Smith (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by St. Martin's Press, Inc., 175 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10010, August, 1969, 408 pp. $18.00 per copy. LC 69-13690. (c) International Labour Organisation, International Institute for Labour Studies, under sponsorship of Danish Board for Technical Co-operation with Developing Countries. (d) None.

Problem. Currently, wage policies are not given very high priority in the economic plans of developing countries. This book contains the proceedings of a symposium held in Egelund, Denmark, under the premise that wage policies will become increasingly recognized as an integral element in strategies for economic and social development. The papers and discussions cover topics associated with the formulation and implementation of wage policies in developing countries. Special emphasis was placed on identifying issues concerning the general level of wages, labor income differentials, methods of remuneration, and the interaction of wage policies and other socioeconomic measures. The participants also attempted to outline the policy options in the field of labor incomes that are open to administrators in developing countries and to indicate the social and economic factors that will influence their choice.

The book is divided into four sections. Part A contains an evaluation by the editor of wage trends in developing countries and the factors that shaped them. This was used as a general background for the symposium discussions which are summarized in Part B. Part C is an analysis of the proceedings by the editor. And Part D consists of 10 papers prepared by certain participants for the symposium.

Findings. In his analysis of the proceedings, the editor states that all the wage policy instruments considered by the symposium have certain drawbacks. But one deficiency common to all is that, although there have been many pleas for wage restraint in developing countries, machinery suited to the task of implementing such a policy does not exist. This suggests that consideration should be given not just to modifying existing instruments but also to providing entirely new instruments and institutions. According to the editor, the proceedings suggest that the establishment of certain bodies, suitably constituted and at an appropriate level, offers the best prospects of formulating an agreed, acceptable, and effective wage policy for a developing country. (SD)

● AGRICULTURE

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304. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTHERN EUROPE

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), OECD Publication Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006, or OECD Publications, 2, rue André-Pascal, Paris-16e, France, 1969, 427 pp. $8.50 per copy. (c) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Committee for Agriculture. (d) None.

Problem. To present the difficulties encountered by certain governments of Southern Europe in solving problems of agricultural development and to delineate the measures that they have taken. Agriculture constitutes a major feature of their economies and still accounts for a large share of the national product and income; it also continues

to employ a large proportion of the active population.

This study covers Portugal, Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey, the least developed members of the OECD. A detailed analysis of the agricultural picture in each of the five countries is presented, as well as a general description of the present situation and recent agricultural trends in the area as a whole.

Findings. (1) The rate of agricultural expansion, in terms of overall growth of production, has been reasonably satisfactory in these countries, with the major exception of Portugal, where agricultural output has risen very slowly. (2) In spite of this expansion, the agricultural sector has been only partly successful in adjusting to the changing pattern of demand in the Southern European countries. (3) Guiding production is the first problem that agricultural policy must attempt to resolve. (4) Policies of price and input subsidies can play a major role in guiding production. (5) Improving productivity through public investment programs and credit policy is a vital aim for it constitutes the basis of economic growth. (6) Policies for regional development are aimed at harmonizing the growth of various regions and at reducing the existing disparities, which are very large in all the countries. (GR)

IV. Social Services

- EDUCATION

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305. ACCESS TO HIGHER EDUCATION IN EUROPE

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7^{e}, France. Available from UNIPUB, INC., P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 140 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. (d) None.

Problem. This publication consists of comparative background documents and the report of the Conference of Ministers of Education of European Member States of UNESCO on Access to Higher Education, held in Vienna, Austria, in 1967. Part I provides three substantial working documents for the Conference, dealing with the following topics: (1) comparative statistical data on access to higher education in Europe; (2) access to higher education from the perspective of the social, economic, and cultural origins of students; and (3) access to higher education in relation to the present and future requirements of the development of the community. The report of the Conference is contained in Part II.

Findings. The following were among the findings of the Conference: (1) The intake of students at secondary and higher levels has increased considerably in all European countries. All countries are attempting to solve the resulting problems through some form of educational planning, from forecasts for guiding administrative decisions to the fixing of student quotas. (2) There was general agreement regarding the continuing need to improve curricula to allow for greater utilization of the results of educational research and the introduction of new methods. (3) Continuing education for adults was seen by the participants as an important goal in economic and social development. (4) As a means of increasing the exchange of European students, the participants stressed the need for equivalence of secondary school degrees and the mutual recognition of university degrees. (SD)

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306. EDUCATIONAL PLANNING IN THE USSR

(a) K. Nozhko, E. Monoszon, V. Zhamin, and V. Severtsev. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7^{e}, France, 1968, 295 pp. Available from UNIPUB, INC., P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016. $6.00 per copy. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Institute for Educational Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This volume deals with the experience acquired by the Soviet Union in planning the various sectors of its educational system (primary and secondary general, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher education). The study gives special attention to analyzing the methods

which were used in working out the programme for educational development in the context of general economic planning and to an examination of the implementation of these plans within the framework of the planned economy of the Soviet Union.

Part One briefly reviews the general organization of education in the Soviet Union and the changes which have been made since the inception of the Soviet regime. It also explains the administrative organization of educational institutions of all kinds, from the primary schools to the universities.

Part Two is devoted to the experience acquired by the Soviets in the field of educational planning from the period of the first five-year plans up to the present time.

Included in the study are the methods used in preparation of the Soviet educational development plans, the standards on which the planning was based, and the reasons underlying the choices. The study also contains information on the administrative organization of educational planning.

Findings. The USSR, in which the majority of the population was illiterate half a century ago, has built up a truly democratic system of education. Eight years of schooling are compulsory, and the various national groups within the country have schools conducted in their native languages.

Higher education alone prepared 2,412,000 specialists during the years between 1958 and 1965, thus making it possible to increase greatly the number of qualified technical workers in all branches of the national economy. Major improvements were made during that seven-year period in the distribution of institutions of higher education. Twenty-two such new institutions and dozens of branches were installed in areas of heavy industrial and agricultural concentration during that time. Particularly rapid development has taken place in specialist training for the branches which ensure technological progress and increase labor productivity. (IH)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

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307. 1969 WORLD SURVEY OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ON ROADS AND ROAD TRANSPORT

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Part 1, "A Report Covering and Inventory of 54 Countries," by International Road Federation, 1023 Washington Bldg., Washington, D. C. 20005, December, 1969, 426 pp. Price not indicated. Part 2, "Trends in Motorization and Highway Programs in 16 European Countries," will be published separately. (c) International Road Federation in cooperation with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, under contract with U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Bureau of Public Roads, Office of Research and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This publication surveys current highway research and development projects in 54 selected countries. It is divided into three chapters. Chapter I contains terms of reference, findings, conclusions, and recommendations regarding the objectives and methods for conducting this survey and extending it on a continuing basis. Chapter II includes the project reports from the survey. Projects are grouped according to research agency under each country. An explanation usually provides information concerning the fields in which the work is being done, the status of the project, and specific objectives. The names of those responsible for the research are given.

Chapter III consists of nine detailed reports on in-depth studies dealing with these topics: (1) street and motorway lighting in Europe--the lighting of road tunnels and underpasses; (2) computer-produced perspective views and their application to highway design; (3) fitting the highway to the landscape, including phasing of vertical and horizontal alignment; (4) effect of speed limits on road safety in Europe; (5) end product contracts; (6) joint development and multiple use of transportation rights-of-way in Japan, Australia,

and New Zealand; (7) research on properties of aggregate materials as related to skid resistance; (8) trends in motorization and highway programs in 16 European countries; and (9) joint and multiple use of highway rights-of-way in Europe, and policies for relocation of persons displaced by highway projects. (SD)

● COMMUNICATIONS

308. REMOVING TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE

(a) F. K. Liebich. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Reports and Papers on Mass Communication No. 58, by the Department of Mass Communication, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7^{e}, France. Available from UNIPUB, INC., P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016, 1969, 43 pp. $1.25 per copy. (c) United Nations, Secretariat of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the obstacles to disseminating ideas, which, in their material form, are bound to international trade restrictions. This study, as well as Unesco's policy in this area, is based on the premise that materials which serve educational, scientific, or cultural purposes should move across frontiers as freely as possible. The revenue derived from duties imposed on such materials is relatively insignificant, and in most cases there is little danger of competition with domestic industry. In exploring the effects of tariffs on the dissemination of knowledge and measures to remove these obstacles, the researcher considers the trade of materials ranging from books and works of art to scientific equipment and the raw materials from which these goods are manufactured.

Findings. General trade policy combined with measures aimed specifically at freeing trade in educational, scientific, and cultural materials has led to a significant liberalization of trade barriers. The researcher envisages two kinds of action: (1) conditional, in which special treatment depends on the character of the supplier or receiver, or on the use of materials; and (2) where special treatment is granted unconditionally. In the first situation, the aim should be to achieve the greatest possible elasticity in applying customs and other regulations. Educational institutions of all types, including museums and broadcasting authorities, should be authorized by the importing countries to obtain these materials free of duty and without quantity restrictions, as long as they serve only the needs of the importing institution. Regarding the second case, the researcher enumerates materials which, since they predominantly serve educational, scientific, and cultural purposes, should be entitled to special treatment. These are: (1) products of printing and writing; (2) works of art, collectors' pieces, and musical instruments; (3) visual and auditory materials; (4) telecommunication, recording, and reproducing equipment; (5) raw materials and machinery essential in the production of educational, scientific, and cultural materials; and (6) special materials for the handicapped. (SD)

VI. Government

● ORGANIZATION

309. CHANGING PATTERNS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) A. F. Leemans. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Union of Local Authorities, Paleisstraat 5, The Hague, Netherlands, 1970, 224 pp. $4.50 per copy; members, $2.70. LC 79-110517. (c) International Union of Local Authorities. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the author presents a survey of recent experiments and plans concerning local government reform in many countries. Emphasis is given to comparative analysis and problem solving since the book is intended for the practitioner in local and central government. There is, however, consideration given to history of reform efforts and their theoretical framework. Topic areas include decentralization, environmental conditions for the development of local government, the structure of local government, amalgamation of small government units, cooperative arrangements among local governments, and local government in evolution.

Findings. The author gives suggestions regarding local government reform in general, the process of change, and the three major foci of reform: overall structure, amalgamation, and cooperation. Concerning the restructuring of local government and administration, Leemans contends that the central issue in most cases is the problem of drastic reform versus incremental reform. He found that incremental reform is preferred in almost all cases. Most recently, however, there is, in many European countries, a tendency toward drastic reform and even total overhaul of the government system. He cites the Danish reform as an example. The case of developing countries is quite different from advanced countries and usually ends in drastic reform. The author also cites the need for amalgamation and cooperation as means of improving efficiency in delivery of services and eliciting greater sensitivity to the populace. (RTG)

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310. THE STRUCTURE OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT: A COMPARATIVE SURVEY OF 81 COUNTRIES

(a) Samuel Humes and Eileen Martin. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Publication No. 96, by the International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands, 1969, 674 pp. $15.00 per copy; members $9.00. LC 75-110516. (c) International Union of Local Authorities (IULA). (d) None.

Problem. Contending that knowledge of only one system is, in effect, knowledge of none, the authors of this book present individual descriptions of the structure, functions, finances, and controls exercised over local governments in 81 different countries. This book is a revised, updated edition of a book, The Structure of Local Governments Throughout the World, published by IULA in 1961, which compared local governments in 43 countries. The New edition also contains a comparative study of various facets of local government, covering patterns of local government, councils, committees, boards, chief executives, staffs, local politics, relationships with the central government, and representative government and executive authority. (SD)

● PLANNING

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311. MANKIND 2000

(a) Robert Jungk and Johan Galtung (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London, England, or Universitetsforlaget, P. O. Box 307, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway and P. O. Box 142, Boston, Mass. 02113, 1969, 367 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The International Peace Research Institute. (d) None.

Problem. Mankind 2000 is a compilation of essays resulting from the 1967 International Future Research Inaugural Conference, which probed problems being created by technological change and their possible solutions.

The ever-increasing momentum of technological progress in our civilization has already raised problems of a size hardly imaginable even a short while ago. New technologies constantly clash with old social structures and modes of thinking, and these conflicts are likely to increase rather than decrease in the future.

The essays in Mankind 2000 consider futuristic aspects of planning, planning methodology, and research in the context of international cooperation for economic development and controlled social change. They emphasize the need for an international program of long-term forecasting in connection with human activity.

The thirty-seven essays touch upon a wide range of subject matter, including technological change, mass communications, urbanization, education, nutrition, economics, science, sociology, and philosophy. In exploring some of the problems ahead of us and the means of attacking them, individual topics range from "A Proposal for Curtailing Small Wars" and ". . . Semantics of International Politics" to "Material Resources for the Nutrition of Mankind" and "Television from Space Satellite--A Solution to the Population Explosion"; from a ". . . Programme of Joint Technological Endeavours for Peaceful Purposes" to "Future Applications of Cybernetics." (GR and JS)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

312. PUBLIC ECONOMICS

(a) J. Margolis and H. Guitton (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, with the subtitle "An Analysis of Public Production and Consumption and Their Relations to the Private Sector," by St. Martin's Press, Inc., 175 5th Ave., New York, N. Y. 10010, November, 1969, 574 pp. $21.00 per copy. LC 70-84182. (c) International Economic Association and Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, with partial support from the Ford Foundation and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Social Sciences Division. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents the proceedings of the Conference of the International Economic Association, whose central theme was the economic analysis of the public sector. It contains 22 papers delivered at the Conference and a summary of participant discussions. Although the papers are restricted to a discussion of governments, according to the editor, they illustrate the recent application of economic analysis to the study of all social behavior.

Findings. In his analysis of the proceedings, the editor groups the papers into four major categories. The first set extends economic theory to the analysis of the public sector of the economy. Of these, the editor found those dealing with economic theory the most successful. Attention focused on recent developments in the theory of public goods. Other papers in the first group are concerned with the evaluation of risk in optimum resource allocation, and the problems of information and control in a decentralized economy.

The second group of papers provides a critical survey of the pricing and investment behavior of public enterprises and recommends rules that could be adopted for efficient operations. These papers reflect an increasing complexity of the problems in this area, by considering such previously ignored factors as self-financing constraints, highly variable demands, and social goals.

The third set, which discusses economic issues in the context of public administration, particularly political, budgetary, and administrative controls, is less satisfactory from the perspective of firm knowledge. The papers are rich in hypotheses and interpretation, but the editor asserts that much more theorizing is necessary in this area.

In the final set of papers, public enterprise is discussed in terms of stabilization programming, the mix of activities in nonsocialist economies, and recent developments in the U. S. S. R. The topics cover stability planning, management criteria, the appropriate role of the state, and comparative models of the public and private sectors. (SD)

313. LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCE

(a) A. H. Marshall. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Union of Local Authorities, Paleisstraat 5, The Hague, Netherlands, 1969, 537 pp. 30 Guilders per copy; members, 18. (c) University of Birmingham, Institute of Local Government Studies, under sponsorship of the International Union of Local Authorities. (d) None.

Problem. This book on local government finance presents the results of a survey conducted with the aims of updating a similar 1955 study, of examining the effect on local governments of increased central economic controls, and of providing comparative financial data in tabular form.

Method. Data were gathered by questionnaires.

Findings. Though the first two aims were achieved, the third was not as successful. This resulted largely from the inability of countries with a scarcity of local governments to answer because of the absence of aggregate local financial figures. The author warns of the hazards of comparing statistics between different countries because of the variance of such things as classification schemes, accounting methods, and field research practices. Most of the data in the book are in percentage form, only, which greatly eases comparative studies on the one hand but leads to problems in cases where countries gave percentages for each different level of authority instead of total percentages for the country.

A French edition of this book is available. (RTG)

Brief Mention

● NEW PERIODICALS

314. INTERNATIONAL HOUSING BULLETIN

A new quarterly, International Housing Bulletin, is being published by the International Housing Committee of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers. The IHC acts as information and research center in the fields of housing and planning for these organizations, their affiliates, and other interested organizations and institutions.

Issues of the Bulletin, which run about 15 pages in length, are concerned with current housing and planning developments. The April, 1970 issue, for example, carried articles on the UN's strategy proposals for a second Development Decade; the International Housing Committee's study on the housing situation of low-income groups; Britain's housing stock; housing in Israel; building trades and housing in Jerusalem; Italian workers' housing strike; and some short comments on situations in various countries.

International Housing Bulletin is available from the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers, Ewaldsgade 5, 2200 Copenhagen N, Denmark. Price not indicated. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions has also published a series of special reports on Acquisition of Land for Social Housing, 1967; Problems of Rent Policy, 1967; Financing Housing, 1968; Trade Union Activities in the Field of Housing and Building, n.d. These reports are available from ICFTU, 37-41, rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1, Belgium, at US $.70 or its equivalent in other currencies. (RTG and JS)

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AGENCY INDEX

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[a] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1970/71. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 820 pp. $3.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

Selected Boards, Committees, and Commissions

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EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

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Quarterly Digest of URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

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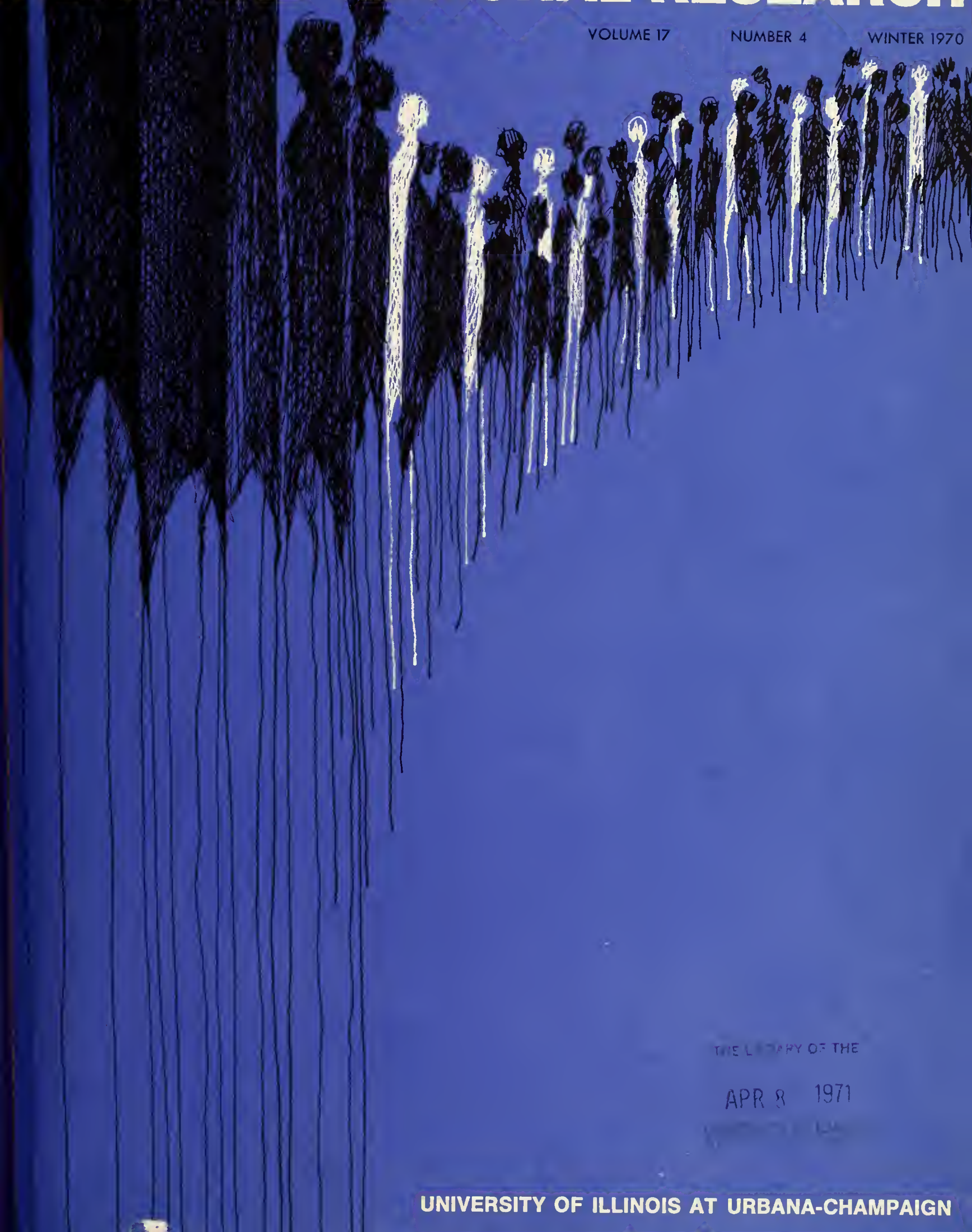

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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Established in 1954 by an informal organization known as the Urban Planning Research Group, the *Quarterly Digest of Urban and Regional Research* (formerly the *Research Digest*) is prepared by the Bureau of Urban and Regional Planning Research, a unit of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Its objective is to serve as a medium of communication among individuals and groups engaged in urban and regional research. Abstracts are invited covering research projects recently initiated, projects well underway on which significant progress or findings can be reported, and projects recently completed. Brief notes on items of interest to researchers in this field are also desired.

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QUARTERLY DIGEST OF URBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

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RBAN AND REGIONAL RESEARCH

VOLUME 17 NUMBER 4 WINTER 1970

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

KEY TO SYMBOLS

The following letter designations are used throughout this journal:

(a) -- indicates the principal investigator(s) or project director.
(b) -- indicates the status of research and/or publication.
(c) -- indicates the agency conducting the research, together with the sponsorship, if given.
(d) -- indicates any previous Digest report.
m -- is used in conjunction with a surname where, for any reason, the full name of a person is not known to us.
(CRZ) -- initials at the end of an abstract indicate the person preparing it, or, if this is not known, the source from which the abstract was obtained.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Since we can't highlight all the good things in this issue, we decided this time to pick just one item from each major section for comment. Different people, of course, would make different choices. These are ours.

Starting through from the beginning, we were impressed, in the first section, with the recent report of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on Resources and Man, especially because of the way in which its authors would link scientific investigation with informed action to achieve a dynamic equilibrium between man and his environment (Item 21).

The second section, on demography and human behavior, posed problems in reaching a single choice. There was Toynbee's new book, trying to comprehend the implications of two centuries of urban explosion in the light of world history (Item 49). There were Robert Coles' gripping psychiatric study of migrant farm children (Item 47); Louis Kriesberg's penetrating study of fatherless urban families (Item 43); Lee Rainwater's sustained and revealing examination of black family life in St. Louis' Pruitt-Igoe project (Item 60). We finally settled, however, for a long and hard look at the future of the family itself as an institution (Item 45). Granted that the average human being, as well as the contemporary family, is functioning at a fraction of his or its potential, what are the alternatives?

And, incidentally, what are some of the implications of the alternatives for urban and regional policy--for the management of economic and social programs, for the development of physical facilities? These are questions which may be moving to front and center before very long.

Among the economic studies in the third section, we decided on Item 85, reporting on the work which William Miernyk and his colleagues are doing in simulating regional economic development in West Virginia. This subject, too, is growing in importance as decentralization and regional development emerge as key issues, and contributions to methodology are needed, even though there has been a spate of effort in this direction in recent years.

Despite Presidential task force reports on model cities (Item 98), and low income housing (Item 105), the first volume of Rand's extensive study of New York's rental housing crisis (Item 109), the blunt-spoken Kennedy report on the almost unbelievable condition of American Indian education (Item 115), a number of interesting and significant health care studies, especially mental health (Items 125-130); despite these and numerous other good projects reported in the fourth section we finally cast our vote for Judith Segal's recently completed study of hunger in America, and her critical examination of the food stamp and the commodity distribution programs (Item 124). We hope that her conclusions concerning the necessity to increase the cash incomes of the poor in order to combat hunger are heard in the right circles.

In the fifth section, on land use and transportation, we decided we had better hedge. There was Constance Perin's interesting work on what people require from environmental design (Item 137). But then, others were getting at the same question in different ways--Larry Bourne, for example, looking at changes in the building inventory in Toronto accompanying changes in the social structure (Item 138); several researchers at the Regional Science Research Institute in Philadelphia looking at attitudes, preferences and use patterns of open space by various socioeconomic groups; Stuart Chapin and his colleagues analyzing the delivery of health care services on the basis of

actual household activity patterns in Washington, D. C. and nearby areas (Item 128); Alan Voorhees and his associates taking a fresh look at what influences travel lengths and patterns and coming up with both startling findings, and needed improvements in forecasting techniques. So in this section we will opt for a line of inquiry--the human requirements of urban design, land use and transportation, rather than any one study.

In the sixth section, government, you would think, maybe, that the choice should be easy. Why shouldn't it be the report of the President's new National Goals Research Staff, Toward Balanced Growth (Item 171)? And if that somehow isn't sufficient, how about that fascinating review of the major policy problems confronting New York--Agenda for a City (Item 172)? Or that piece on planning jails, with its almost casual write-up of an integrated, not to say revolutionary approach to criminal justice (Item 183)? Nevertheless, we held out, and finally it came along: the National Planning Association's National Priorities Study (Item 192). Nestor Terleckyj's brief report on his research in connection with this project is only an appetizer to the larger study; but the larger study is, for our money, extremely important for the country, from a strategic point of view, and our guess is that you will be hearing more from it.

In the next portion of the Digest, reporting on research from other countries, we were impressed by two studies from the U. S. S. R., one an older work on city planning, by a group of academicians from the University of Moscow, and the other a study of the career plans of youth in three major industrial cities in the Urals, carried out at the Urals State University. Both of these studies tend to confirm a belief we have held for a long time, namely, that there are more similarities than there are differences in problems and approaches in urban and regional planning and development in various parts of the world, and the differences are attributable more to comparative levels of development than they are to divergences in socioeconomic philosophies.

Among the international studies in the last part of the issue, we would vote for the report of the Commission on International Development to the World Bank (the "Pearson report," Item 251) and hope that its influence will be felt, particularly in increasing the amount and significance of multilateral development assistance.

As these lines are being written, we still aren't sure whether there will be another issue of the Digest or not. The answers are still not all in. We will let you know our publication plans as soon as possible. If we keep going, it will be nice to see you again. It not, let's just say, on behalf of the editors, the staff, the advisers and consultants, the correspondents, and the publisher that it has been our pleasure, and we hope our paths cross again one of these days. (SK)

CONTENTS

CONTENTS

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

I. Physical Environment

- GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

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1. CLEANING OUR ENVIRONMENT - THE CHEMICAL BASIS FOR ACTION

(a) Lloyd M. Cooke, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, September, 1969, 249 pp. $2.75 per copy. LC 74-96123. (c) American Chemical Society, Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs, Subcommittee on Environmental Improvement. (d) None.

Problem. This report contains an account of the current status of the science and technology of environmental improvement: what is known and how it is being used; what must be learned and how it might be used. The researchers focus strongly on chemistry, chemical engineering, and related disciplines. The stated purpose of the project is to support the technical awareness of legislators, administrators, and others who must deal with environmental problems at levels one or more steps removed from direct involvement with pertinent science and technology.

The report covers: (1) air environment, (2) water environment, (3) solid wastes, and (4) pesticides.

Findings. The environment is impure in large measure because society demands the benefits of technology, and the practice of technology often generates pollutants. Since pollutants do not respect political boundaries, national and international arrangements will be necessary for environmental monitoring and control.

The environmental system is composed of a bewildering number of subsystems that often are only distantly interdependent. Consequently, environmental problems are rarely amenable to sweeping solutions, and the benefits of even major breakthroughs in research are likely to be limited to discrete subsystems of the overall system.

Some particular problem areas are: (1) the primitive condition of fundamental knowledge of how living things are affected by long-term, low-level exposure to pollutants; (2) the even more primitive condition of knowledge about the effects of pollutants on ecology; (3) the inadequate analytical chemical methods that are used to monitor, control, and study the environment and related phenomena; and (4) the lack of standardized nomenclature necessary to multidisciplinary communication.

Scientists working with pesticides and radioactive substances recognized early the need for new, discriminating methods of pollutant monitoring and control. Consequently, they have made remarkable progress in analytical chemistry. Similar progress is required in other areas of environmental science and technology. (IH)

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2. POPULATION, RESOURCES, ENVIRONMENT: ISSUES IN HUMAN ECOLOGY

(a) Paul R. Ehrlich and Anne H. Ehrlich. (b) Completed and published under the above title by W. H. Freeman and Co., 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104, 1970, 383 pages. $8.95 per copy. LC 75-103067. (c) Stanford University, Department of Biology. (d) None.

Problem. To provide comprehensive, detailed analysis of the worldwide crisis of overpopulation and the resulting demands on food, resources, and the environment.

Problems of modern society, such as environmental deterioration, hunger, resource depletion, and war, are interconnected. Together, they constitute a challenge without precedent in human history. The researchers use a diversity of sources in documenting the reasons for growing alarm over mankind's prospects and offer constructive proposals that might help brighten those prospects. Some of the areas covered are: (1) population structure and biological limits of the earth; (2) environmental threats to man; (3) ecosystems in jeopardy; (4) optimum population and human biology; (5) social, political, and economic change; and (6) recommendations for a positive program for international controls.

Findings. The earth is already grossly overpopulated, and the large absolute number of people and the rate of population growth are major hindrances to solving human problems. Since the limits of human capability to produce food by conventional means have very nearly been reached, attempts to increase food production further will tend to accelerate the deterioration of the environment, which in turn will eventually reduce the capacity of the earth to produce food. It is possible that the capacity of the planet to support human life has been permanently impaired, because such technological "successes" as automobiles, pesticides, and inorganic nitrogen fertilizers are major causes of environmental deterioration. Also, there is reason to believe that population growth increases the probability of a lethal worldwide plague and of a thermonuclear war.

There is no technological panacea for the complex of problems composing the population-food-environment crisis, although technology properly applied in such areas as pollution abatement, communications, and fertility control can provide massive assistance. The basic solutions involve dramatic and rapid changes in human attitudes, especially those related to reproductive behavior, economic growth, technology, the environment, and conflict resolution. (IH)

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3. AMERICA'S CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

(a) Roger Revelle and Hans H. Landsberg (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as the Daedalus Library Vol. 15, by Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107, 1970, 301 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 69-15028. (c) The American Academy of Arts and Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, twenty economists, political scientists, city planners, and conservationists consider the national problems of polluted air and water, urban congestion, overcrowded recreation areas, and dwindling natural resources. They discuss the causes of these blighting conditions, how serious they are, what society thinks about them, and how they can be dealt with in the American system of values and through American political processes.

Clean air, for example, is seen as a collective good that must be allocated efficiently. Like food, it is a necessity; unlike food, it was once free. Now clean air has become expensive, though its continued supply is still within our financial resources.

Several of the authors discuss the changes in our national values and priorities that are necessary if environmental degradation is to be stopped. Others reveal the extent to which our efforts are hampered by lack of knowledge. While the disagreeable or dangerous results of our careless actions stare us in the face, we are ignorant of many of the subtle physical interactions we generate in our surroundings. Nor do we adequately understand what society wants, what it is prepared to pay for, or what institutions are best suited for initiating private and public action.

Four new chapters have been written especially for this book to round out the material that first appeared in Daedalus magazine, the Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. All the authors agree that the steady deterioration of the American environment in recent years has created a very serious situation. In this book, they show how irreparable damage can be averted if its causes are correctly analyzed, its technical, social, and political ramifications recognized, and appropriate--and most likely costly--remedies initiated without delay. (GR)

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4. INTER-INSTITUTIONAL POLICY SIMULATOR: THE VANCOUVER REGIONAL SIMULATION PROJECT

(a) Michael A. Goldberg and C. S. Holling. (b) A five-year study in process. (c) University of British

Columbia, Department of Community and Regional Planning, with partial support from the City of Vancouver, the Greater Vancouver Regional District, and the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Man has to date been largely unsuccessful in treating environmental quality, because it demands interdisciplinary approaches, and the institutions which should be agents for change have exhibited great inertia and narrowness in their treatment of problems. This project will attempt to provide a multidisciplinary, interinstitutional framework for dealing with environmental problems, by developing an interinstitutional policy simulator for the Vancouver, British Columbia, region.

Previous Research. The Gulf Islands Recreational Land Simulation (GIRLS) at the University of British Columbia, and the Bay Area Simulation Study (BASS) at the University of California, Berkeley.

Method. The study will proceed for five years. The first three will be devoted to development of the computer model, the last two to refining and applying it. The work will be coordinated by a core group which includes the principal investigators and other members of the university community, representatives from four city departments, and the Greater Vancouver Regional District. The component submodels and analyses will be conducted by individuals or groups of individuals (both students and faculty) who will make weekly presentations to an interdisciplinary workshop. The workshop will give participants the opportunity to be aware of components that are related to their own work and thus facilitate smooth meshing of these components. Working papers and interim reports will appear throughout the five-year study. (MAG)

5. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY STUDY COUNCIL

In 1968, the California Legislature created the State Environmental Quality Study Council as an expression of growing concern over the deterioration of California's physical environment. The duties of the Council involve studying, in depth, state policies affecting environmental quality to determine whether existing approaches are adequate and to identify inadequately met needs and undesirable overlaps or conflicts in jurisdiction among federal, state, regional, and local agencies. The Council has also been directed to develop long-range environmental quality goals and make both immediate and long-range recommendations. On February 1, 1970, the Council issued its first progress report, which covers the Council's activities during the first nine months of its existence and indicates its future plans. The report contains the results of the Council's studies in the areas of land use, air quality, noise abatement, and water resources, as well as far-reaching recommendations for state activity in each of these areas.

Copies of this Progress Report and further information regarding the activities of the Council are available from the Environmental Quality Study Council, State of California, Sacramento, Calif. 95814. (SD)

6. MAN'S SURVIVAL IN A CHANGING WORLD

This booklet, published in 1970, gives a brief summary of the various ways in which the United States is involved in the International Biological Program. The Program itself is a response to the scientific community's concern over problems such as rapid population increase, food shortages, and environmental destruction. The U. S. National Committee for the IBP is the official organization for developing and carrying out nationwide programs concerned with man's survival. The approach taken by this body is to encourage multidisciplinary teams of researchers to tackle a specific problem and deal with all components of the specific environment of that problem. Study of human adaptation or defeat in particular problem environments is also a major effort. The primary goal of the research is to find ways in which man can live in harmony with the natural world.

Copies of the 28-page booklet are available from U. S. National Committee for the International Biological Program, c/o National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418. Price not indicated. (RTG)

7. UNDERGRADUATE EDUCATION IN ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

This publication, edited by William A. Reiners and Frank Smallwood, contains the working papers and major addresses presented at a conference on undergraduate

education in environmental studies. In discussing the need and structure of environmental education, the papers suggest that there is no single ideal formula for environmental education automatically applicable to all colleges and universities throughout the country. Instead, each individual college or university should inventory its own particular strengths and resources, then attempt to integrate any new environmental program into its curriculum in a manner which will enable this program to evolve, as a viable component of the institution's academic life in the years ahead. The report concludes with specific study programs proposed for Dartmouth and Williams Colleges.

Undergraduate Education in Environmental Studies is available from The Public Affairs Center, Dartmouth Bicentennial Year Committee, Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. 03755, April, 1970, 100 pp. Price not indicated. (GR)

8. UNITED STATES ANTARCTIC RESEARCH ACTIVITIES: 1968-70

The Committee on Polar Research of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council has prepared a Report on United States Antarctic Research Activities, 1968-69; United States Antarctic Research Activities Planned for 1969-70. Summaries are provided of activities concerned with (1) atmospheric sciences--aurora and airglow, cosmic radiation, geomagnetism, physics of the ionosphere and magnetosphere, and meteorology; (2) earth sciences--cartography, geology, geophysics, glaciology, oceanography, and station seismology; (3) biology; (4) research vessel operations; and (5) information activities. A bibliography of selected publications on U. S. Antarctic research is also included.

The Polar Information Services, of the Office of Antarctic Programs, National Science Foundation, is responsible for information activities. Its projects, described here, include issuing indexed abstracts of the current world literature on antarctic activities in cumulative volumes of 2,000 items per volume.

The report is available, in limited quantity, under the above title, as Report No. 11 to SCAR, National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, July, 1969, 72 pp. Price not indicated. (GR and JS)

● AIR

9. ABATEMENT OF SULFUR OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY COMBUSTION SOURCES

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Department of Commerce, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Va. 22151, 1970, $3.00 per copy. (c) National Research Council and the National Academy of Engineering for the National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. An ad hoc panel of members of the National Academy of Engineering and National Research Council was formed to study the problem of sulfur bearing fuels, which are second only to automobile emissions as a cause of air pollution in America. The panel's aim was to delineate some methods that would control sulfur oxide emissions.

Findings. The primary source of this type of pollution was found to be electric power generating plants. However, commercially proven technology for control of sulfur oxides emitted from power plants does not exist. In the event that such controls were immediately discovered, it would still take three to ten years before the new technology would be widely available.

The panel recommends five areas of research, development, and demonstration which should be heavily funded by the government for several years in order to develop successful controls for sulfur oxide pollution: (1) throw away processes such as limestone injection for removal of sulfur oxide from stock gases; (2) new combustion concepts which convert sulfur to sulfate during combustion; (3) chemical recovery processes that would yield marketable by-products; (4) coal gasification processes, which produce sulfur-free fuels, and methods for extracting sulfur-free heating fuels from oil shale; and (5) new engineering and chemical approaches to coal desulfurization. (RTG)

10. FEDERAL CLEAN AIR INCENTIVE PROGRAM

The U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare has established a Federal Clean Air Incentive Program to stimulate private

efforts to market a car by the 1980's that will match the performance and convenience of present automobiles, but whose power plant will be fundamentally pollution free. Administered by the National Air Pollution Control Administration (NAPCA), this program offers graduated financial incentives in three phases: prototype, demonstration, and fleet test.

Each prototype must show essentially pollution free characteristics, adequate road performance, and a potential for mass production, if it is to be accepted for the demonstration phase. The demonstration phase involves the purchase of 10 models to test, for several months, factors such as driveability, durability, safety, economy, and noise control under various operating conditions. Once this phase has been passed, NAPCA will buy about 300 models for prolonged, intensive testing in fleet use by selected government agencies under typical driving conditions. Any car completing all phases of the program could be considered for purchase by government agencies for fleet use if pending legislation is adopted.

Further information regarding this program may be obtained from the National Air Pollution Control Administration, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Public Health Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 200 C St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20204. (SD)

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11. SURVEY OF USSR AIR POLLUTION LITERATURE

(a) M. Y. Nuttonson. (b) In process. Volume III in this series, issued since last Digest report, published under the title, The Susceptibility or Resistance to Gas and Smoke of Various Arboreal Species Grown Under Diverse Environmental Conditions in a Number of Industrial Regions of the Soviet Union, by the American Institute of Crop Ecology, 809 Dale Dr., Silver Spring, Md. 20910, 1970, 114 pp. Price not indicated. (c) American Institute of Crop Ecology, Air Pollution Section, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, National Air Pollution Control Administration. (d) 17: 1-13.

Problem. This is the third volume to be published as part of the American Institute of Crop Ecology's project to survey and translate current Russian scientific literature and technical research data on air pollution, physiological disturbances and diseases caused by air pollution, and air pollution control.

Volume III contains reports of studies conducted in the Soviet Union on aspects of the relationship between air pollution and vegetation. The studies describe the adverse effects of air pollution on indigenous and introduced plant species in forests, public parks, gardens, and street plantings. Susceptibilities to specific phytotoxic air pollutants and injury symptoms in different species and their ecotypes are discussed.

Findings. A number of papers show that the response to air pollution differs with the plant species, as well as with ecotypes within a species, and that the growth stage of the plant, notably the age of the leaf, is an important factor in determining the sensitivity to air pollutants. Other studies, based on experimental plot tests and field observations, have determined the genetic susceptibility of certain plant species and ecotypes in a number of regions. They also found that the use of resistant plants in industrial regions as shelter belt plantings around residential areas and in urban parks, gardens, and street plantings merits consideration. (SD)

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12. YOUR RIGHT TO CLEAN AIR: A MANUAL FOR CITIZEN ACTION

(a) Jack G. Calvert and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1970, 109 pp. No charge. LC 72-136100. (c) The Conservation Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book is designed to serve as a guide for concerned citizens who wish to work through government channels to achieve stronger controls for air pollution. It centers its operations around the opportunities for citizen input afforded by the 1967 Air Quality Act. The Act requires states to hold public hearings on any air quality standards that it proposes for adoption. The Manual adopts the position that these public hearings should be the main point at which citizen groups should exert their influence.

Specifically, the Manual: (1) outlines the legislation of the 1967 Act; (2) gives citizens a general format for identifying sources of and measuring air pollution and some possible controls to work for; (3) suggests a way in which citizens might form an organization for action and hold meetings and workshops that would expedite and concert efforts to reach an agreement on objectives and goals; and (4) suggests some specific actions which the group may take to encourage other citizens to take an active stand against air pollution. (RTG)

13. KILLER SMOG

(a) William Wise. (b) Completed and published under the above title, with the subtitle, "The World's Worst Air Pollution Disaster," by Rand McNally & Co., 405 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1968, 181 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 68-14638. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, the author describes the smog disaster which occurred in London during 1952 and was responsible for the deaths of 4,000 people. He also presents an account of the smog's aftermath and the reactions of the people and government of England to the tragedy, including the efforts to pass a clean air bill through Parliament.

Findings. The author concludes that, even with 10 years of reform under the Clean Air Act, the implementation of a national fuel policy, and development of an expensive government control program, London's air is anything but clean. Increases in population and fuel consumption have all but negated the established pollution control measures. Although coal smoke has been reduced by 50 percent throughout Britain, sulfur dioxide emissions are far greater now than they were in 1960. Increases in motor vehicles have produced a tremendous rise in air pollution near ground level. The cost of contaminated air in Britain remains at more than a billion dollars a year. (SD)

● WATER

14. PLANNING MODEL TO PROJECT THE POTENTIAL OF DESALTING

(a) T. W. Rothermel. (b) In process. Completion expected by late 1970. (c) Arthur D. Little, Inc., under contract with U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Saline Water. (d) None.

Problem. To develop and test a model for projecting the potential of desalting as a means of satisfying future water demands. Desalting will play a more important role in meeting the future water needs of this country as the costs of conventional supply continue to increase and as further advances accrue to desalting technologies. The magnitude of its role in the United States will have a great impact on the planning program of federal, state, and local water resource agencies and will influence the interest of manufacturers and investors in the future development of desalting technology. The Office of Saline Water, which has federal responsibility for desalting research and development has long recognized its need for an improved method of forecasting the future application of desalting in this country.

Method. A dynamic simulation model has been developed for the Office of Saline Water (OSW) to translate the relevant factors of water demand and supply into a forecast of desalting potential. The basic approach is to mobilize available information into a more rigorous, complete, and effective framework for viewing the future of desalting. The model is built to incorporate the experience of the OSW and information from other agencies into a system which realistically models the structure of the water management field and simulates the conditions of future water supply decisions. It will thereby provide a basis for improving the planning of the research and development programs of OSW.

The model is designed to project the needs for desalting in 20 hydrologic regions of the United States. These regional projections, in turn, are based on the balance of water demand and supply in 100 subregions. Projections are made in five-year intervals between 1965 and 2020. The model incorporates the water supply needs of the four major water using sectors of the economy: agricultural, industrial, municipal, and electric power.

Findings. Model performance has been demonstrated through the development of a preliminary forecast of desalting potential and a battery of sensitivity tests. For example, some of the sensitivity tests involved changes in future desalting costs. Another measured the impact of a hypothetical change in national water policy. Those forecasts, based on presently known balances of water supply and demand, reflected a believable role for desalting in satisfying future water needs. Better information, including historical hydrologic data and projected economic data, is still needed to develop more reliable projections on a regional level. These preliminary results have demonstrated the ability of the model to produce reasonable forecasts and interesting insights into desalting's potential. Development of a more reliable forecast of desalting potential is currently under way. (TWR)

15. EFFECTS OF IMPOUNDMENT ON WATER QUALITY

(a) M. A. Churchill and John A. Gordon. (b) In process. Five years of data collection to be completed by late 1970 and followed by a comprehensive report. (c) Tennessee Valley Authority, Division of Environmental Research and Development, Water Quality Branch. (d) 14:2-44.

Problem. To develop engineering methods which can be used in planning, designing, and operating river and reservoir water control structures associated with multipurpose water resource projects for management of water quality and quantity. The water quality management problem arises from the discharge of hypolimnetic water during periods of reservoir stratification having quality problems associated with low temperatures, low dissolved oxygen, and objectionable quantities of iron and manganese. These water quality problems are associated with low-level outlets in existing and proposed water control structures.

Method. The physical, chemical, and biological factors which cause objectionable changes in water quality during periods of reservoir stratification are to be qualitatively and quantitatively assessed. The resulting knowledge is to be used to develop a model which will allow temporal and spatial changes in the water quality parameters of temperature and dissolved oxygen to be predicted within an impoundment. This model is necessary for evaluating the effectiveness and feasibility of proposed design and operational changes to improve water quality of discharged water.

The research method has involved frequent field surveys and laboratory analyses of water quality parameters of interest over several years during stratification of reservoirs in eastern Tennessee. Data produced are being studied extensively to gain insight into the relationships between physical, chemical, and biological factors and the associated water quality changes. These relationships will then be used to develop a predictive model for changes in water quality due to impoundment. (MAC)

16. MULTIPURPOSE RESERVOIRS AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Shirley F. Weiss, Edward J. Kaiser, Raymond J. Burby, III, and T. G. Donnelly. (b) A three-year project in process. Completion expected by June, 1971. Two monographs have been published by Water Resources Research Institute, University of North Carolina at Raleigh: (1) Raymond J. Burby, III, The Role of Reservoir Owned Policies in Guiding Reservoir Land Development, Report No. 29, 1969, n. p.; (2) Raymond J. Burby, III, and Shirley F. Weiss, Public Policy and Shoreline Landowner Behavior, Report No. 30, 1970, n. p. Copies available without charge from David H. Howells, Director, Water Resources Research Institute, 124 Riddick Bldg., Raleigh, N. C. 27607. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of the Interior, Office of Water Resources Research. (d) 16:1-30.

Problem. To develop the foundations of a forecast model which may be used to predict the development patterns around present and anticipated multipurpose reservoirs. Since the previous Digest report, a survey of 25 reservoir owner-operators and 105 Southeastern reservoirs has been completed in an effort to establish the extent of reservoir-related land development in the Southeast. Six reservoirs in North Carolina have been used as laboratory areas for examining shoreline landowner behavior and public policies guiding reservoir-related development. These reservoirs were selected to represent different types of owner-operator, period of development (1927-1969), variation in

reservoir use and extent of development activity. Finally, three reservoirs have been designated for major studies of land use, land capability, and factors influencing land development: Lake Norman, North Carolina; Lake Boone, Tennessee; and Lake Lanier, Georgia. (SFW)

17. DEVELOPMENT BENEFITS OF WATER RESOURCES INVESTMENTS

(a) Charles L. Leven (ed.). (b) Completed and published in two volumes, as a report prepared for the U. S. Army Engineer Institute for Water Resources, by the Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, Washington University: (1) Development Benefits of Water Resources Investments, IWR report 69-1, November, 1969, 443 pp. $3.00 per copy. (2) Development Benefits of Water Resources Investments-APPENDICES, IWR report 69-1-A, November, 1969, 475 pp. (approx.). $3.00 per copy. Available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151. (c) Washington University, Institute for Urban and Regional Studies, under contract with U. S. Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers, Institute for Water Resources. (d) 13:1-201; 14:1-172; and 14:2-31.

Problem. To select among alternative water resource projects and, more particularly, to determine the effects of water resource projects on regional economic development. This is a final round-up report, of which several pieces have been carried previously in the Digest.

The body of the report is divided into four main sections. Section I consists of a general overview and description of the work as a whole. Section II contains the material produced on regional development theory. Section III describes the analytical models for development benefit evaluation, and the final section contains a description of purposes and present procedures for evaluating water resource investments with some suggestions for alterations. (GR)

18. WATER TRANSFERS: ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY AND ALTERNATIVE INSTITUTIONS

(a) L. M. Hartman and Don Seastone. (b) Completed and published under the above title for Resources for the Future, Inc., by the Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, 1970, 127 pp. $5.75 per copy. LC 70-108382. (c) Colorado State University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This study, through a comparative analysis, seeks to determine the relative efficiencies of different types of market processes through which water rights are transferred from one use to another, such as agriculture to industry. Water is a critical factor in the prosperity and growth of the western United States. Although scarcity of fresh water has not yet greatly impeded economic growth in the West, there is a good possibility it may do so in the future. Currently in this arid region, water supplies are not used as efficiently as they could be and additional supplies of water will be quite costly. The future outcome depends upon public policy, expenditure decisions, and the economic efficiency of the market mechanism in directing available water supplies to uses of highest social value as a partial substitute for new supplies.

Since the institutional setting within which transfers are negotiated largely determines the nature of the transfer process, the researchers also compare alternative institutional arrangements for facilitating these transfers. Attention is focused particularly on external impacts of transfers, especially return flows and income changes in other sectors, and their effect on the efficiency of market transfers.

An introduction to the study is provided in Chapter I of the book. Chapter II analyzes efficiency criteria for market transfers in relation to existing law on property rights in water. Chapter III presents a comparative analysis of the performance of two legal systems for regulating transfers between water users: the Colorado and New Mexico systems. Typical organizational settings--the irrigation ditch company and two water conservation districts--are described in Chapters IV, V, and VI. Chapters VII and VIII discuss the effects of

changes in the economic base of communities in the region caused by water transfers, including future estimates concerning income changes. These last two chapters, according to the researchers, are politically relevant to current interstate transfer controversies. (SD)

19. LEGAL CONTROL OF WATER POLLUTION

(a) Frank B. Baldwin, III (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Volume One of the annual U. C. D. Law Review, by the School of Law, University of California, Davis, Calif. 95616, 1969, 273 pp. $8.50 per copy. (c) University of California (Davis), School of Law. (d) None.

Problem. This first volume of the student-authored, annual U. C. D. Law Review examines in depth various aspects of the law in relation to water pollution. It contains seven chapters.

Chapter 1, "State Control of Water Pollution: The California Model," discusses California's pollution control laws and the actual experience in administering them, in order to determine how well pollution regulation is working. The interstate compact as a means of regulating water pollution is explored in Chapter 2, "Water Pollution Control Through Interstate Agreement." It focuses on the efforts of an interstate agency which was given some authority in controlling pollution and it finds these efforts generally unsuccessful. In the third chapter, "Federal Programs for Water Pollution Control," the author evaluates existing federal programs and speculates about the effect of the newest federal regulatory scheme, water quality criteria. Problems arising from industry and agriculture are examined in Chapter 4, "Special Problems of Water Pollution: The Private Sector." This chapter deals with the effects of new technology on our waters, particularly thermal pollution from nuclear reactors and new agricultural techniques, which tend to concentrate pollutants in a smaller area and create greater disposal problems. Chapter 5, "Pollution of Ground Water," finds that this type of pollution is increasing just as it has become necessary to exploit ground water resources more fully. The author concludes that this will continue to be a severe problem until agencies charged with enforcing the law become aware of the threat posed by underground movement of pollutants. In Chapter 6, "Pollution of the Sea," the author focuses on oil and nuclear pollution, problems involving unique difficulties of national and international control. The concluding chapter, "Water Quality in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta," is a comprehensive study of present and impending pollution in the Delta, as well as the agencies which are trying to solve the Delta's water problems. (SD)

20. WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS STUDY

(a) A. H. Underhill and S. P. Davey. (b) In process. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service. (d) None.

Problem. On October 2, 1968, Congress authorized a new concept in water resources management with the establishment of the National Wild and Scenic River System as outlined in the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Because certain United States rivers possess outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values, Congress declared that they should be preserved in their free-flowing condition for benefit of present and future generations. With the passage of the Act, all or parts of eight rivers were designated as the initial components of the National System. In July, 1970, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway in Maine became the ninth river in the System and the first component to be administered by a state.

In addition, Congress named 27 other rivers to be studied within the next 10 years for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. The Department of the Interior will take the lead in 18 river studies, while the Forest Service will study the remaining nine. Also, the several states involved in these river areas will be included as participants in the studies.

Method. Each report will include: recommendations as to whether or not the river area should be included in the National System; the characteristics which make the area worthy of inclusion; existing land use and ownership; the foreseeable potential uses of the land and water which would be enhanced, curtailed, or foreclosed if included; the recommended federal and/or state administering agency; and the cost of acquisition and development. Based on

the results of the studies, all or parts of each river will be classified, designated and administered as a wild, scenic, or recreational river.

The studies of the entire Upper Iowa River in Iowa, the entire Suwannee River in Georgia and Florida, including the outlying Itchetucknee Springs in Florida, and the segment of the Clarion River from Ridgway to its confluence with the Allegheny River in Pennsylvania, all under the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation leadership, are nearing completion. The Upper Iowa and the Suwannee study reports were submitted to the President and Congress in October, 1970. These and the remaining 25 river studies will be printed as a House or Senate document. (AHU)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

21. RESOURCES AND MAN

(a) Preston Cloud and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by W. H. Freeman and Co., 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104, 1969, 259 pp. $5.95 per copy, cloth; $2.95, paper. LC 73-91928. (c) National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Division of Earth Sciences, Committee on Resources and Man, under sponsorship of The Population Council, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and U. S. Department of the Interior. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate national and world resources in light of current and expected stresses, and to identify areas of study and opportunities for progress. The first two chapters, dealing with the human ecosystem and interactions between man and his resources, outline the basic problem: since resources are finite, the ratio of resources to man must eventually fall to an unacceptable level as population increases. Chapter 3 discusses the role of the United States in achieving world population control. In Chapters 4 through 8, the researchers explore the possibility of escaping this dilemma by increasing food, mineral, and energy resources.

Method. This study was conducted over a two-year period and involved four conferences with experts in various fields and discussions among members of the Committee.

Findings. The researchers conclude that both population control and better resource management are mandatory if man is to approach a dynamic equilibrium with his environment and avert destructive imbalances. The Committee's recommendations include the following: (1) Actual and potential forest and agricultural lands of the world should be assessed and placed into best-use categories, and technical help should be increased to the farmers of the world. (2) Efforts should be directed toward a comprehensive geochemical census of crustal rocks on land and beneath the sea. (3) A new and rigorous monitoring system for radioactive waste disposal should be instituted at U. S. Atomic Energy Commission installations. (4) Population control should be intensified as much as possible, working toward a goal of zero population growth by the end of the century. (5) Innovations to strengthen and enlarge the world's mineral-resource base should be encouraged. (6) Natural resource policies for nations, regions, and the world should be formulated. (7) Efficiency and capacity of agricultural productivity should be increased as much as possible. (8) Fisheries should be better regulated to prevent overexploitation of depleting stocks, and aquatic "farming" operations and the fishing of underexploited stock should be encouraged. (9) Waste materials should be recycled to extract minerals in short supply. (10) Geological exploration of the continental shelves and borderlands should be accelerated. (11) International agreements should be established to facilitate underwater exploration. (12) Development of high-neutron-economy reactors should be accelerated and fossil fuels should be conserved for uses which cannot be met by other sources. (13) Research should be increased in these areas: nonmaterial factors affecting man's use of and demand for resources; tropical lands and crops; productivity of sea and fresh water; processing, marketing, and acceptance of products such as fish-protein concentrates; geology, discovery, and development of ore deposits and the sea floor. (14) A government agency of resource specialists and ecologists should be established to maintain surveillance of resources, inform the government and public concerning impending shortages and environmental deterioration, and to recommend courses of action to the government well in advance of crises. (SD)

22. NATURAL RESOURCES IN LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Joseph Grunwald and Philip Musgrove. (b) Completed and published under the above title for Resources for the Future, Inc., by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, 1970, 494 pp. $20.00 per copy. LC 77-108381. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. To provide detailed information concerning the economic importance of resource industries in Latin America. The researchers present statistical data on the resource base, production, consumption, and trade for the principal resource commodity exports of the area. The figures are given in a context describing the organization of these agricultural and mineral-based industries and the nature of the markets. Most of the data pertain to the years since 1925. Part I of the book contains three chapters on the background of the region, including an historical survey, a discussion of major issues and problems, and a statistical summary. Part II provides statistical tables and brief discussions on 16 major commodity groups: copper, iron and steel, lead, zinc, tin, petroleum, coal, coffee, cocoa, sugar, bananas, wheat, beef, cotton, forest products, and fishery products. With the exception of coal, all are export commodities embracing wide variations in extent and type of government participation or control and a wide range of foreign private capital investment.

Findings. Natural resources and the commodities produced from them form the most important sector in Latin America's economy. Since the 1930's, Latin American countries have made great efforts to redirect their economies from concentration on exports of primary goods and imports of manufactures to greater self-sufficiency through the production of industrial goods. However, in any plan for further economic development the resource-based industries must continue to play an important part, because these provide not only the raw materials for industrial growth but needed foreign exchange.

While the development of resources is a Latin American responsibility, achievements will be limited by the degree of cooperation of the developed countries. Direct aid is not as important as removing obstacles to an expansion of imports from Latin America. The tendency toward increasing protectionism in the United States can stifle efforts to increase raw material output. Latin American attention will not shift from demand to supply problems of primary goods for export if greater efficiency in production results only in the raising of new import barriers. (SD)

23. THE PACIFIC SALMON FISHERIES: A STUDY OF IRRATIONAL CONSERVATION

(a) James A. Crutchfield and Giulio Pontecorvo. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, July, 1969, 220 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 72-75180. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. The researchers trace the history and analyze the results and potentialities of public management programs, particularly as they are applied to commercial fishing activities in Alaska and in the Puget Sound area. The general issues in fisheries management--biological yield functions and conservation problems, economic functions, the labor force, and industrial organization--are examined. Other areas dealt with are fishing gear, geographic expansion of fisheries, the political environment, and biological constraints.

The Pacific salmon industry is one of the most valuable in North American fishery enterprises. In recent years, it has suffered chronic economic distress which can be attributed only in part to a decline in the quantity of output. Many of the difficulties faced by the industry are those of open access, because fisheries are used in common by a number of parties, including individuals from different nations. Other difficulties relate to the problems of regulation of fishing capacity and vessels and their equipment.

Findings. The contribution of fishermen to the national economy of the United States is negligible. Their total catch of all species is lower now than it was before World War II. One of the reasons for this situation is that fisheries in the United States are hampered by irrational restrictions and marked by obsolescence, waste, and poverty. There is little hope for change unless new institutions and new forms of management can be developed and adopted.

Public management of the salmon resource has for the most part failed, because the problems have been treated as biological rather than economic. The alternative program of public regulation offered in this book, which is based on both biological and economic criteria, includes the following recommendations: (1) that efficiency-oriented management programs be carefully constructed, adapted to each fishery separately and considering geographic, technical, legal, and sociological elements; (2) that steps be taken to improve economic results through revised regulatory programs; and (3) that engineering efficiency studies of all kinds be made to determine the optimum design of boats and gear and the appropriate number of units needed to maximize technological efficiency in harvesting fish. (IH)

24. FOREST POLICY IN GEORGIA'S CHANGING SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT

(a) R. W. Jones. (b) In process. A dissertation entitled "Forest Policy in Georgia's Changing Sociopolitical Environment" and an unpublished study, using role theory analysis, of social participation by U. S. Forest Service professionals have been completed. Two research reports on the impact of rural property taxation have been published as GFRC Report No. 12 and Paper No. 59 by Georgia Forest Research Council, Macon, Ga. 31202. No charge. The following subprojects are in process: (1) a study of the political and economic factors concerning the designation of the Okefenokee Swamp as a wilderness area; (2) impact survey of the channelization and impoundment of the Alcovy River; and (3) an interdisciplinary project with sociologists on the "forest centered social system." (c) University of Georgia, School of Forest Resources, under sponsorship of State of Georgia. (d) None.

Problem. This project has the following objectives: (1) evaluate Georgia's present forest policy; (2) assess social and political changes; (3) compare resource management policy attitudes of various groups; (4) show why forestry must adapt to external changes; and (5) suggest ways of enhancing rapport between forestry and other publics.

Method. This critique of Georgia's forest policy will be founded upon social and political bases. Policy will be correlated with trends of forces outside natural resource management in order to produce forecasts of future policies. Causal forces will be analyzed. Effects--reflected in property taxation, appropriations for public conservation agencies, and forestry legislation--will be assessed. The roles that forestry and special interest groups play in framing policy will be investigated. (RWJ)

25. APPLICATIONS OF AERIAL INFRARED IMAGERY TO RESEARCH ON THE DUTCH ELM DISEASE

(a) Louis R. LaPerriere and William A. Howard. (b) Completed and published under the title, Applications of Aerial Infrared Imagery to Research on the Dutch Elm Disease with Specific Reference to Urban Areas, as Exchange Bibliography 150, by Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, September, 1970, 25 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) University of Denver, Department of Geography, and City and County of Denver. (d) None.

Problem. In many northeastern and midwestern United States cities, inhabitants have witnessed the results of the uncontrolled spread of Dutch Elm disease. This bibliography grew from a research project designed to formulate a program of control, with early detection and removal of the affected trees as key elements. It contains listings of books, articles, and reports grouped alphabetically by author into five categories: I. Trees, Tree Pathology, and Dutch Elm Disease (annotated); II. Imagery, Image Interpretation, and Reconnaissance (annotated); III. Related Reference Material (annotated); IV. Reference Material (unannotated); and V. Special References (annotated). (LRL and WAH)

● WASTE DISPOSAL

26. MUNICIPAL REFUSE DISPOSAL

(a) Robert L. Anderson and others. (b) This is the third edition of this book, prepared by the Institute for Solid Wastes, American Public Works Association, and published by the

Public Administration Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1970, 521 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 76-126639. (c) American Public Works Association, Institute for Solid Wastes, with assistance from U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (d) None.

Problem. The text reviews and analyzes past and present disposal practices in the United States; presents data pertinent to geographic and seasonal differentials; examines costs; and discusses some administrative and management issues involved with each particular method. The technical detail of the book lends itself primarily as a reference for experts and technicians and secondarily for political officials who oversee the administration of such operations.

Findings. Each of the seven chapters discusses in detail one of seven common methods of solid waste disposal: sanitary landfill; central incineration; on-site incineration; grinding food wastes; feeding food wastes to swine; composting; and salvage and reclamation. Mechanical, chemical, management, and public health aspects of all the methods are discussed. A chapter is devoted to criteria for selection of a system for a particular community including methods of comparative cost analysis. Another chapter on management addresses problems of staff organization, employee training, wages and hours, working conditions, incentive systems, safety regulations and equipment maintenance, and performance and cost analysis. This book is illustrated with photographs, charts, and tables that present statistical data on quantities and composition of solid waste. Appendices present model ordinances, contracts, and standards. A selected bibliography is also included. (RTG)

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27. SANITARY LANDFILL: A SELECTED LIST OF REFERENCES

(a) Mary Z. Kessler. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 146, by Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, August, 1970, 15 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Indiana Department of Commerce, Division of Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography is a collection of recent materials on various aspects of establishing and operating a sanitary landfill. Sanitary landfill is one basic and effective community method for disposing of all types of refuse. It is a planned, systematic method that differs from ordinary dumping in that waste material is placed in a trench or prepared area, adequately compacted, and covered with earth at the end of the working day. This method also reclaims waste land for useful purposes.

The emphasis in this bibliography is on current information. Nothing published before 1960 has been included. The listing of books, reports, pamphlets, and articles are grouped alphabetically by author under the following categories: (1) general works; (2) specific aspects of sanitary landfills; (3) equipment for sanitary landfills; (4) use of the reclaimed site; and (5) specific sanitary landfill projects. (MZK)

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28. SUBSURFACE DISPOSAL IN GEOLOGIC BASINS--A STUDY OF RESERVOIR STRATA

(a) John E. Galley (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Association of Petroleum Geologists, 1444 S. Boulder, Tulsa, Okla. 74101, August, 1968, 253 pp. $12.50 per copy; members, $9.50. LC 68-31404. (c) American Association of Petroleum Geologists, under sponsorship of U. S. Atomic Energy Commission. (d) None.

Problem. To study the subsurface disposal of industrial wastes. Space for fluids introduced into subsurface reservoirs is limited and is made available only by artificially increasing reservoir rock pressures. Also, natural formation fluids are displaced in the process of making room for injected fluids. However, according to the editor, by careful selection of disposal sites and reservoir strata based on thorough geological investigations, subsurface disposal of especially toxic or obnoxious wastes may help to lessen industry's problem of pollution of the surface environment. Subsurface studies will be indispensable in selecting sites for plants which produce these wastes if on-site disposal into the subsurface is intended.

The 10 studies reported in this book were produced in response to a request by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission for investigations of geological basins in which

safe underground disposal of radioactive wastes might be attempted on an experimental basis. Because the techniques for disposing of industrial wastes are generally applicable to radioactive wastes, the emphasis in these papers is on the more general aspects of subsurface disposal. The papers cover these topics: (1) economic and industrial potential of geologic basins and reservoir strata; (2) subsurface disposal of liquid industrial wastes by deep-well injection; (3) importance of deep permeable disposal formations in location of a large nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant; (4) possibilities for disposal of industrial wastes in subsurface rocks on the north flank of Appalachian Basin in New York; (5) possibilities for subsurface waste disposal in a structural syncline in Pennsylvania; (6) geology of subsurface waste disposal in Michigan Basin; (7) subsurface waste-disposal potential in Salina Basin of Kansas; (8) fluid mechanics of deep-well disposals; (9) potential of Denver Basin for disposal of liquid wastes; and (10) sedimentary history and economic geology of San Juan Basin, New Mexico and Colorado. (SD)

29. USE OF DOMESTIC WASTE GLASS FOR URBAN PAVING

(a) Ward R. Malisch, Delbert E. Day, and Bobby G. Wixson. (b) In process. A three-year project initiated June, 1969. The following publications have been issued: (1) "Use of Domestic Glass as Aggregate in Bituminous Concrete," presented at the 49th Annual Meeting of Highway Research Board, 1970; (2) "Use of Waste Glass for Urban Paving," Proceedings, The Second Mineral Waste Utilization Symposium, March, 1970, pp. 369-373; and (3) "Streets of Glass," The American City, July, 1970, pp. 104-106. (c) University of Missouri at Rolla, Department of Civil Engineering, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Bureau of Solid Waste Management. (d) None.

Problem. To establish that crushed waste glass can be used as an aggregate in bituminous mixtures for street maintenance and to provide the engineering data necessary for the most effective use of glass in this manner. The use of glass would assure a steady market for this waste component. It would also be relatively inexpensive, since the glass would be used in the urban area where it is generated and processing would not require removal of impurities or sorting by color.

Method. Laboratory and field tests are attempting to establish suitable gradation ranges for glass aggregates, to improve water resistance of glass-asphalt mixtures, and to assess the amount of degradation under service conditions. Skid-resistance measures of glass-asphalt surfaces are also being made.

Findings. The researchers report these findings to date: (1) Mixtures satisfying recommended criteria can be designed using penetration grade asphalt and aggregates composed entirely of waste glass. (2) While some degradation of glass aggregates does occur under laboratory conditions, it is not severe enough to affect pavement performance. (3) Severe stripping or loss of adhesion between glass and asphalt occurs when the dense graded glass-asphalt mixture is immersed in 140 F water for 24 hours. Addition of commercial anti-stripping agents to the asphalt appreciably reduces this stripping, while substitution of hydrated lime for the minus 200 mesh glass eliminates it completely. (WRM)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● POPULATION

30. WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON AGING

In March, 1969, a U. S. Senate Task Force on the Economics of Aging issued a rather distressing report (see Digest report 17: 1-116). It found the economic conditions of the majority of older Americans critical, with future trends indicating that the situation is destined to deteriorate even further. There are now more than 20 million people over 65 in the United States. In 1966, three out of ten of these people were living on incomes below the poverty line. Since then, the inflationary movement of the general economy has produced a drastic rise in the cost of living. The resulting skyrocketing medical costs, taxation, and

food prices are simply too much for the aged to cope with under fixed personal savings and retirement incomes. Neither Social Security nor private pensions can keep pace with present economic trends. As the death rate decreases and retirement age moves downward, the economic future of older Americans is, at best, bleak.

Yet, in addition to these economic problems, the aged must also contend with the difficulties in finding a suitable role in society after retirement. The opportunities for this segment of the population are limited. Federal programs to date have provided direct services to approximately one million older Americans, only about five percent of the aged population, mostly through various community programs. These services include recreation activities; adult education classes; employment referrals; transportation, protective, health, and counseling services; and placement in foster homes. The federal government has also funded 117 research and demonstration projects since 1966 under the Older Americans Act. But these efforts are vastly inadequate when measured in terms of the scope of the problem and the size of the aged population. A comprehensive, coordinated approach to the concerns of older people with the resources necessary to deal with them must be considered a critical priority in governmental action.

A major step in this direction has been initiated by President Nixon. Noting the deficiencies of current national efforts in this area, President Nixon has called for a White House Conference in 1971 to develop a national policy and commitment for providing adequate services and opportunities for older people. The Conference will involve a three-year program of activities. During 1970, community discussions have been held to identify particular concerns of the aged, including health, income, housing, employment and educational needs, societal roles, ways of achieving spiritual well-being, and resources available to the aged for meeting their own needs. Delegates are being chosen to testify at regional hearings and state conferences to be held during the first half of 1971. Then, 3,000 of these delegates will participate in the national conference to be held in Washington, D. C., from November 29 to December 3, 1971. Finally, in 1972, recommendations will be made, disseminated to appropriate agencies and organizations, and, hopefully, acted upon.

Information regarding this conference and other governmental programs dealing with the problems of aging is available from the Administration on Aging, Social and Rehabilitation Service, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 330 C St., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20201. This agency also publishes a monthly periodical called Aging, which provides information about programs, activities, and publications dealing with this topic. Subscriptions to Aging may be obtained from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, at $2.00 per year. (SD)

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31. A STUDY OF THE AGED WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ADJUSTMENT IN RETIREMENT COMMUNITIES

(a) Douglas G. Marshall, Gordon L. Bultena, and others. (b) Completed in June, 1970. The following are the most recent from an extensive list of publications, all of which are available without charge from D. G. Marshall, Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Agriculture Hall, Madison, Wisc. 53706: (1) William I. A. Eteng and Douglas G. Marshall, Retirement and Migration in the North Central States: A Comparative Analysis: Wisconsin, Florida, and Arizona, Population Series 20, University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, March, 1970; (2) Reid E. Gilbert and Douglas G. Marshall, Retirement and Migration in the North Central States: Planning for Retirement, Population Series 21, University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, March, 1970; (3) John Smith and Douglas G. Marshall, Retirement and Migration in the North Central States: Two Planned Retirement Communities, Population Series 23, University of Wisconsin, Department of Rural Sociology, June, 1970; (4) Gordon L. Bultena and Douglas G. Marshall, "Family Patterns of Migrant and Nonmigrant Retirees," Journal of Marriage and the Family, February, 1970; and (5) Gordon L. Bultena and Vivian Wood, "Leisure Orientation and Recreational Activities of Retirement-Community Residents," Journal of Leisure Research, in press. (c) University of Wisconsin, School of Agriculture, Department of Rural Sociology, under sponsorship of

U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Administration on Aging. (d) None.

Problem. This is a study of the process of migration and retirement among older persons. The project tried: (1) to identify factors associated with the morale of older persons retiring in their home towns in Wisconsin (this analysis tests the continuity-discontinuity hypothesis proposed by Irving Rosow); (2) to ascertain the demographic characteristics of aged migrants who have moved permanently from the Midwest to retirement states; (3) to ascertain their motives for moving, and the role that kin-family systems play in the migration process; (4) to identify factors associated with the social and psychological adjustment of migrants to a new physical and social environment (the differential contribution of age-integrated versus age-segregated community living to morale is examined); and (5) to compare the problems of the Wisconsin retirees with those of the Florida and Arizona migrants (considering the double-pronged processes of migration and retirement).

Method. This study incorporates several types of samples: 280 retired males in three communities in Wisconsin, the communities being typologically classified as agriculturally oriented, small urban and nonagricultural, and a small metropolitan area; 350 aged migrants from the Midwest to five age-integrated communities in Florida and Arizona; and 500 aged migrants to five age-segregated communities in these two states. (DGM)

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32. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS FOR SUB-REGIONS OF THE NORTHEAST CORRIDOR THROUGH 1980

(a) Harold Handerson, Paul W. Shuldiner, Robert A. Nelson, and Robert T. Crow. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Northeast Corridor Transportation Project, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation, U. S. Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20590, May, 1969, 45 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation, Northeast Corridor Transportation Project. (d) None.

Problem. This report contains forecasts and projections of socioeconomic data by year through 1980 for the District of Columbia and the 10 states that comprise the Northeast Corridor. These data are grouped under three main categories: I. Population, Labor Force, and Employment; II. Wages and Other Income; and III. Selected Expenditures, Investment, and Gross Product.

Method. Much of the material is based on an econometric model developed by Robert T. Crow. The model represents a regional application of an income and product accounts framework similar to that used for modeling at the national level. Two assumptions underlie this model: (1) the structural relationships obtained from historical data will continue to characterize the subregion over the projected time period; and (2) the national forecasts, which use projections of national income and accounting data, are satisfactorily accurate. (SD)

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33. GOALS AND CONDITIONS OF POPULATION CONTROL

(a) K. Davis and E. Arriaga. (b) In process. (c) University of California (Berkeley), Institute of International Studies, International Population and Urban Research Program, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. (d) None.

Problem. The central focus of this project is social and demographic research bearing on population policy. Each of the proposed studies is aimed at increasing understanding of the social and economic determinants of demographic behavior from the standpoint of how these are, or can be, affected by policy and how they influence population policy itself.

Attention will not be focused primarily on the technology of fertility limitation by individual couples, but rather on the conditions and goals that lead to the use or nonuse of such technology. Among the conditions and goals are those embodied in government policies, and these form an important part of the study. Some government policies affect demographic behavior without aiming to do so, and others aim to affect it without doing so. The purpose of this project is to study all policies that affect or

aim to affect population trends, both with respect to why those policies are pursued and not others, and why those pursued succeed or fail, as the case may be. (KD)

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

34. FOR ALL THE PEOPLE . . . BY ALL THE PEOPLE

(a) John A. Hannah and Theodore M. Hesburgh, Chairmen. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, July, 1969, 277 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) U. S. Commission on Civil Rights. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this project by the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights was to study the extent and nature of minority group employment by state and local governments to determine if equality of opportunity in employment is either the practice or the goal of public employers. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits discrimination in employment, specifically excludes state and local government employment. Consequently, the only nondiscrimination requirements under which these governments operate are those of the 14th amendment of the Constitution. Because they are relatively large institutions, have a broad potential, and need a variety of talent, state and local governments can provide an important source of jobs for members of minority groups. However, no comprehensive information is available on the ethnic composition of the work force of these governments. This project is an effort at fulfilling this need.

Method. Seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas--San Francisco-Oakland, Philadelphia, Detroit, Atlanta, Houston, Memphis, and Baton Rouge--were surveyed. The Commission estimated that 97 percent of all full-time employees of local governments in these seven areas were covered in the survey. Part-time employees and employment in the field of education were excluded.

Findings. The Commission found that: (1) minority group members are denied equal access to state and local government jobs; (2) state and local government employment opportunities for minorities are restricted by overt discrimination in personnel actions and hiring decisions, a lack of positive action by governments to redress the consequences of past discrimination, and discriminatory and biased treatment on the job; (3) barriers to equal employment are greater in police and fire departments than in any other area of state and local government; and (4) the federal government has established no effective federal requirements for equal opportunity in state and local government employment, and no effective standards and guidelines for affirmative action to correct past discriminatory practices and increase opportunities for minority groups.

Recommendations for correcting these practices include a range of specific actions by state and local governments, guidance from the federal government, and methods by which variations in policies adopted by individual state and local governments can be held to a minimum. (IH)

35. ANALYSIS OF MANPOWER SHORTAGES IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT: CASE STUDIES OF NURSES, POLICEMEN, AND TEACHERS

(a) Eugene J. Devine. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, and the University of California, Institute of Government and Public Affairs, Los Angeles, Calif. 90024, 1970, 171 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 79-122094. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Institute of Government and Public Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. This study investigates the problem of job vacancies or shortages in certain classes of urban government employment. The report contains data on the structure of the labor market, influence of labor supply, wage determination policies, legal restrictions, and recruitment methods and expenditures. Some of the questions posed are: (1) whether these job classes have something in common, other than a governmental employer, that would account for the existence of vacancies in most metropolitan areas; (2) why vacancy problems exist for some types of jobs and not for others; and (3) why government agencies neither raise wages nor extend their recruiting activities sufficiently to eliminate the vacancies?

Method. Information was obtained largely through personal interviews and subsequent correspondence and telephone conversations with government personnel officials. Research was concentrated on three job-shortage classes (nurses, policemen, and teachers) and on three major local government units (county, city, and school district) in the Los Angeles area in the year 1967. Data pertaining to other areas and years are used where available.

A theoretical model of wage and recruitment cost determination under conditions of imperfect information and imperfect competition in the factor market, called a "monopsony model," is presented in Chapter Two. The researcher tries to apply economic theory to some problems of shortages in these three classes through use of this model.

Findings. The characteristics of the Los Angeles labor markets for the three groups studied are similar to those in other metropolitan areas, but labor markets for each occupation in any area reveal considerable diversity of characteristics. In the Los Angeles area, employers of nurses, policemen, and teachers all possess some power of monopsony for the following reasons: (1) The markets for policemen and teachers are characterized by "parity" arrangements which maintain fixed relationships between the wages of groups or subgroups having dissimilar supply conditions. Labor markets for hospital nurses are characterized by collusive wage agreements among employers. (2) Establishing wage rates for classes peculiar to the public service is difficult, because there are no comparable jobs in the private sector with which to make wage comparisons. (3) All three groups are represented by weak collective-bargaining organizations. (IH)

36. TRAINING AND JOBS FOR THE URBAN POOR

(a) Charles Keller, Jr., Lyle C. Fitch, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Research and Policy Committee, Committee for Economic Development, 477 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, July, 1970, 74 pp. + appendices. $1.25 per copy. LC 78-130757. A reprint of Chapter One: "Introduction and Summary of Recommendations," is also available. Price not indicated. (c) The Committee for Economic Development, Research and Policy Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To explore ways of abating poverty and to increase the productivity of the national economy by making the labor force as a whole more productive and utilizing it more fully. The major cause of poverty in urban areas is chronic unemployment and underemployment which, aside from their impact on the individuals concerned, is a continuing drag on the national economy.

This report is divided into four chapters. Chapter One is an introduction and summary of recommendations. Chapter Two presents an analysis of the problem. Specifically, it describes the characteristics and behavior patterns of the urban poor whose incomes are chronically low because of unemployment or underemployment, low wage rates, or both. It also focuses on problems arising out of secondary jobs. Chapter Three reviews past and present programs and traces the evolution of a national manpower policy. Chapter Four evaluates current manpower training and employment efforts by government and business and recommends directions for manpower policy.

Findings. The report makes several recommendations: (1) Special remedial and job training programs should be continued for the indefinite future. (2) Special attention and possibly major policy changes are required to combat the high rate of unemployment among young people. (3) Special attention should also be given to the provision of more adequate training for those in penal institutions. (4) Special training for jobs should not be limited to "one-shot" efforts designed to get trainees into entry-level jobs; it should be designed as well for career development and movement up career levels. (5) Remedial training to assist the disadvantaged into the economic mainstream should include both training by specialized institutions and on-the-job training, and should be directed at both public and private employment. (6) Development by private firms and public bodies of innovative technology and learning techniques should be further encouraged. (7) Financial incentives for training and hiring hard-core workers should be provided to business under special contracts rather than by tax incentives that go beyond those already provided by the corporate income tax structure. (8) The federal government should continue funding all, or nearly all, the cost of manpower development programs

A N N O U N C E M E N T

The editors and the publisher announce, with regret, that it has become necessary to suspend publication of the *Quarterly Digest of Urban and Regional Research* with this issue, which completes Volume 17. Efforts are continuing to secure sufficient funding to resume publication at a later date. In the meantime, subscribers holding prepaid subscriptions will receive refunds in the next three to four weeks.

for the disadvantaged. Also, it should take the lead in developing national manpower plans aimed at providing the kinds of education and skills that will be needed by the economy in the 1970's. (9) Within guidelines established by the federal plan, state and local agencies should have responsibility for planning and administering manpower development programs. The federal government should retain responsibility for reviewing and approving such plans. (10) The federal government and states should promote the establishment of educational and research programs in manpower administration and related fields in selected universities and other appropriate institutions. (11) Low-grade jobs and job prospects should be improved, thereby increasing the mobility of employees. (12) Federal and state agencies should collect and make regularly available, for each local labor market area, data on job openings and on the composition of both the unemployed and underemployed in the labor force. (13) Public welfare assistance programs should provide work incentives for all who qualify for public assistance by allowing them to keep a substantial proportion of income earned, up to a cutoff point. (14) A new type of public corporation should be tested which would undertake to provide jobs and training for marginal and hard-core workers. (15) The federal government should encourage establishment of experimental Jobs Corporations in several communities, with an annual allocation of approximately $100 million (drawn from manpower development, public assistance, and related appropriations) for the purpose of an initial demonstration period of five years. (GR)

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37. PRIVATE ASSUMPTION OF PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITIES--THE ROLE OF AMERICAN BUSINESS IN URBAN MANPOWER PROGRAMS

(a) P. Kobrak. (b) In process. (c) The Johns Hopkins University, Graduate School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor. (d) None.

Problem. To examine government program implementation at the local level in the case of Job Opportunities in the Business Sector (JOBS). Under this program, cooperating companies provide training and offer employment to the hard-core unemployed, while the federal government pays for the costs incurred beyond those required for companies to train the typical new recruit. The study will consider the JOBS program as a social system of interacting and interrelated groups. It will attempt to develop an approach to program evaluation which allows the assessment and readjustment of program elements according to the program's goals, needs of the trainee, and requirements of the employer.

Method. Interviews will be conducted primarily in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, with members of the following groups: the executive goal setters for JOBS within the urban community, the front line supervisor and personnel staff within the corporation, trainees, the voluntary and public community groups associated with the JOBS program, and governmental and private manpower experts associated formally or informally with the program. Questions will focus on decisions made throughout the evolution of the JOBS program, particularly those decisions determining the success or failure of the program, and on goals and means of each group. (PK)

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38. THE ECONOMICS OF LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION

(a) William G. Bowden and T. Aldrich Finegan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J. 08540, 1969, 897 pp. $18.50 per copy. LC 69-17396. (c) Princeton University, with support from Ford Foundation, National Science Foundation, U. S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, and Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section. (d) None.

Problem. In The Economics of Labor Force Participation, the researchers present a comprehensive analysis of the effects of individual characteristics and labor market conditions on the labor force decisions of all major population groups in the United States. Besides showing the effects of individual and market decisions, the book also points out which people are not working, or looking for work, and why they are not.

The analysis covers individual characteristics (marital status, race, educational attainment) and labor market conditions (unemployment, earnings, industry mix) for specific population cohorts including: prime age males, single women, married women, older persons, and younger persons.

The authors use their detailed analysis as a basis for discussing the sensitivity of the labor force participation rate to the tightness of labor markets. The book contains 246 pages of appendices dealing with data and problems of methodology and procedure. There is also a separate set of chapter appendices that deal with tables and discussions related to specific chapters. (RTG)

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39. COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF MANPOWER POLICIES

(a) G. G. Somers and W. D. Wood. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Industrial Relations Centre, Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, 1969, 272 pp. $5.00 per copy. LC 72-110325. (c) University of Wisconsin-Madison, Center for Studies in Vocational and Technical Education, and Queen's University at Kingston, Ontario, Industrial Relations Centre, under sponsorship of the Canadian Department of Manpower and Immigration and the U. S. Department of Labor. (d) None.

Problem. This publication is a compilation of research papers that were presented at the North American Conference on Cost-Benefit Analysis of Manpower Policies on May 14-15, 1969. The approach taken was to evaluate public and private manpower programs of the 1960's as to their success in contributing to: (1) long-run growth; (2) easing unemployment, poverty, and structural imbalance; and (3) reducing inflationary pressures. Most of the authors were economists and all their papers were addressed to issues of cost-benefit analysis in manpower policies and programs.

Findings. Topics covered by the papers are either under the category of "Theoretical Aspects of Cost-Benefit Analysis" or practical "Application of Cost-Benefit Analysis to Manpower Programs." The opening paper of the volume's first section, dealing with theoretical issues, is addressed to the problem of the inadequacy of manpower programs that take on the objective of income redistribution. The rationale used is that a lack of private activity in the manpower field indicates that these programs are likely to be judged inefficient when only economic costs and benefits are accounted for. Another contributor disagrees with this notion on the grounds that the malfunctioning of the private market is highly correlated to the lack of private involvement in manpower programs. Other theoretical issues discussed include: (1) basing cost calculations on accounting criteria of the cost inputs; and (2) the problem of cost and benefit distribution over time.

Section II of the text analyzes the realistic application of cost-benefit analysis to various types of manpower programs. These programs include occupational training of adult workers, sponsored by the U. S. Department of Labor; training of disadvantaged workers; and the Canadian Manpower Mobility Program. Some of the conclusions reached by the authors are these: (1) that investment in training is more profitable to society than an investment in physical resources yielding 10 percent; (2) the impact of training on national product can not always be derived from the impact of training on earnings; (3) since physical capital costs are small relative to other opportunity costs, the value of capital stock is unimportant as a source of error in cost allocation; (4) the results of cost-benefit analysis tend to emerge along the lines of modification rather than rejection or approval; (5) mobility models of programs encounter data calculation problems; (6) cost-benefit analysis is not of major importance in policy making in U. S. manpower programs; and (7) cost-benefit analysis treats people as part of a society's capital stock and assumes that the rates of return on people can be compared to other forms of investment to determine priorities. (RTG)

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40. EMPLOYMENT, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

(a) Betty G. Fishman and Leo Fishman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of the Crowell Economics Series, Thomas Y. Crowell Co., Inc., 201 Park Ave., S., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 143 pp. $6.00 per copy, cloth; $2.50, paper. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Although the focus of this book is on post-World War II developments in the United States, it examines these developments within the context of the prewar and wartime performance, as well as the postwar potential, of the United States economy,

and the postwar record of other industrial countries with private enterprise economies.

The controversy over whether the excessive unemployment of the late 1950's and early 1960's was the result of a deficiency in aggregate demand or whether it was the result of changes in the structure of the United States economy is discussed and evaluated in the light of recent experience. Postwar public policy toward employment and unemployment is also described and evaluated.

The book concludes with a set of labor force and employment projections for the year 1975, and a discussion of public policy issues that should be weighed and resolved within the next few years.

This book is designed for the general reader with some preliminary background in economics, and as a supplementary text for college courses dealing with macroeconomics or labor economics. (JS)

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41. EDUCATION AND TRAINING FOR EFFECTIVE MANPOWER UTILIZATION

(a) Emil A. Mesics. (b) Completed and published under the above title, subtitled An Annotated Bibliography on Education and Training in Work Organizations, as Bibliography Series No. 9, and available from Distribution Center, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1969, 157 pp. $2.50 per copy. (c) Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations. (d) None.

Problem. Emil A. Mesics' annotated bibliography contains 728 references to books and articles concerned with the training function in organizations, an aspect of the employment picture that has grown in magnitude and status since its inception as a part of the formal structure in the early 1940's. The bibliography is designed to bring under one cover the relevant and pertinent literature that has been published concurrently with the growth and changed status of the function. References cited are drawn from the sparse literature which appeared early in the century to the abundant current writing in the field.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author within major sections pertaining to general training; manual and clerical skill training; technician and engineering training; supervisory training; organizational planning and management development; training techniques and methods; audio-visual aids for instruction; manpower planning and development; U. S. manpower policy-problems, issues, programs; and training program evaluation. A section containing references to other bibliographies extends the volume into specialized areas. Some items are cross-referenced to more than one section. To further aid the user, author and periodical-publisher indexes are included. (JS)

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42. MANPOWER MANAGEMENT IN CANADA: A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) C. Brian Williams. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Bibliography Series No. 3, by the Industrial Relations Centre, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, Canada, 1968, 121 pp. $4.95 per copy. (c) University of Alberta, Faculty of Business Administration and Commerce. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography contains selected listings of research literature covering a wide range of topics dealing with manpower management in Canada. It covers the period from 1960 to 1966 inclusively, though it also contains particularly noteworthy materials published before this period. Publications of a general nature, or which are not reporting actual research results, have been omitted. A number of reports published by United States public manpower agencies are listed because of their relevance to present and future Canadian policy in the manpower field.

Part I of the bibliography focuses on topics concerned with employment and unemployment. Emphasis is given to composition, measurement, and public policy. Manpower supply, planning, and utilization are covered in Part II. Part III includes additional sources, such as bibliographies, a review of current Canadian manpower studies, published catalogues of agencies that conduct manpower research, manpower papers presented to sessions of the Industrial Relations Research Association, and publications of the Canadian government. An author index is also provided. (CBW)

● THE FAMILY

43. MOTHERS IN POVERTY: A STUDY OF FATHERLESS FAMILIES

(a) Louis Kriesberg. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Aldine Publishing Company, 529 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1970, 356 pp. $9.75 per copy. LC 79-90079. (c) Syracuse University, Youth Development Center, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation, the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, and the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book is an in-depth analysis of poverty with emphasis on fatherless families, which should be of interest to sociologists, social workers, and those concerned with poverty, employment, women's rights, civil rights, education, and urban development. Kriesberg attempts explanations of the way of life of poor people and the possible role their way of life plays in the intergenerational transmission of poverty. He seeks to assess basic alternative explanations and examines in detail two approaches toward such explanations. One emphasizes the development and maintenance of a subculture of poverty. The other emphasizes the contemporary circumstances that made people poor, keep them poor, and to which the poor respond.

Issues discussed in the book include the social worlds of housing projects studied and the relations between the tenants and the residents of surrounding neighborhoods; the recruitment and selection of families into public housing; and the alternatives the female heads of families face in obtaining money for their families. Two chapters are devoted to an analysis of child-rearing patterns that affect the child's later independence and educational achievements, focusing upon intergenerational processes and contemporary conditions such as housing, income, and family structure. Finally, the sociological and policy implications of the findings are set forth with specific proposals concerning the reduction of poverty.

Previous Research. This book relied in part on previous work conducted by the Youth Development Center. For Digest reports, see entries 12:2-122 and 13:2-156.

Method. The study is based to a large extent upon data gathered for a study of families in and around four public housing projects in Syracuse, New York. The sampling and data collection procedures for the cross-sectional survey and for the panel survey are described in the appendices.

Findings. Evidence does not support the popular ideas that people continue on welfare generation after generation, that children of broken families have disrupted marriages themselves, that the poor seek out public housing and public assistance because they prefer such dependency, or that husbandless mothers all have lower educational goals for their children than do married mothers. There is no integrated subculture of poverty with a distinctive set of values, beliefs, and patterns of conduct that are intergenerationally transmitted.

Based on his findings, Kriesberg makes a number of policy recommendations to (1) reduce the number of fatherless families by alleviating some of the factors that contribute to their establishment or (2) to prevent fatherless families from becoming and remaining poor. A number of these suggestions center around improved social planning and administration of public housing. He feels strongly that the threat of poverty could be reduced if women were expected from childhood to hold jobs, were educated for employment, had equal job opportunities, received equal pay, and had child-care facilities. Kriesberg makes policy recommendations in line with this thinking and further recommends that welfare regulations be devised to permit maternal employment without penalty of an equal reduction in public assistance. Greatly expanded educational efforts are needed, from preschool training to retraining of adult men and women. Implementation and administration of poverty programs should include participation of those for whom the programs are intended. Finally, serious consideration should be given to a guaranteed minimum income program and particularly to a family allowance plan. (JS)

44. INTERGENERATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONSHIPS

(a) Harold W. Guthrie. (b) In process. (c) University of Illinois, Bureau of Economic and Business Research, with support from the National Science

Foundation and the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Presupposing that the distribution of income from labor can be described in terms of human wealth characteristics of a population, this study is aimed at determining what factors contribute to differences in human wealth among persons. Particular attention is being directed to the role of intergenerational relationships in an attempt to delineate the extent to which a person is predisposed to poverty or relative affluence according to characteristics of his family of origin.

Specific objectives of the research are (1) to obtain statistical evidence on the degree of intergenerational relationship, and (2) to ascertain the conditions associated with upward and downward economic mobility between generations of given lineal families.

Method. Evidence is to be obtained from interviews on a controlled random sample of 1,600 families in Illinois and nearby states. The final sample will represent two generations of 400 lineal families. The sample is subject to controls on race, place of residence, and economic status.

Multivariate analysis will test hypotheses about intergenerational relationships with respect to such factors as education, labor income, family formation, and migration. The effect of family environment will be measured by comparing variation within and between families and thus provide new data on whether or not human wealth is subject to the influence of family background. (GR)

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45. THE FAMILY IN SEARCH OF A FUTURE: ALTERNATE MODELS FOR MODERNS

(a) Herbert A. Otto (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meredith Corporation, 440 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10016, 1970, 204 pp. $2.95 per copy. LC 75-111879. (c) The National Center for the Exploration of Human Potential. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a collection of papers by specialists in the field of social and behavioral science which examines possible alternatives to traditional American family structure. A key question asked of any of the alternative structures is: "to what extent does a particular family structure contribute to the optimum development of the human potential of its members?"

The essays proceed on the premise that it is now widely recognized that the average human being, as well as the contemporary family, is functioning at a fraction of his potential. Alternatives suggested include these: (1) allow any two socially and physically mature people to come together or separate at any time depending only upon the mutual consent of the partners; (2) create a dialogue centered marriage with sexual relations not formally constrained by the marriage bond and pregnancy control used at all times except when birth is planned; (3) legitimize experiments with polygyny, polyandry, homosexual marriages, permanent and temporary associations, and re-invent marriages as serial polygamy to the same person; (4) make marriage a nonlegal voluntary association; (5) create a marriage contract as a periodically renewable bond; (6) allow progressive monogamy (taking several partners, one at a time); (7) allow two types of marriages, one being individual where partners can remain committed as long as they wish but not as future parents, and the second being parental and consequently aimed at creating a family; (8) create a marriage situation that will involve both partners in actualizing each other's potential; (9) allow the existence of tribal families such as have been set up in hippie communes; (10) allow polygyny for men after age 60 when there are simply not enough men to go around; and (11) allow the intimate formation of networks of families with the assistance of a professional. Also one author analyzes the implications of new models of the family for the aging population.

In these papers, the thought is expressed that group marriage is highly unlikely to succeed, and that polygamy will work only for those who can deal effectively with complexity. (RTG)

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46. RESEARCH PROGRAM ON FAMILY BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL POLICY

(a) Lee Rainwater, Robert L. Hamblin, Hyman P. Minsky, Norman E. Whitten, and Laud Humphreys. (b) Status not reported. (c) Washington University, Social Science Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. To organize a program of research on a variety of social problems connected in one way or another with marital and family behavior. Family behavior, broadly conceived to include socialization of children and adolescents into marital and family roles as well as ongoing interaction between marital partners and parents and children, touches upon issues of social policy in a wide variety of ways. The health, legal, education, welfare, and economic policies of governments are often designed to achieve particular effects in terms of marital and family behavior, and even more often such policies produce unrecognized effects. The major goal of this program project will be to conduct research that is relevant to various issues of social policy for which marital and family variables are of significant import. Policy issues in connection with these social problems tend to revolve around two factors: (1) social and economic deprivation as reflected in the influence of poverty, minority group status, and racial discrimination; and (2) deviance from society's norms, as in problems of sexual deviance, crime and delinquency, participation in mass violence, and drug abuse.

Method. Specifically, studies are being conducted concerning: (1) divorce and separation; (2) sexual deviance and family relations; (3) adaptations of Negro and white families to socioeconomic marginality; (4) family income and psychosocial relations within the family; (5) adolescent socialization into dating, courtship, and marriage; (6) dynamics of family size choices as a variable in U. S. population growth; (7) impact of increasing affluence and leisure time on family life; and (8) the influence of racial and ethnic group differentiation on family life. (GR)

● MIGRATION

47. UPROOTED CHILDREN

(a) Robert Coles. (b) Completed and published under the above title, subtitled, "The Early Life of Migrant Farm Workers," as Horace Mann Lecture No. 17, by University of Pittsburgh Press, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, 1970, 142 pp. $3.95 per copy. LC 70-98270. SBN 8229-3192-3. (c) Harvard University, Health Services. (d) None.

Problem. Uprooted Children is part of a larger study to be included by the author in his series of books concerning underprivileged children and titled Children of Crisis. This present volume is a psychiatric study of migrant farm children in Florida and the eastern seaboard. It describes how white, black, and Mexican-American children grow up in rural America under conditions of extreme hardship and stress and how they come to terms with themselves. Their lack of education and health care, their aspirations and fears, particularly of being arrested, are expressed graphically by the author's liberal use of direct quotes from his interviews with these children and their parents.

In a preface to the book, Senator Walter F. Mondale describes how migratory workers are excluded from almost all citizen and worker benefits enacted by law; how their migratory status bars them from participating in the political process, and excludes them from receiving desperately needed help from public assistance programs, including welfare and food subsistence allowances, all based on residence requirements. He calls for greater citizen participation in an effort to secure these rights and powers for migratory workers, and, eventually, to discourage migrancy as a way of life.

Previous Research. Robert Coles, Children of Crisis, Vol. I, "A Study of Courage and Fear," deals with the violence in the South that accompanied school desegregation.

Method. Since 1963, the author has spent several months each year visiting migrant families, sometimes living with them, working in the field and traveling with them. In this study, he has utilized not only his observations and taped interviews, but drawings by the children, as well, four of which are reproduced in this volume. (JS)

48. THE ROLE OF MIGRATION IN LABOR MARKET ADJUSTMENT

(a) V. Renshaw. (b) In process. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Graduate School, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor. (d) None.

Problem. Using as its point of departure a recent study in the field by Ira Lowry, this project intends to develop a richer set of models for understanding labor migration phenomena. More specifically, its

objectives are to examine: (1) the determinants on in- and out-migration for various cities; (2) factors influencing the responsiveness of migration to employment change, including the nature of and reasons for lags in migration response; (3) the effects of migration trends on regional growth and labor supply; and, possibly, (4) the long-run implications for regional growth of the mobility characteristics of the population.

Method. The study will be based on data compiled by the Regional Economics Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce's Office of Business Economics from its one-percent social security sample file. These data include (covered) employment and employment change for each year, 1960-1965, cross-classified into 16 sex-age-race groups for each of 224 metropolitan labor markets. Bias arising from lack of direct knowledge of the behavior of those not in the labor force will be checked to the extent possible by introducing data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other sources. A model will be constructed, used to test the merits of Lowry's hypotheses, then extended and used to analyze the short-run adjustment behavior of labor markets across time. (ISG)

● URBANIZATION

49. CITIES ON THE MOVE

(a) Arnold Toynbee. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1970, 257 pp. $6.75 per copy. LC 72-127008. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Submitting that the formidable growth of cities during the last two centuries points to an eventual World City that will spread around the globe, and that a comprehension of the history of cities will help us understand this urban explosion, Arnold Toynbee examines the characteristics, distinctive features, and development of cities from their beginnings in prehistory to the present. He considers the cultures they expressed, their natural surroundings, the ways in which they were built, and their commercial, military, political, and religious organization.

According to Toynbee, the mechanized city that has sprung up in the last two hundred years is the heir of the traditional city; the coming World City will be a human settlement of the same species as tiny Jericho, and a study of the likenesses and differences between the World City and its predecessors may aid us in learning to live with the former.

With this goal in mind, Toynbee describes the Neolithic-age cities of Jericho and its counterpart in Lepenski Vir in Yugoslavia; the holy cities of Mecca, Jerusalem, and Kyoto; and other ancient cities, such as Rome. These are compared to the past city states and to remaining independent city states such as Hong Kong. Toynbee then examines urban life in the modern, technological world, and takes note of the proliferation of dormitory suburbs, new towns, and sprawling migratory cities in which life is less a congestion of people than a congestion of traffic.

In concluding chapters, Toynbee considers specific social strategies for dealing with the ills of megalopolis, and calls upon ekistics, the unified study of human settlements, for aid in planning the shape and structure of the coming World City. He cites adaptability as the human quality important in our surviving the current transformation from workers living in an agrarian society to living in a World City, and sounds a positive note as he states that this transformation will not be as difficult as that of our ancestors eight to ten thousand years ago who survived the transformation from vagrant foodgatherers, hunters, and fishermen into sedentary tillers of the soil and breeders and shepherds of livestock. (JS)

50. URBANISM, URBANIZATION, AND CHANGE: COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES

(a) Paul Meadows and Ephraim H. Mizruchi (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., Reading, Mass. 01867, 1969, 579 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-11629. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To provide a review of general social theory as reflected in contemporary urban studies. The focus of the readings is on urbanization as a complex but identifiable social process. Most of the readings are by sociologists, but political science, demography, anthropology, history, and economics are represented. Crosscultural

selections include articles on urban patterns and problems in Africa, France, Japan, and South America. The readings discuss various aspects of the following topics: (1) historical and ecological factors of urban life; (2) the varieties of social organization of urban life, and the effects of organized activities; (3) the problems and socially structured strains which are an aspect of urban living, social and cultural change; and (4) planning and reform. (RS)

51. URBAN ENVIRONMENT STUDY

(a) L. S. Bourne and others. (b) In process. A six-year research project now in its third year. A number of research papers have been published by and are available from Centre for Urban and Community Studies, University of Toronto, 150 St. George St., Toronto 181, Ontario, Canada. Prices not indicated. (c) University of Toronto, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, under sponsorship of Bell Canada. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the evolving patterns of urban development and urban environments in central Canada (Ontario and Quebec). The research involves two major thrusts: (1) to identify current status and evolutionary trends in the form, density, and distribution of urban growth; and (2) to develop extrapolation and forecasting techniques and subsequently to present a forward look through to 1980 and 2000 of the spatial form of urban development in Ontario and Quebec.

Method. The approach involves a series of component studies, each charged with the responsibility of examining a particular aspect of urban system development and change. These components include studies of trends and forecasts in: (1) the spatial structure of urban development; (2) spatial behavior in the urban environment; (3) industrial location and spatial adaptation; (4) statistical spatial forecasting techniques; (5) the emergence of urban fields; (6) urban and regional transportation systems and their impact; (7) reorganization of rural areas and the rural economy; (8) urban mobility, migration, and flow patterns; and (9) scenarios: alternative urban features. (LSB)

52. THE URBAN VISION

(a) Jack Tager and Park Dixon Goist (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Dorsey Press, Inc., Homewood, Ill. or Irwin-Dorsey Limited, Georgetown, Ontario, Canada, May, 1970, 310 pp. $3.95 per copy. LC 70-118191. (c) University of Massachusetts and Case Western Reserve University. (d) None.

Problem. To illustrate the variety of human responses to the modern city. The underlying assumption of this collection of essays is that what men think about their cities is basic to how they live and act in them. The selections are meant to present some of the important attitudes toward, and interpretations of, the American industrial metropolis, its problems and opportunities.

The essays are grouped into three time spans. In the first (1890-1915), various reform movements are discussed. The second (1919-45) concentrates on the city as viewed by ecologists, sociologists, and regional planners. The third period (1945-) is divided along two lines, focusing first on the fragmented character of the metropolis, and then shifting to various suggestions for what is now called megalopolis. (GR)

53. GOALS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CLASSIFICATIONS OF CITIES

(a) Robert W. Janes (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University College, Conferences and Institutes Division, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742. Available from the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20031, 1969, 87 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies; and the University of Maryland, Committee on Urban Studies and Committee on Uses of Urban Classifications, under sponsorship of the U. S. Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This publication reports on a conference held in September, 1968, to deal with the subject of "classifications of cities." The conference was predicated on

two assumptions: (1) that forms of urban classifications were reasonably well-known among actual and potential users; and (2) that some agencies or persons were developing their own classifications of cities in an ad hoc fashion to deal with specific problems. The aim of the conference was to obtain a record of kinds of urban classifications which are currently used, the purposes for which they are used, and the needs of users for the development of new classifications.

Findings. The group reached no concensus as to the purposes for which urban classifications are used. Because of the mixed feelings about purposes, it was decided that an attempt at a single system of classification would be neither wise nor feasible. Instead, an attempt was made to establish alternatives for meeting the needs for classifications. Two suggestions were: (1) development of some relatively general classification or classifications which might serve as a basis for a variety of special-purpose classification systems akin to the ad hoc types presently being used; (2) the possibility of having no formal classifications and using information contained in a central data bank to construct ad hoc classifications as needed. (IH)

54. THE TREND TO THE METROPOLIS: BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Hans Blumenfeld. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 144, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, August, 1970, 9 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. Blumenfeld's unannotated bibliography cites references to books, articles, governmental documents, theses, and maps concerned with various aspects of accelerating urban growth. Half the bibliography contains Canadian sources and references to urbanization in Canada. The other half is composed of non-Canadian studies. (JS)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

55. THE RISE OF URBAN AMERICA SERIES

Under the editorship of Richard C. Wade, Arno Press is publishing a series of fifty-seven books, titled collectively, The Rise of Urban America. The series is a collection of historical literature relevant to current city problems. Housing, welfare, slums, suburban growth and city planning, juvenile delinquency, crime and the police, and the social and physical effects of technology are the principal topics of the books in this collection. These works are primary sources and influential secondary sources, and should be of interest to social and political scientists, as well as others concerned about the modern cities.

The fifty-seven books span more than three centuries, reaching back to early tracts and pamphlets for the origin of city problems, to nineteenth century reform literature, treatises and reports of attempts to handle the first urban explosion, to twentieth-century studies and the beginnings of modern explanation and analysis of the consequences of urbanization. A geographical balance has been achieved in selection of the titles, as well as a balance among cities of various sizes and types of urban areas--industrial towns, commercial entrepôts, capital cities, and financial centers.

A brochure is available describing each title and its individual price. The books may be purchased as a collection for $906, or separately. To order or for additional information, contact Arno Press, 330 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017. (JS)

56. A SOCIOLOGY OF THE ABSURD

(a) Stanford M. Lyman and Marvin B. Scott. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Educational Division, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Meredith Corporation, 440 Park Ave. So., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1970, 221 pp. $2.95 per copy. LC 72-121299. (c) University of California (San Diego) and Sonoma State College. (d) None.

Problem. The sociology of the absurd is a new way of looking at the existence of social order. It can be characterized as

existential phenomenology, and the authors draw heavily from both the concepts of modern existentialism and the works of ethnomethodologists. Ethnomethodology, however, is not the sociology of the absurd; it only serves to specify the elements needed to study the basic unit outlined by Lyman and Scott. The authors claim that the best way to gather data for use in studies of the absurd is by unobtrusive observations of natural settings or by examining reproductions of natural settings, such as movies and tapes. The authors use the term "absurd" to define society, which they consider to be a structure of relationships that is essentially linguistic and transient since it is always reconstructed over time. They do not believe that life is a system that constrains people but rather that it is a sequence of episodes in which people achieve some measure of understanding and influence, but has no independence and no existence in and of itself. One of the reasons for this, they feel, is simply that many of the capabilities which a man exercises come and go from situation to situation.

This view of life disagrees with the idea that man can be used as a tool for understanding social interactions. Instead, it submits that the work of scientists and investigators should be to organize and disperse "understanding" rather than to produce laws. The results of research could be a set of concepts that help understand an episode but do not necessarily provide knowledge or expectation of future behavior.

After outlining their theoretical stance in detail, the authors proceed with chapters that give examples and formulate concepts giving different views of the original theory. The chapters include: "Game Framework"; "Paranoia, Homosexuality, and Game Theory"; "Territoriality"; "Accounts" (of achieving order); "Coolness in Everyday Life"; "Stage Fright and the Problem of Identity"; and "On the Time Track" (man's life span and how he organizes it in relation to being timebound). (RTG)

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57. URBAN PROCESSES AS VIEWED BY THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

(a) William Gorham, Kenneth J. Arrow, James G. March, James S. Coleman, and Anthony Downs. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Publications Office, The Urban Institute, 2100 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, n. d., 79 pp. $1.95 per copy. LC 73-120085. SBN No. 87766-001-8. UI 5-301-4. (c) The Urban Institute, under sponsorship of the National Academy of Sciences. (d) None.

Problem. Urban Processes presents the proceedings of a National Academy of Sciences Symposium organized by The Urban Institute. As moderator William Gorham points out in his introduction, instead of focusing on special programs for the cities, the symposium concentrated on the institutions that distribute wealth and power in our society. Urban problems are discussed by representatives of three social science disciplines--economics, political science, and sociology.

Kenneth J. Arrow examines the price system and the market as the principal engines of urban growth and of the satisfaction of demands. While describing the price system as a useful and generally successful engine, he underscores the fact that it has major limitations as well.

James G. March analyzes how the political system tries to compensate for the inadequacies of the price system in allocating both wealth and power. He touches on the potentials of the political system and explains how and why and under what conditions this system, like the price system, also may fail.

James S. Coleman outlines some of the social preconditions for the more or less successful functioning of the economic and political institutions. He explores the conditions under which society, or a part of society, withdraws its support, denies the legitimacy of institutions, and at times even resorts to violence to seek its ends when it feels that it cannot otherwise achieve them.

Utilizing the insights of the three disciplines, Anthony Downs analyzes the crucial question of the future of the urban ghetto. A final section presents a discussion session between panelists and those attending the symposium. (JS)

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58. MAN AND THE COMPUTER: TECHNOLOGY AS AN AGENT OF SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) John Diebold. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 157 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 70-75237. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. Diebold's book is a study of the problems, processes, and opportunities that have evolved as a result of advanced technology. The major theme of the book is focused toward the need for assessment of and preparation for the enormous impact of technology on individuals and nations. Three areas where crucial problems are foreseen--education, labor-management relations, and international affairs--are explored in depth.

The researcher identifies some problems involved in transferring advanced technologies to other nations and explains the fundamental reasons for the so-called technological gap between Europe and the United States. He suggests a new and powerful factor in international affairs that may provide a solution: the international corporation run by managers with a global outlook. He also discusses the training of these managers and others vested with leadership responsibilities.

When man's machines rival and surpass many of his intellectual powers, the author warns, there may be consequences of even greater significance than those we can forsee. If this is so, we must learn to cope with what cannot be anticipated and, at the same time, anticipate as much as possible so that we can provide a rational framework for our experience.

Method. Case studies were made of the three major areas. (IH)

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59. THE URBANIZED NIGERIAN

(a) Theophilus Adelodun Okin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Exposition Press Inc., 50 Jericho Turnpike, Jericho, N. Y. 11753, 1968, 72 pp. $5.00 per copy. LC 68-24881. (c) City of New York, Housing and Development Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines the problems involved in the transition from traditional ways of Nigerian family living to modern urban life. Expansion has outraced planning in Nigeria, which poses serious and often bewildering situations for the individual.

The author provides suggestions for physical planning and design factors, and for ways of minimizing the spread of squatters. He points out measures which should be taken to deal with the problems of urbanization, taking into account the realities of the present stage of economic development. The function of the courtyard in the housing scene is emphasized as a necessary starting point for urbanization of the immigrant. (GR)

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60. BEHIND GHETTO WALLS: BLACK FAMILY LIFE IN A FEDERAL SLUM

(a) Lee Rainwater. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Aldine Publishing Co., 529 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605, October, 1970, 446 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 77-113083. (c) Harvard University, with support from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. Behind Ghetto Walls describes the institutions and processes that determine the content and style of current black lower-class life in America. Its central theme is that the suffering inflicted upon Negroes from outside and from within their segregated world appears most poignantly in the family, where the victimization process prepares members to function in the special conditions of the ghetto.

Black people, victimized for centuries in this country, have learned to live behind their ghetto walls. Excluded from the opportunities of the larger society, they developed in their communities their own solutions to recurrent human concerns and unique views of what is possible and impossible, desirable and undesirable in their lives.

Although the Negro poor have developed over the centuries a viable and distinct subculture, this subculture is not self-perpetuating and is not based on the values held by its members. It developed in response to constraints imposed by white society. The author argues that ghetto inhabitants hold the same goals and aspirations as middle-class whites, and that their behavior is guided by what is necessary, not what is desired or desirable.

In the final chapter, Rainwater addresses himself directly to policy issues, criticizing existing programs and proposing alternative courses that would better allow those who live in the black ghetto to reshape their own lives.

Method. Based on a six-year study of a federal slum housing project, Pruitt-Igoe in St. Louis, the book consists of eight

substantive chapters interspersed with actual case studies. Individual families were studied for three to four years and interviewers were assigned to specific families for long periods of time. (GR)

61. SYSTEMATIC APPROACHES TO COMPARATIVE POLITICS

(a) Richard L. Merritt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Rand McNally and Co., P. O. Box 7600, Chicago, Ill. 60680, 1970, 280 pp. $7.50 per copy, cloth (65-6593); $4.25 paper (65-6596). LC 71-98442. (c) University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Department of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. This book represents a systematic study of the uses of quantitative data in cross-national political research. The study is focused on the uses, limitations, and outcomes of alternative research strategies originating from a quantitative orientation. These strategies include: (1) the use of aggregated data such as census and event statistics; (2) cross-national content analysis; (3) systematic means to analyze characteristics of elites and their behavior; (4) cross-national survey research; and (5) other approaches stemming from the behavioral sciences.

Purposes for which political research may be used are discussed, and some relevant problems facing the analyst who would use such techniques are indicated. Where feasible, findings of major studies utilizing each of these systematic approaches to comparative politics are outlined.

The book is designed for the college junior and senior level of study. (IH)

62. SURVEY RESEARCH ON COMPARATIVE SOCIAL CHANGE--A BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Frederick W. Frey (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the MIT Press, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. 02142 and London, England, 1969, n. p. $10.00 per copy. LC 71-76449. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Center for International Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Defense, Advanced Research Projects Agency. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography contains approximately 1,600 original annotations of articles in English-language journals reporting the results of sample survey research in developing countries and cross-national research in developing countries, dealing with the general topic of social change. All issues of approximately 260 English-language journals were searched. The annotations attempt to describe fully the methodology employed by the authors of the articles, and to state briefly the authors' substantive findings.

Items are organized first by geographic area (Africa, Asia, Caribbean, Europe, Latin America, Middle East, North America, Oceania, and Multiple Regions), and under each area, by substantive topics. Major substantive topic headings include group and interpersonal relations; cognition, personality and behavior; family, child rearing, role of women; social change, communications, and education; political institutions, attitudes, and behavior; economic behavior and institutions; and methodology of survey research. The research reported in this bibliography is confined to those studies using survey research as the research tool.

The bibliography was organized, formatted, and printed by computer with the use of information-handling subsystems developed by the Technical Information Program at M. I. T. (JS)

63. RESEARCH ANNUAL ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS--1970

(a) Melvin M. Tumin (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Quadrangle Books, Inc., 12 E. Delaware Place, Chicago 60611, 1970, 310 pp. Price not indicated. LC 66-14164. (c) Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. The *Annual* is a listing of current research and studies concerned with intergroup relations. Studies included deal with relationships between ethnic, racial, religious, or national groups. The investigations reported are in various stages from contemplated to completed. Each report has a summary of its objectives and methodology. The *Annual* is compiled from questionnaires sent to members of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the

Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, university personnel, human relations organizations, and concerned government agencies and individuals in the United States and abroad. (RTG)

64. THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Jack F. Kinton. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography 151, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, 1970, 54 pp. $5.50 per copy. (c) Iowa Wesleyan College, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. This unannotated bibliography examines the quest for community: the historical, sociological, cultural, and what Kinton calls "futuraological," nature of the American community. Materials have been selected from a number of subject areas, but the bibliography is intended to be of particular use to those concerned with the disciplines of sociology, political science, social work, city and regional planning, anthropology, history, and economics. Entries are arranged in the categories of books; periodical bibliography; applied professionals' publications on the community, urban and municipal affairs; suggested regular reading for community leadership: professional, political and civic; and academic periodicals devoting entire issues to urban life and its organization. A list of U. S. urban studies research centers is also included. (BG and JS)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

65. THE PREVENTION OF DRINKING PROBLEMS

(a) Rupert Wilkinson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oxford University Press, Inc., 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, June, 1970, 171 pp. + appendices. $10.00 per copy. LC 78-83057. (c) Cooperative Commission on the Study of Alcoholism, with support from U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. In this study of alcoholism, subtitled "Alcohol Control and Cultural Influences," the author disagrees with the attitude of many Americans that drunken driving, public drunkenness, and other behavior problems arising from alcoholism seem to be individual or family concerns or the proper province of doctors and policemen, rather than matters of public responsibility. He argues that the way most Americans drink, and their attitudes toward drinking, may be powerful factors behind problem drinking.

Wilkinson considers rate of alcoholism by ethnic groups, the value of minimum age laws, and the political nature of the alcohol industry and its responsibility for preventing drinking problems. Alcohol problems and controls in other countries are also discussed. In a series of appendices, he reviews past research bearing on a social-psychological theory on drinking, and presents a complementary theory--more centrally based on character structure--to help explain different rates of alcoholism in different groups.

Findings. Eight general policies to help prevent problem drinking are proposed: (1) Revision of minimum age laws, permitting adolescents to buy alcohol and permitting parents to serve children alcohol in the home. Along with this change, there should be the development of various institutions, including ones close to the family, giving youth an opportunity to learn moderate drinking in controlled rather than furtive circumstances; and the establishment of more effective methods for dealing with youthful drinking offenders and intoxicated drivers. (2) Public and classroom education that informs and debates rather than preaches, presents moderation in drinking rather than drinking per se as a sign of maturity, and suggests that the host and party-goer respect the abstainer. (3) Commercial advertising policies, encouraged by government regulation, to portray alcohol not as a lyrical or masculine symbol but as a moderate, if attractive, part of everyday living, taken with family and friends in circumstances of restraint. Women and children should be portrayed in or near drinking scenes, in such a way that they suggest restraint. (4) Tax changes and promotion that help shift consumption to lighter proof drinks, associated with meals and snacks; licensing policies and promotion that associate alcohol definitely with meals in the home and in restaurants. (5) Removal of many restrictions, especially in retailing and advertising, that stigmatize alcohol

and pester the trade. (6) Licensing laws and other measures that move alcohol away from an emphasis on drinking--only into settings and activities that can often be enjoyed by the whole family together, such as sports events, bowling alleys, theaters, and certain resort facilities. (7) Requirements and inducements that change taverns from dark and furtive haunts to well-lit, cheerful places where people can get food as well as drink. (8) New agencies, public and private, to help bring all these things about, and collect information bearing on their effect. (GR)

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66. ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSES TO MAJOR COMMUNITY CRISES

(a) E. L. Quarantelli and Russell R. Dynes. (b) In process. The project has produced a number of articles, many published during 1970 in the American Behavioral Scientist, including, E. L. Quarantelli, "A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Social Science Studies on Disasters," American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 13, 1970, pp. 452-456. (c) Ohio State University, Disaster Research Center, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Center for Studies of Mental Health and Social Problems, National Institute of Mental Health. (d) 15:1-110.

Problem. To study organizational responses to major and minor disorders in natural disasters and ghetto area civil disturbances.

Method. The Disaster Research Center selected 16 cities around the country for continuous study. Cities were chosen to allow gathering of base line data about organizations likely to get involved in community crises, that is, natural disasters and civil disturbances. Extensive documentary and interview data were collected and are now being used to match community emergency response against anticipations and planning and in the development of emergency profiles of cities and organizations.

Phase two, aimed at ascertaining organizational responses to critical events, monitored the 16 cities for emergencies and how they handled them. A third phase, just beginning, focuses on organizational learning or innovation. For this, a longitudinal study is being conducted to examine changes through time in five types of organizations often involved in major community emergencies: police, fire, human relations commissions, general hospitals, and electronic mass communications agencies.

Field procedures and interview schedules were prepared for the study of a major community crisis. Several events were covered, including Hurricane Camille and the tornado in Lubbock, Texas. Data from these natural disaster studies are being used primarily for the development of a theoretical and conceptual framework.

Two literature inventories are being developed, one on natural disasters and one on civil disturbances. A data indexing system is also being built. (BJT)

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67. CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

(a) Travis Hirschi. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of California Press, Berkeley, Calif. 94720, December, 1969, 309 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 69-16508. (c) University of California (Berkeley) and University of Washington, under sponsorship of the National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. The author states and attempts to test a theory of delinquency in which he sees the delinquent as a person relatively free of important ties to society. He offers a definition of delinquency suitable to quantitative research, surveys the social distribution of delinquency, and then examines, one by one and with reference to rates and kinds of delinquency, the following ties to society: (1) attachment to people and institutions; (2) commitment to conventional success goals; (3) involvement in conventional activities; and (4) belief in the validity of legal and moral rules. The researcher then shows how variation in the strength of these ties is linked to the commission of delinquent acts.

Method. The study is based on a large body of data collected as part of the Richmond Youth Project at the Survey Research Center, University of California (Berkeley). Data from earlier investigations are used for comparative purposes.

Findings. In prominent alternative theories, according to Hirschi, the delinquent appears either as a frustrated striver forced into delinquency by his acceptance of the goals common to his society or as

an innocent foreigner attempting to obey the rules of a society that is not in a position to make the law or to define conduct as good or evil. The incompatibility of these images of the delinquent and the contrasting predictions to which they lead are stressed throughout the book. The researcher finds that empirical research on delinquency has been much more consistent than theoretical statements about it. He supports this finding by pointing out significant areas of agreement between his own survey and those of other scholars.

Some specific conclusions reached through this study are that: (1) the lower-class child is no more likely to commit delinquent acts than the middle-class child; (2) broken homes and the working mother have very little significance for delinquency; and (3) delinquent behavior is natural and is likely to occur unless prevented by ties to conventional society. (IH)

68. THE IMPACT OF PUBLIC POLICIES ON DELINQUENT YOUTH

(a) Stanley Sadofsky, Michael Munk, and Lita Paniagua. (b) Completed and published under the above title by New York University, Graduate School of Social Work, Center for Social Policy and Program Development, 853 Broadway, 19th Floor, New York, N. Y. 10003, 1970, 96 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) New York University, Graduate School of Social Work, Center for Social Policy and Program Development (formerly called the Center for Study of the Unemployed), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report contains the results of a short-term curriculum development and training project on the educational and vocational needs of 14- and 15-year-old probationers and parolees in New York State and the services available to meet their needs. The purpose of the research was to develop training curriculum materials for planners and operators of antidelinquency programs. The central problem under consideration is the absence of alternatives to the school-to-work transition for American youth who are not motivated to remain in school and who face the additional difficulty of being adjudicated delinquents on probation or parole.

Method. To determine the extent of existing, available information on the status and characteristics of 14- and 15-year-old probationers and parolees as well as opinions of supervisory officials, a series of interviews was conducted with officials in New York City, Syracuse, Albany, Rochester, and Buffalo. Also, an extensive literature search in the broad area of delinquency, education, and employment with special attention to the relationship between work and delinquency was conducted. In addition, questionnaires were distributed through probation and parole agencies to over 200 officers working with delinquent youth in the target area. For comparative data, relevant published materials were solicited from probation and parole agencies in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware.

Findings. Lack of motivation to remain in school and the prospect of unemployment as the only alternative to school may be contributing factors to delinquent behavior among 14-and 15-year olds. The survey showed that a majority of this age group on probation or parole was neither attending school on a regular basis nor working.

The age at which youth is allowed to enter the labor market should be controlled by the needs of youth rather than demand of the labor market. However, unless important structural changes in the market are effected, policies intended to reduce the age of new entrants would confront the same barriers to youth employment that now produce such high rates of teenage unemployment among those who are over 16 years of age.

The report contains recommendations for labor and school policy changes necessary to meet the needs of youth. (IH)

69. VIOLENT MEN

(a) Hans H. Toch. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Aldine Publishing Co., 529 S. Wabash, Chicago, Ill. 60605, 1969, 268 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 69-11706. (c) State University of New York (Albany), School of Criminal Justice. (d) None.

Problem. To examine violence in America today, using the hypothesis that violence is a social response to social incentives rather than a personal disorder. The author tries to link the contexts in which

violence occurs, to isolate their distinguishing properties, and apply the scientific method to form a base which can be used as a frame of reference to cope with change, uncertainties, and ambiguities in a technological society. The method of inquiry and analysis applied requires decisions in terms of competing probabilities based upon alternative theories that are continually seeking and being modified by new information rather than decisions based on absolutes. This approach will hopefully suggest remedies in the shape of social reform as well as individual rehabilitation.

Method. Violent-prone subjects were used to work with their peers on problems of diagnosis and behavior classification. The participation role was employed as a strategy to ascertain whether or not the behavior of participants would be modified when they were placed in a social situation which fostered self-study.

Findings. Five implications of this study and its strategy are set out in the book: (1) the scientific method can provide a participation strategy for social change; (2) new frames of reference and methodology are available for approaching current social problems; (3) participation in systematic study is a powerful behavior modifier; (4) self-participation is a necessary component of effective diagnosis; and (5) there is a promising alternative to both the clinical treatment of sick personalities and the brainwashing attempts to change cultural values. (IH)

70. CRIME IN URBAN SOCIETY

(a) Barbara N. McLennan (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Dunellen Publishing Co., Inc., 145 East 52nd St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1970, 151 pp. $8.95 per copy. LC 73-122595. (c) Temple University, Department of Political Science, Center for the Study of Federalism. (d) None.

Problem. In a series of critical essays, specialists and practitioners address the problem of urban crime in the United States. Part I, "The Nature and Extent of Crime," includes essays on: (1) the psychodynamic roots of urban crime; (2) the misuses of statistics on crime; and (3) the costs of crime and the economic choices available to society. Part II, "Current Practice with Respect to Crime," examines the failures and accomplishments of current governmental practice concerning crime: (1) problems and possible improvements for state governments in fighting crime; (2) the federal role and proposals for improvement; (3) trends in criminal law and the theoretical base of legal practice with respect to crime; and (4) policy implications for crime control. (RTG)

71. AMERICA'S TROUBLES: A CASEBOOK ON SOCIAL CONFLICT

(a) Howard E. Freeman and Norman R. Kurtz (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1969, 455 pp. $4.95 per copy. LC 72-77300. (c) Brandeis University and Russell Sage Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this collection of cases dealing with contemporary social conflict is to provide a description of what is happening and to thus provide a feeling for such social conflicts. The editors feel that there is a need for much more material presented in this manner, that there is currently an insufficient supply of descriptive work available. Descriptive accounts aid the researcher, who cannot always engage as a member of a social event he wishes to study, and provide the student with an alternative to the time-demanding method of first-hand observation.

Rather than merely presenting an unrelated collection of interesting contemporary tales, the authors present a selective organization of several cases under each of the topic headings. Each set of cases is centered around issues which relate to one another. The topics covered are: (1) The Impoverished, (2) Black People, (3) The Miseducated, (4) The Sick, (5) The Emotionally Disturbed, (6) The Sexually Unusual, (7) The Stigmatized, (8) Troubled Adolescents, (9) The Self-Abusers, and (10) The Marks of Crime. (RTG)

72. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE URBAN CRISIS

(a) Jon K. Meyer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Services.

Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20401, 1969, 452 pp. $3.75 per copy. (c) National Institute of Mental Health. (d) None.

Problem. Bibliography on the Urban Crisis is an unannotated bibliography, divided into ten topical headings dealing with various aspects of the urban milieu: (1) racial riots and racially motivated social disorders in the United States; (2) rioting, violence, and social disorders of a non-racial nature; (3) prevention and control of riots and social disorders; (4) theories of violence, rioting, social disorder, and the crowd; (5) the social, economic, and interpersonal environment of minority groups in the United States; (6) intergroup relations; (7) emerging social and political movements: organizations, philosophies, and leaders; (8) civil rights; (9) socioeconomic programs and legislation: the nation's response to conditions of poverty and social disorder; (10) individual violence: murder, homicide, political assassination, and victimization. The works are listed by author and chronologically, from 1968 back through earlier works. Following the subject headings is an author index and a subject index, both of which are cross-referenced to the initial ten topical headings. (RTG)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC THEORY

73. REGIONAL ECONOMICS

(a) David L. McKee, Robert D. Dean, and William H. Leahy (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Free Press, 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, and Collier-Macmillan Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1970, 264 pp. Price not indicated. LC 70-94625. (c) Kent State University, Memphis State University, and the University of Notre Dame. (d) None.

Problem. This volume is a selection of readings concerned with adapting economic theory to regional problems. In recent years, people have become increasingly aware of regional influences within national boundaries. Wide disparities in life styles and value systems exist between regions within nations. National economies are often composed of sets of smaller, more localized economies. If the national economy is to continue to prosper, then its constituent, regional economies, must be brought into some sort of harmony. Interregional relationships must be complementary rather than competitive. However, wide disparities in the level of economic attainment may exist between regions and these may have an adverse effect upon progress at the national level.

The economically advanced nations have been establishing federal agencies to deal with regional problems, which has led the economics profession to have an increased interest in regions and regional analysis. The result is the emergence of a new practitioner--the regional economist.

The book is divided into five parts. Part I defines regional economics and its tools. Part II shows the relations of various types of economic theory to problems of regional expansion. Part III concerns itself with the ideas of growth poles. Part IV deals with static and dynamic equilibrium theory and tendencies. Part V concerns the goals which should be pursued by regional policy makers. (GR)

74. SPATIAL ECONOMIC THEORY

(a) Robert D. Dean, David L. McKee, and William Leahy (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Free Press, 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, and Collier-Macmillan Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada, 1970, 365 pp. Price not indicated. LC 79-90899. (c) Memphis State University, Kent State University, and the University of Notre Dame. (d) None.

Problem. For this collection, the editors have selected articles written since 1940 on the subject of spatial economics. The collection focuses on the theoretical aspects of spatial economic activity rather than the empirical aspects, and the introduction provides a general overview of the subject. The book is divided into five parts which treat the following topics: (1) "Least Cost Theory" deals with

the role transport and operating costs play in the location of economic activities--particularly industrial activities; (2) "Locational Interdependence (Spatial Competition)" considers the location pattern of firms when they are faced with competition from other firms for markets; (3) "Market Area Analysis" focuses attention on the determinants of the size and shape of the market area for a firm or industry; (4) "Locational Equilibrium Analysis" is concerned with optimum location patterns of industrial and agricultural firms as well as households; and (5) "General Equilibrium Theory" deals with the spatial interdependence of firms and households in a multilocation economy. The concluding article provides a synthesis of the leading theories on spatial economic structures. (IH)

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75. RECENT STUDIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL INDEPENDENCE INSTITUTE

(a) Erick Hansch and Robert Swann. (b) Three papers completed by the International Independence Institute, Inc., Voluntown, Conn. 06384: (1) The Land Trust, 1968, 14 pp.; (2) Community Based Credit and Banking, 1969, 29 pp.; and (3) The Land, 1970, 15 pp. Prices not indicated. (c) International Independence Institute. (d) None.

Problem. The Land is a position paper on the issue of private land ownership and the resulting unequal distribution of income. Another problem, stemming from land ownership, is the ever increasing exploitation of natural and human resources. In line with attempts at decentralization of land ownership, which the International Independence Institute favors, their paper on The Land Trust examines some of the possibilities offered by a land trust policy. A main objective of a land trust is to provide land to families without access to land or without enough land to provide adequate incomes. This paper outlines the differences between conventional land development corporations and a land trust.

The third paper, Community Based Credit and Banking, examines the creation of money and its implementation. Money is viewed in two categories: capital that is available through saving, and commercial banking or new money that is made available for new production. In putting money to use, the authors aim at creating new institutions that will help people of underdeveloped areas satisfy their physical needs rather than putting money into conventional marketing and banking operations. (RTG)

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76. URBAN ECONOMICS: THEORY, DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING

(a) William H. Leahy, David L. McKee, and Robert D. Dean (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Free Press, a Division of the Macmillan Company, 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1970, 339 pp. Price not indicated. LC 75-88859. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The articles presented in this collection are intended to serve as an analytical introduction to the economic and spatial aspects of the city. All but one of the readings have been published since 1958.

The introductory articles present an overview of the city's problems, including its changing structure, the urban dispersion of people and firms, and the resulting effects on employment. Articles in Part I offer a theoretical approach to the use of urban land for various activities; Part II is concerned with central place theory as an explanation of the size and composition of cities; and the articles in Part III present a more pragmatic view of urban expansion, structure, and economic growth. The final section is concerned with urban planning. (RS)

● ECONOMIC ACCOUNTING

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77. INCOME AND PRODUCT ACCOUNTS OF NOVA SCOTIA

(a) K. S. Wood. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Dalhousie University, Halifax, Canada, 1970, 171 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Dalhousie University, Institute of Public Affairs, under sponsorship of the Nova Scotia Department of Trade and Industry. (d) None.

Problem. This study is essentially an extension and refinement of The Regional Income and Product Accounts of Northeastern Nova Scotia, conducted by Stanislaw Czmanski

in 1968. The current study is a companion document to another publication titled Structure of the Nova Scotia Economy: Analysis of Income and Product Accounts. Objectives for this undertaking are: (1) to extend the time series provided by Czmanski, 1961 to 1964, to cover the period from 1950 to 1965; (2) to improve the original estimates; (3) to define the problems of data availability and methodology; and (4) to provide an analysis of the study so as to allow improved comprehension of the Nova Scotia economy. (RTG)

78. STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF THE TEXAS ECONOMY

(a) Herbert W. Grubb and others. (b) In process. Completion expected by August, 1971. Findings to be published and available from Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151. (c) State of Texas, Office of the Governor, Division of Planning Coordination, with cooperation from eight Texas universities, under sponsorship of The Planning Agency Council for Texas and U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. The study proposes to identify information about the interdependence of the various sectors of the regional and statewide economies. Such information is needed so that statewide and local planning groups, involved in public investment programs in natural resources, industrialization, and human resources development, can evaluate alternatives.

Method. Leontief Input-Output Models are being estimated from primary and secondary data. Models have been outlined for Texas and for each of nine regions of Texas. Data collection, by personal interview, of a stratified random sample of Texas manufacturing and business establishments, has been completed. Data analyses are in progress. (HWG)

79. AN INPUT-OUTPUT MODEL FOR USE IN MANPOWER PROJECTIONS FOR A STATE

(a) D. A. Watson. (b) Completed. (c) University of Oregon, Bureau of Business and Economic Research, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Labor. (d) None.

Problem. Using Oregon as the example, this project developed an input-output flow model and a workable model for making short-term forecasts of population, labor force, and industrial employment.

Method. Data on the rates of technological change in various industries were used to project the size of occupational groups in order that plans for vocational education could be made. Also, existing analytical models and data were revised and integrated into the development of the model. (DAW)

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

80. PLANNING AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR

(a) John C. Honey. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Dunellen Company, Inc., 145 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y. 10022, in cooperation with the University Press of Cambridge, Mass., September, 1970, 108 pp. $8.50 per copy. LC 71-119336. (c) Institute of Public Administration, with support from the National Planning Association. (d) None.

Problem. To provide an analysis of the private sector's role in governmental planning in selected countries and to consider ways in which the private sector is encouraged to perform in accordance with planned goals. The role of the private sector in the development of national plans is a subject of considerable interest to modern economists and to those concerned with the politics of modernization.

Method. The author analyzes the private sector's contribution to national programs in Chile, India, Iran, Israel, Malaysia, Morocco, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Turkey, based on data collected on his recent field trips. Focusing particularly on the Indian and Malaysian experience, he analyzes those countries that are committed to stimulating private enterprise as well as those traditionally skeptical of it.

Findings. In spite of each country's uniqueness, there are certain common needs and characteristics in virtually all modernizing nations. Capital for development is always in short supply; manpower capabilities are usually not congruent with the requirements of industry; entrepreneurship characteristically needs to be stimulated through the

provision of special inducements. Thus, good reason exists for the exchange of experience in these areas among the countries engaged in modernization. But, until governments have the counsel of the private sector in the formulation of the policies and programs that implement broad plans, the objectives in many instances may not be achieved. The practical experience of the private sector, its contact with the realities of the market place, its values and motivations, should be available to inform governmental policies and action programs.

In few of the modernizing countries is serious, coherent attention given to how the private sector may become more relevantly involved in the planning process. To begin to remedy this limitation, some governments may wish to create a prestigious high-level body composed of appropriate government and private-sector officials to assess the entire subject of private-sector involvement in the process of planning and socioeconomic development. Action should also be taken to develop closer communication between government and important individual industries within the country. (GR)

81. GUIDE FOR DEVELOPMENT

(a) Hiram S. Phillips. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003 or 5, Cromwell Place, London S. W. 7, England, 1969, 270 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 68-55013. (c) The U. S. Agency for International Development and the Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the role of interacting social and political forces, administration, and technology in creating institutions in developing countries.

The author is concerned primarily with problems at the national or provincial level in the fields of education, training, and administration, rather than with broad development theory. Case studies drawn from Latin America and Asia illustrate various experiences in land reform and agricultural research, in tax administration, and in fiscal reform.

Findings. Phillips presents three over-all recommendations, each one containing three specific proposals. All of these are either new or expansions of current practice.

The first recommendation proposes that foreign assistance agencies undertake programs planned to create a more favorable environment for development. Specific proposals are included for new types of long-term and short-term programs in fields critical to development. There is a related proposal for stimulating understanding and discussion of important development problems in the developing countries themselves. Finally, there is a recommendation for a new program, called "sectoral-self analysis," designed to create better understanding of problems in the developing countries and to create the strength to remove the roadblocks to development.

The second set of recommendations is designed to increase capacity to carry out program operations. A completely new program is proposed called "matching development assistance grants." Another proposal involves a new program of direct training in operations in the developing countries and as part of this proposal, eventual establishment of institutes of applied administration and technology. A final proposal in this set of recommendations is to provide assistance through coordinated development-assistance teams with competence to cover the complex areas involved in development.

The third recommendation deals with training for development. It proposes a series of conferences to examine the education and training in the more advanced countries of foreign nationals from developing countries; calls for the establishment of new schools for development; and urges the training of foreign advisors to advise the developing countries, before they are assigned overseas. (GR)

82. ECONOMIC GROWTH IN A MULTI-REGIONAL SETTING

(a) Leslie J. King and Emilio Casetti. (b) In process. Two reports have been issued: (1) "On the Formal Identification of Growth Poles in a Spatial-Temporal Context," Proceedings of the Canadian Association of Geographers Annual Meeting, Winnipeg, 1970; (2) "Differential Rates of Growth in Urban Service Employment," Proceedings of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 2, 1970, pp. 81-84. Prices not indicated. (c) Ohio State University, Department of Geography, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Certain regions of the United States are experiencing accelerated economic growth, while other regions are lagging behind, and in some cases, even declining. The problem of differential growth of regions has both a spatial and a temporal dimension. This project is directed toward the development and testing of models of the patterns of regional economic growth. In the models, economic growth will be defined in terms of macroeconomic variables such as income or employment series, and time and distance will be handled explicitly.

Method. One line of analysis will be structured around the concept of growth poles and the hypothesis that the spatial pattern of growth rates should tend to decline with distance away from these poles. A second will study the regional economic growth surface as it varies over time. Another approach will focus on fluctuations in economic growth performance over time and the transmission of these fluctuations over space. Finally, the project will seek to identify the important determinants of economic growth among a set of regions by way of classification procedures and discriminatory analysis. The emphasis here will be upon testing hypotheses related to the processes of regional economic growth. Measures of accessibility, industry-mix, demographic profile, occupational structure, and economic development will be used in discriminating between growing and declining regions. (LJK and EC)

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83. A PARTNERSHIP FOR ACTION: THE MID-CHICAGO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(a) Paul N. Zimmerer, Donald I. Kane, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from the Mid-Chicago Economic Development Project, Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development of Chicago, Chicago Civic Center, Room 302, Chicago, Ill. 60602, May, 1970, 250 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development of Chicago, Mid-Chicago Economic Development Project, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development Administration, Technical Assistance Project. (d) 14:1-25, 26, and 27.

Problem. To describe Chicago's recent efforts to achieve economic growth in the central third of the city. A previous report, The Mid-Chicago Economic Development Study, documented the nature and extent of the economic problems which faced that part of the city as industry was leaving and not being replaced. Partnership reports on Chicago's efforts to deal with that problem through the cooperation of the local and federal governments and the private sector.

Findings. The project report describes the achievements of two-and-one-half years of operation of largely experimental programs. The programs implemented were based on growth theories which occupied, to some extent, minority positions among urban development agencies in the late 1960's. These theories included: (1) concentration of effort on increasing the demand for as well as the supply of labor; (2) encouragement of the creation of manufacturing rather than service sector jobs; and (3) encouragement of locating new industry near to the labor supply rather than moving the labor supply to the sites of new industrial establishments.

The main areas of program concentration were industrial conservation, industrial development, and commercial development. The chapter on industrial conservation describes in detail the project staff's coordination of the efforts necessary to assist a company with a site expansion problem and the organization of two industrial councils. The industrial development chapter describes the designation of the Chicago Stockyards area as an EDA (Economic Development Administration) redevelopment area and the development there of an inner city industrial park. The examination of the commercial development programs includes examples of individual minority-owned companies and their success or failure stories. The staff's involvement in assisting community-owned and multi-member commercial developments is also traced.

The report describes the project's comprehensive manpower recruitment and training program and its transportation study. The manpower program included job discovery, creation of referral agencies in the communities, encouraging and aiding company participation in federally assisted manpower training programs, and establishing an industry-oriented skill training center. The transportation study resulted in the establishment of a U. S. Department of Transportation demonstration project which linked Chicago's O'Hare Field to the rest of the city through an express bus between the airport and the city's rapid transit system. (RS)

84. THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HARLEM

(a) Thomas Vietorisz and Bennett Harrison. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, September, 1970, 287 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 77-83350. (c) The New School for Social Research, Center for Economic Planning, under sponsorship of U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity, Division of Research and Demonstration. (d) 16:1-79, 85.

Problem. To conduct a comprehensive study of the Harlem economy and possibilities for its economic development, based on the conviction that integration alone is not enough to solve the problem of urban poverty. Stated research goals include the following: (1) to build job ladders, (2) train residents in new skills, (3) create businesses that will foster economic well-being, and (4) foster social and political cohesion.

Method. Research data were developed through a one-year field study undertaken in 1967-68.

Findings. The researchers concluded that strategically planned development of the urban ghetto is both technologically and financially possible and that the ghetto possesses sufficient material and human resources for accomplishing this objective. The suggested development process described in the book is one of establishing key commercial and industrial enterprises and reviving existing ones. Eventually, this will lead to self-sufficiency for low-income families and generate a wide range of social benefits for the Harlem community.

However, the necessary political motivation for aiding Harlem development cannot be provided, at least in the immediate future, because ghetto development and the private enterprise economy are incompatible. Also, black leaders are not yet prepared to lead an effort toward comprehensive community development. The orthodox, fragmented approach presently being used does not produce the political power needed to attract government and corporate development aid. A strategy which black leaders could use effectively to increase political motivation is described in the last chapter of the book. (IH)

85. SIMULATING REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) William H. Miernyk, Kenneth L. Shellhammer, Douglas M. Brown, Ronald L. Coccari, Charles J. Gallagher, and Wesley H. Wineman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Heath Lexington Books, D. C. Heath and Co., 125 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173, July, 1970, 337 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 78-121402. (c) West Virginia University, University of Georgia, and Northeastern University. (d) 15:1-129.

Problem. This book discusses the use of an input-output model to simulate the process of regional economic development. Even though the data presented relate to West Virginia, the book is aimed at a wide audience, because it stresses method.

Method. A basic transactions table was constructed from data obtained by personal interviews with a representative sample of establishments in the State. Random sampling techniques were used to select survey establishments, and tests of significance were made to check the reliability of the data.

A dynamic model was developed so that capital requirements are generated by the system rather than being projected exogenously. Separate matrices of expansion and replacement coefficients were constructed which permitted all capital transactions to be treated endogenously.

This model was used to simulate the impact of new activities on the regional economy by developing columns of input coefficients for each of the simulated sectors. Data for these sectors were obtained by field interviews with operating establishments outside the region, or from the records of pilot plants in the cases dealing with technologically advanced activities not yet in the production stage. To permit direct comparison of the relative impact of each type of simulated activity, the final sales of each were assumed to be $100 million. The analysis shows the differential impact on the region of each of the simulated sectors. This is the primary basis for tentative conclusions about the strategy of regional development. (IH)

86. DEVELOPMENT PLANNING: A SYSTEMS APPROACH

(a) Erfan A. Shafey. (b) A doctoral dissertation completed and submitted to the Department of Economics, University of Southern California, in 1969. (c) University of Southern California, Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. To formulate a unifying conceptual framework for development and development planning by synthesizing the ideas, goals, and processes involved in the concepts of optimization, innovation, and integration. The researcher hypothesizes that this synthesis can only be attained by directing societal production and preference functions towards this end. From the perspective of development planning as the directing or steering of societal subsystems and their interactions over time, this study focuses on national economic development and development planning in the developing countries. The two subsystems of economy and culture are singled out for detailed analyses using economic programming as the steering process for the economy and modernizing ideology for the cultural system.

Chapters deal with: conceptual orientations in systems analysis and control; the structures and performances of society as systems; development planning as an adaptive framework with built-in optimization, innovation, and integration; aspects of the steering of production functions through economic programming, namely, interindustry and economic decision models; steering aspects of values and preferential functions; and the role of modernizing ideology regarding societal integration, innovation, and the shaping of optimal regimes.

Method. Various analytical models and systems are used in the study. Heavy reliance is placed on the categories of the adaptive, information-processing model, which shows imperfections in information flows and provides insight into the counter-process of stability and change. The analysis is geared to indicate the complementary competitive relationship between economic programming and modernizing ideology and to suggest routes for their mutual accommodation as two main facets in national development planning. (EAS)

87. SOCIETY AND ECONOMIC GROWTH: A BEHAVIORAL PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) John H. Kunkel. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Oxford University Press, Inc., 16-00 Pollitt Drive, Fair Lawn, N. J. 07410, 1970, 368 pp. $6.50 per copy. LC 77-83000. (c) Arizona State University, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. This work examines the intricacies and some of the problems of economic development as a type of social change. The author looks at this form of change not only in terms of the rise of industry but also the associated political, social, cultural, and psychological changes in the condition of human existence. On the basis of recent works in the fields of sociology, psychology, and anthropology, the book attempts to integrate men and behavior into an analysis of economic growth. The second goal is to provide an array of formulas, concepts, and descriptions that are necessary for a theory of social change and economic growth. Finally, the book attempts to outline the social factors and principles that are likely to be involved in programs of economic growth.

Method. Studies in various disciplines are analyzed along with ideas derived from the works of numerous researchers. Following this, different approaches to the study of social change are considered in light of available data. (RTG)

88. URBAN ENTERPRISE

Urban Enterprise is a biweekly newsletter about minority economic development. It reports on new developments, trends, conferences, documents, and books throughout the field--information gathered from publications, newspapers, government, organizations, corporations, and other active groups all over the country. Specifically, it reports on: (1) resources being made available by government, foundations, churches, and the insurance, banking, and corporate worlds; (2) needs and activities of minority economic development groups; (3) legal structure, financing, and enterprises of community development corporations; (4) demands of coalition groups regarding

economic development; (5) status and progress of national black businesses; (6) sources of funds, technical assistance, and information; (7) names and addresses of individuals and organizations across the country who can be contacted about these activities; and (8) case studies on model programs in the field.

Urban Enterprise is published by the Urban Research Corporation, 5464 S. Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60615. The subscription rate is $50.00 per year. (GR)

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89. BIBLIOGRAPHIES IN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

(a) N. G. Pillai, Joyce Ling, Jacques Martin, Dolly McElroy, and Marcel Beriault. (b) Completed and published as Regional Development and Economic Growth: Policy, Planning and Programs, Exchange Bibliography No. 142, August, 1970, 35 pp.; and Regional Development and Economic Growth: Canada, Exchange Bibliography No. 143, August, 1970, 23 pp., by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856. $3.50 and $2.50 per copy, respectively. (c) Canadian Department of Regional Economic Expansion, Planning Division. (d) None.

Problem. Both of these publications are revised versions of bibliographies prepared by the Planning Division, Atlantic Development Board, Ottawa, in March, 1968. While No. 143 presents references to Canadian sources concerning regional development and economic growth in Canada, No. 142 is a compilation of bibliographic materials from many countries about the topic in general. Though most references are in English, sources in other languages are cited, particularly French. Entries are unannotated and arranged alphabetically by author. (JS)

● AGRICULTURE

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90. POLICIES FOR RURAL PEOPLE IN THE 1970's

(a) Lauren K. Soth, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Supplement No. 8 to Looking Ahead, by the National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, August, 1970, 6 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Planning Association, Agriculture Committee. (d) None.

Problem. NPA's Agriculture Committee issued this statement which contains a series of recommendations to aid farm and nonfarm rural people and to improve commercial farm programs. Many of the educational and welfare programs available in cities have not been effectively extended to rural areas. Commercial farm policies have yielded an efficient farm industry which benefits the American consuming public, but it has not served hired farm workers, small farmers, and other low-income rural residents. The Committee calls for a shift in the nation's farm policies to give greater aid to these people.

Findings. The Committee says that an essential for improving the lot of rural people who suffer disproportionately from poverty and low incomes is a high rate of national economic growth. However, national economic growth must be translated into benefits for low-income rural families through federal policies before improved living conditions for them can be realized. Some specific recommendations are: (1) improved job placement services for people in rural areas; (2) increased federal aid for all levels of education and job training in rural communities; (3) greater public investment in rural health, welfare, and other social services; and (4) a large-scale rural housing improvement program.

The statement also contains recommendations for retirement of crop land, conservation of resources, and an indication of the areas in which additional research is needed. (IH)

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91. COMMUNIST CHINA'S AGRICULTURE: ITS DEVELOPMENT AND FUTURE POTENTIAL

(a) Owen L. Dawson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1970, 326 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 77-94249. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of U. S. Departments of State and Agriculture. (d) None.

Problem. To provide an assessment of the current status of Mainland China's agriculture and projections for its sustained growth over the next decade. The researcher surveys the basic features of China's land and water resources, focuses on factors related to increasing productivity, and evaluates agricultural research and development.

He also investigates the production of chemical fertilizer, the use of mechanical power, irrigation, and the development of livestock production. The study includes estimates of China's production of rice, wheat, other grains, and potatoes, and an analysis of production and trade of 17 selected crops.

Method. Both official and unofficial conditional reports of China's provinces were used in addition to data for the country as a whole which was gathered by teams of researchers working in the Far East.

Findings. The study shows that population, livestock, and food grain constitute interlocking rings of China's farm economy. They are interdependent in supply and demand and one section cannot move far away from the others for very long. The potential increase in arable areas is narrowly limited by the amount of land capable of being reclaimed. Water supply as a whole is bountiful, but uneven seasonal distribution and great periodical variability pose major problems.

Disruption in programs was caused by emphasis on ideology between 1955 and 1960. This worked to the detriment of rapid progress in agricultural production which was needed to cope with requirements of an increasing population. The more realistic agricultural policy of the 1960's has resulted in many improvements, particularly in coping with plant and animal diseases and in reducing crop predators. Over the next decade, according to Dawson, Chinese agriculture will be capable of making the advances necessary to support China's growing requirements. (IH)

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92. FOOD SUPPLY AND INFLATION IN LATIN AMERICA

(a) Matthew Edel. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of Praeger Special Studies in International Economics and Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 214 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 69-19328. (c) Massachusetts Institute of Technology. (d) None.

Problem. This statistical study contains a comparison of the problems of food supply and inflation in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela. The researcher tests the hypothesis of the "structuralist" school--that agricultural lag is a major factor in inflation. He begins by describing the historical development of the "inelastic supply" hypothesis. He then presents and applies a model for testing the adequacy of production. Using his model, Edel examines the causes and effects of inadequate supply by analyzing the effects of production levels on the balance of trade in foodstuffs and evaluating the relationship of overall price and land-tenure indices to production. He also compares various theories of agricultural stagnation in the context of his findings.

Findings. In five of the countries studied, the researcher finds that the production of food has lagged behind requirements and contributed to inflation. In two of the three countries with an adequately growing production process, increased food supplies have helped limit or prevent inflation. (IH)

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93. INDIAN DEVELOPMENT: THE GREEN REVOLUTION AND BEYOND

(a) John W. Mellor. (b) Completion expected by November, 1970. (c) Cornell University, New York State College of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics, under sponsorship of the Twentieth Century Fund. (d) For related research, see 16:4-201.

Problem. To measure the nature and extent of India's technological changes in agriculture, such as the new high yielding varieties of food grain crops, and their effect on other parts of the economy.

Previous Research. Current research builds on a previous study of agricultural development policies in India during the three planned periods, John W. Mellor, Thomas F. Weaver, Uma J. Lele, and Sheldon R. Simon, Developing Rural India, Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1968, 411 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-28804. (For Digest report, see 16:4-201.)

Method. The study is designed to test the hypothesis that accelerated growth in the agricultural sector will allow and facilitate a restructuring of growth in the nonagricultural sectors of the economy which will in turn allow relatively more rapid growth in employment and hence foster overall growth and a broader diffusion of the benefits of growth. It is further hypothesized that to obtain these potentials, considerable changes in development policy and planning will be necessary.

The study will consist largely of the analysis of a large quantity of secondary data with respect to rates of growth, capital formation, and employment structure. (RS)

94. RESOURCE USE IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(a) D. W. Thomas. (b) Status not reported. (c) Purdue University, Agricultural Experiment Station, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Agriculture. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the effects of land tenure and industrialization, an extension program, and various enterprise combinations on the efficiency of resource use in the agricultural development of Brazil.

Method. The impact of an extension program on agricultural output has been analyzed. Programming models for analysis of enterprise combinations have been developed and data collected. The researcher has also developed a model and collected data for analyzing the impact of exchange rate policy on the agricultural sector. Data have been collected for evaluating the impact of a penetration road in the agricultural sector. Work is underway on evaluating the economies of size in agricultural firms, which will provide insights into the need for agricultural reform. A comprehensive study of the total agricultural sector has been made and a publishable manuscript drafted.

Findings. The researcher has found thus far that the extension program lowered technical efficiency, due in part to the associated credit program. The immediate impact of the penetration road appears to be an intensification of agricultural production and industrialization which affects both capital and labor markets. (SIE)

● TRADE

95. THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF THE UNITED STATES: AN ANALYSIS OF SOME CURRENT PROBLEMS

(a) Howard S. Piquet. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Planning Pamphlet No. 129, by the National Planning Association, 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20009, September, 1970, 64 pp. $1.50 per copy. LC 78-137419. (c) National Planning Association, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This special study examines problems confronting the Export-Import Bank (Eximbank) in terms of the Bank's role in expanding United States exports. The Eximbank is the key lending institution for export credit in the United States. The nature of the Bank's operations throughout its 36 years of existence has changed from time to time in response to changing national needs. At present, its activities are geared to the expansion of exports as a means of helping alleviate the balance-of-payments deficit.

Findings. In 1968, the Bank suffered a jolt when the Bureau of the Budget, implementing the new unified budget concept, severely limited the Eximbank's disbursing authority. According to Piquet, unless action is taken to free the Bank from these restrictions, its usefulness will be impaired and expansion of United States exports may decelerate. Specific recommendations include the following: (1) that the disbursement ceiling be removed or the Eximbank be exempt from the federal budget; (2) that Congress clarify its intention to back the Bank with the "full faith and credit of the United States"; and (3) that loans to finance exports for military purposes be financed by the Department of Defense rather than the Eximbank. (IH)

96. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

(a) R. M. Stern. (b) Status not reported. (c) University of Michigan, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To analyze international economic relations, particularly the factors determining individual-country exports and imports and the terms of trade between individual nations and regions. A special study also will be made to see if it is possible to allow for quality changes in export price indexes. The results would make possible a better evaluation of the hypothesis that the terms of trade tend to move secularly against the less developed nations.

Method. The researcher has developed a model for determining the influence on export-market shares of such factors as

relative prices, commodity composition, regional characteristics, and individual years. This model will be extended to handle the determinants of export-market shares for three or more countries and will take into account individual importing countries. Inter-relationships among the explanatory variables will be analyzed. The researcher will also examine the Tyszynski method, a quantitative method widely used in analyzing changes in individual-country exports. (ISG)

● UTILITIES

97. PACIFIC NORTHWEST ECONOMIC BASE STUDY FOR POWER MARKETS: SUMMARY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Volume I. Available from Chief, Branch of Power Marketing, Bonneville Power Administration, P. O. Box 3621, Portland, Oreg. 97208, 1970, 223 pp. Price not indicated. Volume II, containing 21 published supporting studies, available from the same address. (c) U. S. Department of the Interior, Bonneville Power Administration. (d) 14:2-105; 15:1-137; 15:2-92.

Problem. To provide a guide to electric utility planning by forecasting the growth of the Pacific Northwest and the increase in electric power requirements needed to support the expanding regional economy. The long life of utility installations, the extensive lead time required for construction of facilities, the magnitude of investment, the irrevocability of many decisions, and the responsibility to furnish reliable and adequate service to the public, have made the necessity of long-term planning well recognized in the electric utility field.

This volume summarizes the findings of 21 published reports on Pacific Northwest basic industries and resources. The area covered comprises the major part of the Columbia River drainage basin within United States boundaries. This includes all of Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and 11 counties west of the Continental Divide located in Montana. To ensure that the study's results are not limited to the needs of the utility industry àlone, all component reports were oriented toward development of broad economic data.

The underlying premise of the report is that regional power requirements depend for the most part upon regional population, which is a function of regional employment opportunities. This study is thus designated an economic base study because an intensive analysis has been made of those industries that constitute the economic base of the Pacific Northwest. The component reports consist of studies in: Population and Labor Force, Personal Income, Agriculture and Food Processing, Forest Industries, Minerals (except Aluminum), Aluminum, Fisheries, Recreation and Tourism, Water, Coal, Natural Gas, Petroleum, and Chemicals.

These studies produced regional and subregional forecasts of employment, population, and electric power requirements. Generally, however, the studies conclude that electric requirements in the Pacific Northwest will outpace both population and employment growth due to the tremendous increase in the average amount of electrical energy used by each residential consumer. (GR)

IV. Social Services

● SOCIAL PLANNING

98. MODEL CITIES: A STEP TOWARDS THE NEW FEDERALISM

(a) Edward C. Banfield, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 1970, 20 pp. $.20 per copy. (c) The President's Task Force on Model Cities. (d) None.

Problem. The charge of the Task Force on Model Cities was to review the current status of the Model Cities program, evaluate its operations to date, and make recommendations concerning its future direction.

Findings. The Model Cities program has not yet succeeded, chiefly because it has been bound with so many strings, stipulations, rules, and regulations to follow that the aims of reducing waste and increasing efficiency have been counteracted. It was felt that the program has, however, succeeded in sensitizing city hall to the

problems of the poor, bringing mayors and citizens together, improving management methods, and starting projects that on the whole compare favorably with those started by other programs, even though Model Cities has been undersupported by the federal government.

The Task Force believes that the Model Cities program could be most effective if it concentrated on increasing employment for the low-skilled, raising incomes, and eliminating barriers to movement from poor inner city areas to places of better opportunity in the suburbs. The Task Force recommends that: (1) most federal aid to cities be in the form of revenue-sharing rather than grants-in-aid; (2) the categorical programs be consolidated in a much smaller number; (3) the program be limited to the 150 cities already selected and the only federal requirements they have to meet should be to improve poorest areas of the city, keep a current plan, and have meaningful citizen participation; (4) the Model Cities Administration make evaluations useful for formulating national policy; (5) the Model Cities Administration give technical assistance only when a city requests it; (6) the President affirm the importance he attaches to the program to the heads of all urban agencies; (7) the President have the power to transfer certain funds from other urban programs to the Model Cities program; and (8) HUD be given enough money for Model Cities grants so that cities could receive the amount they had planned on getting. Also included are supplementary views by three members of the Task Force. (RTG)

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99. PARTICIPATION OF THE POOR: COMPARATIVE COMMUNITY CASE STUDIES IN THE WAR ON POVERTY

(a) Ralph M. Kramer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, 1969, 273 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-16753. (c) University of California (Berkeley), School of Social Welfare, under sponsorship of The Institute of Governmental Studies (Berkeley). (d) None.

Problem. Kramer's book attempts to trace the outcome of various strategies which have been used in five California communities to implement the community action aspect of the war on poverty. Title II-A, Section 202(a)(3) of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, which provides for "maximum feasible participation" of the poor in community action programs, has been regarded either as the most distinctive accomplishment of the Act or its worst feature. This new form of social planning links the federal government, the local community, and the poor. In this study, the author tries to answer the following questions: (1) how do community action programs get organized; (2) how do community action programs respond to the demands for greater representation of the poor; and (3) how do the poor participate?

Method. Data were derived from direct observation and interviewing, with newspaper accounts and official documents used primarily for supporting and illustrative purposes.

Findings. One major conclusion reached by Kramer is that federal legislation calling for maximum participation of the poor may have contributed to an even greater sense of relative deprivation in low-income neighborhoods. To support this conclusion, he breaks resident participation in the research areas into four major structures and analyzes the effectiveness of each mode. The study models discussed are: (1) community action program policy making, (2) program development, (3) social action, and (4) employment.

Because these forms of community development were either faltering or failing, the researcher recommends the use of autonomous neighborhood corporations wielding powerful economic influence as a possible means to make the war on poverty successful. (IH)

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100. SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL POLICY

(a) Deborah I. Offenbacher and Constance H. Poster (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Appleton-Century-Crofts, Educational Division, Meredith Corp., 440 Park Ave. South, New York, N. Y. 10016, August, 1970, 331 pp. $3.95 per copy, paper. LC 70-119992. (c) New School for Social Research and the City University of New York, Brooklyn College. (d) None.

Problem. In this study, the failure of social policy is treated as a social problem in its own right. By using a collection of essays, the editors trace the effect of

organized interest groups, in different areas of American life, on the formulation and implementation of social policy. The conceptualized framework is a design in which American society is seen as a "service state" dominated by the "corporate individualism" of different interest groups and by a "higher rationality" of scientific, technical, and administrative elites.

Findings. Social policy in America is largely a matter of money and techniques and the solutions to social problems considered "rational" or acceptable are those which money can buy and which techniques can implement. Moreover, the social scientist is not only expected to guarantee results before he begins an investigation, he is also enjoined to propose solutions of a certain type only. This condition is the result of a fixation on a certain pattern of action which has worked well in the past. The researchers deem it possible that we may eventually choke on an abundance of money and techniques due to our inability to coordinate American society in the name of something better than warfare.

The forgotten figure in policy debates is not the deviant but the "good citizen" who becomes part of the system, even though he may be against the status quo, because he places his personal security above his social values. American institutions and corporations are manned by such good citizens. As summed up in the epilogue--"Paychecks make cowards of some of the nicest people."

The researchers do not believe that federal control is the best or even a viable solution to the problems created by these phenomena, though the service state may turn to such a measure as a last resort. Ultimately, the reconstruction of social institutions must begin with a new sense of responsibility in the good citizen and a readiness to place basic values above personal advantages. (IH)

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101. SOCIAL RESEARCH AND SOCIAL POLICY

(a) Howard E. Freeman and Clarence C. Sherwood. (b) Completed and published, in the Prentice-Hall Series in Sociology, by Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N. J. 07632, September, 1970, 159 pp. Price not indicated. LC 77-107960. (c) Brandeis University and City University of New York, John Jay College. (d) None.

Problem. To show how social research can contribute to social policy. This book has three specific objectives: (1) describe what the social policy researcher does; (2) indicate some of the more important perspectives and techniques of social-policy research; and (3) present some of the major pitfalls and problems that arise when a social scientist elects a social-policy orientation. Social-policy research is described here as the use of social-research methods under a particular set of circumstances toward certain specified goals, generally involving the improvement of physical and social environments and the lives of people in a community. It is distinguished from "pure" research in that it is undertaken within a context of social problems, action, and change, and is influenced accordingly. The authors detail the role of social research in each stage of an ideal model of social policy development. Chapters cover the following areas: (1) the social policy perspective; (2) the contribution of research to social policy; (3) research and planning; (4) research and program development; (5) evaluation; (6) the collection of data; (7) the analysis of data; and (8) the dynamics of the social research task. The authors state that this book is based on the view that the social scientist should direct his work toward the solution of contemporary social problems. (SD)

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102. THE URBAN INDUSTRIAL FRONTIER

(a) David Popenoe (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Rutgers University Press, 30 College Ave., New Brunswick, N. J. 08903, August, 1969, 176 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 73-75680. (c) Rutgers University, Urban Studies Center. (d) None.

Problem. To examine the direction toward which the social institutions in our modern communities both are and should be heading.

The essays in this collection focus on the major institutions in our society that impinge directly upon the daily lives of the individual and his family in the urban-industrial community of today and tomorrow. These institutions are the school, the church, the community government, cultural and social welfare institutions, and the institutional area of work and employment. They are viewed from the perspective of

their changing functions in the context of the massive social trends of advanced urban-industrial society, and more particularly with an eye toward the establishment of institutional goals--the most desirable directions on the urban-industrial frontier in which these institutions should be headed.

Each of the essays in this volume focuses on the future--either by suggesting new goals that man should pursue in the future, or in spelling out the trends which indicate the directions toward which man probably will head, or both.

The opening essay lays out the major dimensions of the problems of the urban-industrial frontier from the point of view of the older cities in our society.

The second major section of the book consists of discussions of trends and goals in the six major social institutional areas: work and employment, social welfare, education, culture and the arts, the church, and government and politics.

The concluding section deals with some of the larger contexts in which these institutions operate. One essay concerns the problem of paying for our nation's critical urban-industrial domestic needs--and the relation of this problem to the national economy in the years ahead. The remaining essays cover technology and its powerful effects on every institution in the modern period; social and cultural values; and finally, the ever more precarious relationship between man-society and the natural environment in which and with which it functions. (GR)

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103. MODERNIZATION BY DESIGN: SOCIAL CHANGE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

(a) Douglas E. Ashford, Fredrick T. Bent, William H. Friedland, John W. Lewis, David B. Macklin, and Chandler Morse. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cornell University Press, 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N. Y. 14850, 1969, 426 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-18215. (c) Cornell University, Center for International Studies. (d) None.

Problem. In a cross-disciplinary study, the authors examine the problems of modernizing low-income countries. The disciplines represented are anthropology, economics, political science, public administration, social psychology, and sociology. The researchers seek to identify the crucial characteristics that distinguish premodern from modern societies and the manner in which premodern societies are transformed into modern. The specific areas covered are: (1) social limits of politically induced change; (2) a sociological approach to modernization; (3) a social-psychological perspective on modernization; (4) attitudinal change and modernization; (5) a comparative analysis of public administration in modern, traditional, and modernizing societies; and (6) an essay on institutional change and economic development.

Method. Area research experience included Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, North Africa, the Middle East, Nationalist China, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union.

Findings. The forces that affect countries undergoing processes of modernization in the twentieth century are different from those that earlier gave rise to modern, industrial, high-income societies. In earlier societies, increasingly complex and formal organizational structures emerged as the cumulative consequence of activities at the grass roots. The process of social change took place in a series of small steps, the cumulative effects of which were not apparent to their initiators. On the other hand, the countries that have undergone modernization since the last quarter of the nineteenth century have not been able to count on evolutionary development because of the need to close the gap between them and developed countries. These late modernizers have systematically employed highly centralized political power to bring about desired types of change. (IH)

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104. BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON POVERTY, HOUSING AND SOCIAL LEGISLATION

(a) Marian O. Boner. (b) Completed and published as four Council of Planning Librarians Exchange Bibliographies: (1) General Readings on Poverty, No. 127, 4 pp.; (2) Poverty and Housing, No. 128, 5 pp.; (3) The Merchant and the Poor, No. 129, 5 pp.; and (4) Social Legislation, No. 130, 8 pp. Available from Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1970. $1.50 per copy, each. (c) University of Texas, School of Law Library. (d) None.

Problem. These four bibliographies present selected listings of books, pamphlets, research publications, and government documents dealing with poverty in general, poverty and housing, the merchant and the poor, and social legislation. The unannotated entries are listed alphabetically by author. (SD)

● HOUSING

105. TOWARD BETTER HOUSING FOR LOW INCOME FAMILIES

(a) Raymond J. Saulnier, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, May, 1970, 20 pp. $.25 per copy. (c) The President's Task Force on Low Income Housing. (d) None.

Problem. This pamphlet contains results of research concerning actions of both the public and private sectors in the field of housing for low-income groups. The report concentrates on certain key recommendations aimed at improving housing conditions for this group in the immediate future, and over a longer span, to help produce a better allround performance for the nation in housing. The specific subjects covered are: (1) financing, (2) land, (3) modern technology and the provision of low-cost housing, (4) federal housing programs, (5) rural housing, (6) discrimination, and (7) income maintenance.

Findings. Since the housing market is literally starved for financing, the researchers suggest ways of easing restrictions on housing loans. Toward this end, they recommend that an ad hoc commission be established to make structural changes in lending institutions so that funds can be made more available. The Task Force further recommends: (1) the development of state, multicounty, and metropolitan housing authorities to coordinate programs of local housing authorities; (2) the coordination of all federal grant programs in a particular locality with the objective of giving highest priority to low-income housing; (3) governmental encouragement for using modern technology in homebuilding; (4) the simplification of building code requirements; (5) increased emphasis on housing rehabilitation in federal housing programs; (6) that public housing projects be made as attractive as possible to local authorities by providing a wider range of rent subsidies, legislation to provide for new construction, the lowering of minimum requirements for housing rehabilitation, and training programs for housing project managers; and (7) the establishment of a National Advisory Commission on low-income housing for further study of ways and means to improve national performance in this area. (IH)

106. NAM SPEAKS ON: THE HOUSING CRISIS IN THE U. S.

(a) Philip T. Drotning, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title by National Association of Manufacturers, 277 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1970, 22 pp. Price not indicated. (c) National Association of Manufacturers, Urban Affairs Subcommittee, Housing Task Force. (d) None.

Problem. This recent NAM booklet is intended to help set the climate and conditions whereby American industry can and will increase its involvement in providing low- and middle-income housing. NAM recognizes the tremendous housing shortages and proposes a 10-point housing program to increase the private sector's involvement in increasing the housing supply: (1) Continuing efforts should be made to provide more and higher quality housing, especially for low- and moderate-income families. (2) Low-income families should own rather than rent housing as a means of encouraging property maintenance and improvement. (3) Tenant organizations should be more deeply involved in the management of public housing projects. (4) Business interests should cooperate with corporations and partnerships created by Title IX of the 1968 Housing and Urban Development Act. (5) Individual businessmen should be involved in the activities of local housing programs and such groups as redevelopment boards. (6) The Federal National Mortgage Association should be authorized to establish a strong secondary market for conventional mortgages besides government insured ones. (7) HUD should establish a business advisory committee in order to promote private enterprise solutions to housing and renewal problems. (8) Housing subsidies should be clearly specified and measurable so as to be amenable to congressional appropriations and so the citizens can know their true total cost.

(9) Performance type building codes should be encouraged with the modernization of local codes. (10) Careful consideration should be given to the potentials for rehabilitation of housing as an approach offering less social dislocation and greater economy than mass demolition. (RTG)

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107. MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND SYSTEMS APPLICATIONS FOR LOW INCOME HOUSING

(a) Carol Van Alstyne. (b) Continuous. A handbook has been published and is available from the Low Income Housing Development Corporation, Box 1108, Durham, N. C. 27702. $15.00 per copy. (c) Low Income Housing Development Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. The Low Income Housing Development Corporation has an on-going effort to search for and apply systems techniques to the development of low-income housing. The handbook cited above in (b) describes the use of network analysis for low-income housing developers. It includes a description of a computerized network of approximately 400 housing development activities organized by phase of development and by role. (CVA)

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108. LAND BANK STUDY

(a) Carol Van Alstyne. (b) In process. Findings to be published as a monograph. (c) Low Income Housing Development Corporation in cooperation with Piedmont Triad Council of Governments. (d) None.

Problem. The current study of landbanking to make land available for low- and moderate-income housing is aimed at developing a conceptual framework for comparing the tangible costs and benefits of different modes of landbank operation. Actual advance land acquisitions of housing development corporations in the Triad region will provide initial inputs into a simulation model of landbanking. (CVA)

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109. RENTAL HOUSING IN NEW YORK CITY, VOLUME I: CONFRONTING THE CRISIS

(a) Ira S. Lowry (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as RM-6190-NYC, by the New York City Rand Institute, 545 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1970, 37 pp. Price not indicated. (c) The New York City Rand Institute, under sponsorship of the City of New York. (d) None.

Problem. The first of a projected five-volume report, Volume I presents general findings about the state of New York City's rental housing market and the effects of existing City programs. It also presents broad strategic alternatives for housing betterment with possible evaluative criteria for strategy success. Included are some policy and program proposals that meet the criteria for success.

Findings. Rand finds that New York City is currently facing a rental housing crisis that pervades all segments of the rental housing inventory--controlled, uncontrolled, and publicly assisted. Salient features of this crisis are specified as: shortage of rental housing, deterioration of housing supply, building abandonment, serious cost-price squeeze, disinvestment in rental housing, increasing tensions between tenants and landlords, family incomes, and increasing rent expenditures. Rand also feels that the limitations caused by existing city, state, and federal programs have prevented an overall housing strategy. The worst problems connected with these programs are rent control, rent assistance, real estate taxation, and the "Problem Buildings" program.

Their proposed "Strategy for Housing Betterment" is intended to bring about rental housing inventory management by the City. It is felt that the City should act as a wholesaler of housing betterment, not a retailer. Its control should consist mainly of the targeting of benefits through the marketplace as much as possible. Long-run policy objectives include: a comfortable vacancy rate, a floor to housing quality for all residents, equitable distribution of housing costs, liquidity of real estate investment, use of market processes, and effective tenure arrangements. Program proposals to correct the imbalance between rental revenues and costs are rent control changes, rent assistance, code enforcement, problem buildings, city acquisition of problem buildings, and ownership change. (RTG)

110. RESEARCH CONTRACT AWARDED FOR REHABILITATION GUIDE

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) Arthur D. Little, Inc., under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development recently awarded Arthur D. Little, Inc. a $750,000 research contract to develop a handbook for carrying out large-scale housing rehabilitation. The guidebook will include the following range of rehabilitation activities: (1) methods and techniques for acquiring properties; (2) assessing the feasibility of rehabilitation; (3) selection and supervision of contracts; (4) relocation procedures and financing; (5) methods of rehabilitating various elements of physical structures; (6) organization and management rehabilitation work including cost control and supervision; (7) training and developing neighborhood workers and entrepreneurs; and (8) relations with neighborhood residents and project management.

From the data acquired, the company will develop training materials and techniques to train and improve the skills of groups attempting to undertake large-scale rehabilitation programs. The project is scheduled for completion by late 1971. (IH)

111. CITIES AND HOUSING

(a) Richard F. Muth. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637, 1969, 355 pp. Price not indicated. LC 69-132-1. (c) University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, and Washington University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of the RELM Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. Muth analyzes the price system in urban housing and residential land markets and alternative theories of the determinants of housing quality in inner-city areas. A primary aim of the book is to develop a substantive theory of the spatial pattern of demand and supply of housing and residential land in different parts of a metropolitan area. The implications of the economic theories of consumer behavior and of the business firm for the determinants of the location of households by income, the consumption of housing, and the intensity of residential land use are drawn and tested empirically. The book's second major aim is to investigate alternative theories concerning the factors which determine the quality of urban housing and to ascertain whether the residential segregation of racial minorities raises housing prices for them and lowers the quality of the housing they inhabit.

Findings. The researcher rejects the view that suburban sprawl and decentralization have resulted from a lack of city planning and governmental control of housing and urban land use. He suggests that the real cause may be the combined factors of population growth and greater transport facility. He discusses slum housing in inner-city areas as a possible factor affecting this trend, but he concludes that undesirable physical and social conditions which may exist in these urban areas are of little causal significance in determining housing quality.

In his inquiry into the dynamics of slums and substandard housing, Muth observes that such housing is seldom affected by age or obsolescence, poor planning, insufficient government control, market imperfections, or racial segregation. Instead, he finds that the primary factor in the creation and continuation of slum housing is to be found in the low incomes of the inhabitants. (IH)

112. HOUSING: THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ELEMENTS

(a) Wallace F. Smith. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of California Press, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, Calif. 94720, 1970, 511 pp. $12.95 per copy. LC 71-86372. (c) University of California and Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This text attempts to provide a common ground of reference for anyone dealing with housing problems. It describes elements of resource allocation systems of which the housing sector is a part. The inter-related activities of legal, social, economic, and technical systems are examined as to how they combine to determine the kind of house a family may have. Rather than dealing with descriptions of existing conditions or supporting one particular

proposal, this book gives a comprehensive framework for the analysis of housing problems. It points up basic economic concepts, such as the nature of price and the function of laws of property and contract in creating housing markets, the nature of land speculation, economic base, and the investment multiplier. Also included are suggested methods for analyzing specific issues such as what proportion of the country's resources should be devoted to housing; at what density urban populations should live; how the government should be involved in providing housing; and how much variety of housing a particular community should have. (WFS)

113. FHA TECHNIQUES OF HOUSING MARKET ANALYSIS

(a) Stanley W. Kadow and Frank A. Mucha. (b) Completed and published under the above title by U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D. C. 20410, 1970, 331 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Federal Housing Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This text on methods and techniques is intended to aid in training new FHA analysts and to serve as a reference to help improve and unify the quality of market analysis by all analysts. It also can serve as a guide to anyone interested in the effective evaluation of quantitative and qualitative local housing demand, both subsidized and nonsubsidized, in near-future years. Discussion of the basic market analysis technique is divided into five sections: (1) Housing Market Area, (2) Economy of the Housing Market Area, (3) Demographic Analysis, (4) Housing Stock and Market Conditions, and (5) Demand for Housing. A sixth section, Selected Submarkets of Housing Demand, covers special problems and submarkets which modify the basic analysis. These are only selected special problems and do not cover all problems that may arise in particular cases. (RTG)

114. THREE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON HOUSING

(a) See below. (b) Three bibliographies completed and published are: (1) Industrialized Building and Related Topics, National Housing Center Library, 1625 L St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1970, 24 pp. $5.00 per copy. (2) Henry Sanoff and Henry Burgwyn, Social Implications of the Physical Environment with Particular Emphasis on Housing and Neighborhood Characteristics, Exchange Bibliography 145, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, August, 1970, 16 pp. $1.50 per copy. (3) Joan Wirth D'Ambrosi, The Housing Industry: A Bibliography, Exchange Bibliography No. 148, Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, September, 1970, 11 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) National Association of Home Builders; North Carolina State University, Department of Architecture, School of Design; and New York State Office of Planning Coordination, respectively. (d) None.

Problem. Industrialized Building and Related Topics is an unannotated listing of articles and books arranged under these topics: building systems; component construction; industrialized building; modular coordination; precast concrete; and prefabrication.

Social Implications of the Physical Environment with Particular Emphasis on Housing and Neighborhood Characteristics, also unannotated, classifies entries according to: social implications of architectural design; urban social problems--social planning; housing programs for low-income families; related programs to low-income families; social research methods; urban neighborhoods; and housing economics.

The Housing Industry is a partially annotated bibliography offered as a compilation of information related to the housing industry's organization, markets, problems, and future. Materials are listed alphabetically by author, title, or conducting agency. (RTG)

● EDUCATION

115. INDIAN EDUCATION: A NATIONAL TRAGEDY--A NATIONAL CHALLENGE

(a) Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, by the Special Subcommittee on Indian Education, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, U. S.

Senate. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20510, November, 1969, 220 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) U. S. Senate, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommittee on Indian Education. (d) None.

Problem. To revise the programs and policies for educating American Indian children.

Findings. The Subcommittee reviewed relevant historical literature and found that the dominant policy of the federal government towards the American Indian has been one of coercive assimilation resulting in: (1) the destruction and disorganization of Indian communities and individuals; (2) a desperately severe and self-perpetrating cycle of poverty for most Indians; and (3) the growth of a large, ineffective, wasteful and self-perpetuating bureaucracy which actually retards the elimination of Indian poverty.

Studies of the public schools that serve Indian children and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) schools reveal that conscious goals of teachers in both are to eliminate Indian traditions, language, and way of life and to Americanize the Indian students. A general analysis of the failures of the schools in providing education for the Indian reveals that: (1) textbooks contain inaccurate, demeaning stereotypes about the Indian and reveal little or nothing about his culture and heritage; (2) Indians have little or no voice in the management of their schools; and (3) few efforts have been made to help Indian students overcome language difficulties and other learning problems and to help cope with the emotional problems and causes which result in Indians having the highest suicide rate in the nation. The BIA boarding schools, where children as young as five years old are often sent, are overcrowded, understaffed, underfinanced, and underequipped, and are able to provide little in the way of meaningful education. The living environment of the boarding schools contributes significantly to the disintegration of Indian families and the emotional instability of Indian youths.

Among the findings which reveal the seriousness of the problem of Indian education are these: (1) forty thousand Navajos, nearly one-third of the entire tribe, are functionally illiterate in English; (2) the average educational level for all Indians under federal supervision is five years; and (3) the BIA spends only $18.00 per year per child on textbooks and supplies, compared to a national average of $40.00.

After a summary of the historical literature and a general analysis of the failures of the public and federal schools, the Subcommittee makes numerous recommendations designed to: (1) increase Indian participation in the education of their children; (2) provide more adequate funding for Indian education; (3) provide programs to overcome problems prevalent among Indians, such as alcoholism and to provide adequate health care for Indians; (4) provide special education programs to meet the needs of the Indian such as bilingual classes, adult education programs, Head Start programs, summer schools, and technical and vocational training; and (5) clear away the complicated and often contradictory entanglement of bureaucratic restrictions and procedures which surround every facet of Indian affairs.

The appendices include a historical analysis of the failure of the national policy toward the Indian. This analysis describes major treaties, educational policies, sudden and complete reversals of government policy toward the Indian, and summaries of other reports and studies. (RS)

116. CHANGING THE RACIAL ATTITUDES OF CHILDREN

(a) Julius Trubowitz. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as part of Praeger Special Studies in U. S. Economic and Social Development, by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 228 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 71-94250. (c) City University of New York, Queens College, Department of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To describe and evaluate an experiment conducted in two de facto segregated New York City schools--one white and one black. In the past, much attention has been given to the success of interracial contact as a method of inducing changes in racial attitudes. However, a number of studies show that attitudes have remained the same or become more negative in interracial contact situations. This failure to induce positive attitude change has led to more careful analysis of the conditions of contact.

Method. The experiment described in this book focuses on six aspects of the interracial contact situation in a school activity group program: (1) satisfaction with interracial contact, (2) relative status of the participants, (3) social norm toward contact of one group with another, (4) attitude toward the general activity of interracial contact, (5) perception of the skill of teachers and discussion leaders, and (6) previous attitudes toward classmates and teacher. The experiment examined the behavior of program participants before, during, and after the special activity and includes a discussion of parental reaction to the program.

Findings. General findings were that many integrated school situations make no provision for the development of personal relationships between Negro and white children; when children are left to their own devices, they will gravitate toward classmates of their own race; and effective school interracial programs must have community and parental support. The researcher made the following recommendations: (1) that children who are about to enter an interracial contact situation be prepared in advance; (2) that communication channels between Negro and white children be set up; (3) that school administrators and teachers in a newly integrated school examine their own attitudes and be prepared to change school procedures to improve relations between the races; and (4) that racially mixed meetings of parents, teachers, school administrators, and community organizations be set up to help create a commitment to interracial programs. (IH)

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117. THE BLACK COLLEGE: A STRATEGY FOR ACHIEVING RELEVANCY

(a) Tilden J. LeMelle and Wilbert J. LeMelle. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 144 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 68-55011. (c) University of Denver, Center for the Study of Peace in International Relations, and Ford Foundation, under sponsorship of Praeger Special Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This book presents a program for achieving meaningful higher education for American blacks. The study recognizes the need to transform traditional black colleges into more effective institutions. The first part of the volume deals with reconsideration of black higher education for two purposes: (1) to displace the negative assessments of the past, and (2) to give a comprehensive and realistic base for an approach to solving problems of black higher education. A rationale is developed for the kinds of changes suggested. Problems explored include: economic support, support within the black community, programs involving black and white colleges and universities, revised approaches to curriculum and faculty development, and the reality of the environment within which the black institutions must function. The study concludes with an analysis of the implications of an effective system of black higher education. (TJL)

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118. WAGES OF NEGLECT

(a) Robert Coles and Maria Piers. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Quadrangle Books, Inc., 12 E. Delaware Pl., Chicago, Ill. 60611, 1969, 191 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 74-78303. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. To describe some experimental projects which have proven successful in restoring normal child development in the children of the poor. In all the efforts, psychoanalytic principles play a key role in determining how to reach and change the children.

Throughout the book, the emphasis is on the way a child's mind develops, how he grows within his family and community, and what kinds of conditions encourage him to do well and to get along with other people. In each case, the authors consider the human factor to be the overriding issue and strongly recommend that the poor and their children be treated as individuals as a step in alleviating their problems. (GR)

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119. TELEVISION IN URBAN EDUCATION

(a) Charles W. Benton, Wayne K. Howell, Hugh C. Oppenheimer, and Henry H. Urrows. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, or 5, Cromwell Place, London SW7,

England, February, 1969, 141 pp. $15.00 per copy. LC 69-58483. (c) The Fund for Media Research and the Research Council of the Great Cities Program for School Improvement, Educational Communications Project, under sponsorship of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. (d) None.

Problem. To study the current effect of instructional television in urban public schools.

This study focuses on 16 American cities, exploring first what administrators, curriculum specialists, principals, and teachers regard as the most pressing educational problems and, second, what role television is currently playing in their solution. Topics covered include programming; production, transmission, and receiving facilities; equipment maintenance; costs; and the personnel and organization structures involved in the use of school television.

Findings. The study shows that the major problems faced by city school systems, in rank order of priority, are: curriculum relevance and diversity; teacher quality and quantity; interfering environmental realities; staff workload; communication within and outside the school system; administrative leadership and practices; inadequate and uncertain finances; and obsolete and insufficient facilities.

School television is not coming to grips with these problems in any of its major aspects: (1) The amount and kinds of programming are generally not serving the basic needs of the cities' schools. (2) Facilities and operations are, for the most part, at the periphery of the school system. (3) Budget levels reflect low priority consideration.

The study concludes from this evidence in 1966-67, that, despite the almost universally acclaimed potentials of school television, its role in the cities was supplementary, if not on the fringe. Lack of direction and support by the schools' leadership appeared, in most instances, to be the principal cause. (GR)

120. EDUCATION FOR PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR EXPLOSIVES

(a) Lynn E. Weaver (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Arizona Press, P. O. Box 3398, College Station, Tucson, Ariz. 85700, 1970, 347 pp. $8.50 per copy. LC 76-101101. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of American Nuclear Society, Arizona Atomic Energy Commission, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, and University of Arizona, Department of Nuclear Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. To discuss the problems associated with nuclear explosives engineering education, from the technologies required to curriculum development.

This volume was developed from papers presented by thirty-one specialists at the symposium on "Education for the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Explosives" held at the University of Arizona, Spring, 1969. The theme was organized into five subsections dealing with: (1) status of nuclear explosives engineering ln 1969; (2) technological requirements for nuclear explosives engineering; (3) legal problems and educational programs; (4) university research and manpower needs; and (5) educational development. (GR)

121. THE FUTURE OF THE UNIVERSITY

(a) Gordon A. Christenson (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Oklahoma Press, Publishing Division of the University, 1005 Asp Ave., Norman, Okla. 73069, 1969, 292 pp. $7.95 per copy, cloth; $2.95, paper. LC 69-16736. (c) University of Oklahoma, Executive Planning Committee. (d) None.

Problem. To clarify the goals and purposes of the university, specifically the University of Oklahoma, while recommending courses of action, some specific and others more general, towards those ends. This report is a synthesis of twenty-two reports produced by working groups under the leadership of J. Herbert Hollowman, president of the University of Oklahoma.

After a discussion of the role of the university in the world, its problems, and general mission, the report examines the undergraduate, graduate, and professional academic programs. Suggestions are made for the restructuring of course requirements (1) to enable students to choose intensive study through seminars and research; (2) to

acknowledge the differing aims of students in pursuing a university education; and (3) to equip the student to relate to society through his field, to cope with changing events, and to influence the future course of events.

Technical education should not ordinarily be a function of the university. However, paraprofessional education, such as that required by engineering and medical technicians, which requires general as well as technical education should be closely related to professional schools and perhaps part of them.

The academic function of continuing education programs in the university is to provide opportunity for degree certification of students regardless of age or occupation. These programs also must respond to community needs by providing special training for business and industry, the professions, and government. The university also has a responsibility to assist private business, public institutions, and the government by providing information and consultation while at the same time preserving its academic freedom.

Chapters VIII, IX, and X discuss the organization of the academic and administrative organization of the university, and the formal and informal organization of the university community itself. Chapter XI deals with the subject of resources and such goals as improving the faculty-student ratio, reducing class size when appropriate, and increasing the opportunity for personal contact between students and faculty.

Chapter XII is concerned with the relations of the university to business, industry, and professional groups; alumni; local, state, and federal officials and agencies; the Board of Regents; other institutions; and the public.

The final chapters propose a constitution for the university which will embody the goals set forth in this report, and also describe the role of the university community in future society. (RS)

122. NEW PUBLICATIONS ON CAMPUS PLANNING

The Society for College and University Planning (SCUP) recently undertook a complete overhaul of its publications program and revised its subscription policies.

The SCUP Quarterly has been discontinued and replaced by two new publications. One, News from SCUP, is a bimonthly newsletter devoted to developments of interest to campus planners. The second, the SCUP Journal, appears once every four months as a looseleaf insert in News from SCUP, and carries professional and technical articles on college and university planning and reviews of relevant books.

News and article suggestions should be sent to James J. Morisseau, editorial consultant, 128 E. 24th St., New York, N. Y. 10010. Other inquiries should be directed to John D. Telfer, Executive Director, 308 Low Memorial Library, Columbia University, New York, N. Y. 10027. Subscriptions available to libraries at $10.00 per year in North America, $15.00 elsewhere; sent to members free of charge. (JJM)

123. LOGIC OF EVALUATION

(a) Gordon A. Welty. (b) Completed and published under the above title. Available from the author, Research for Better Schools, Inc., 1700 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103, October, 1969, 16 pp. No charge. (c) Educational Resources Institute. (d) None.

Problem. To ascertain whether an experimental design can be employed in social action programs such as those of the War on Poverty and compensatory education projects. It has been proposed by a number of investigators that a design is inapplicable because evaluative research must contribute to program improvement; hence the demands of a design, supposed by these investigators to be static, are incompatible with the demands of program improvement.

Findings. Under suitable conditions, an experimental design is compatible with research for program improvement. These conditions require the examination of the structure of the project under study. This project structure must be considered as a system, and feedback loops identified. These feedback loops must then be incorporated into the overall design structure.

The historical precedence for these findings is noted, and an appendix cites a number of investigators on the problem. (GAW)

● HEALTH

124. FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY: THE RELUCTANT SOCIETY

(a) Judith A. Segal. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Policy Studies in Employment and Welfare Number 4, by The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, or The Johns Hopkins Press, Ltd., London, England, November, 1970, 83 pp. $6.00 per copy, cloth; $1.95, paper. LC 79-133455. (c) Individual research, with support from the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book examines the problem of hunger in the United States and criticizes the government's programs to feed needy families. The fact that one in every ten Americans is hungry was unknown just four years ago. Following an initial period of reluctance, the federal government acknowledged the problem and set into motion two programs designed to provide relief--the food stamp and food commodity programs--which the author analyzes in depth.

Findings. While the basic idea is sound, the programs were conceived with no clear idea of how they would actually be implemented at the other end. Consequently, there are instances of hungry people too poor to afford food stamps, and poor people confused about their rights and put off by bureaucratic red tape or unsympathetic authorities. Furthermore, instances of discrimination are known. The author cites an all-white southern board which withdrew its participation in the commodity program in reprisal against a local voter registration drive.

Segal suggests that our food programs have failed for two basic reasons: they have been designed to meet the needs of food producers, and they have been administered to meet the desires of a public that is not anxious to help the unworthy poor. In addition, income limitations deny food stamps to those too poor to purchase them, and food commodity distribution is, at best, haphazard, while the government spends large sums annually to store food surpluses. She concludes that elimination of both hunger and poverty can best be accomplished by increasing the cash income of poor households. (GR)

125. LEGISLATIVE ACTION FOR COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH CENTERS PLANNING: AN EVALUATION

(a) Michael D. Wiesenthal. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Health Care Research Series No. 12, by the Graduate Program in Hospital and Health Administration, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52240, 1969, 158 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) University of Iowa, Graduate Program in Hospital and Health Administration, with partial support from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To critically evaluate the Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 (CMHC) and its subsequent amendments. A major effort is underway throughout the nation to develop comprehensive community mental health centers in order to provide improved care, treatment, and rehabilitative services to the mentally ill and prevent and control mental disorders and their associated disabilities. Among the principal goals of these programs are the modification of existing patterns of utilization of psychiatric facilities, particularly those related to state hospitals, and the provision of community services that will assist in maintaining patients in their own communities and homes without hardship to themselves or to their families. The Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963 initiated the federal-state partnership for the construction and staffing of community mental health centers.

This thesis is divided into five chapters. The first reviews the historical significance of the early mental health movement in relation to existing state-federal efforts. Chapter II centers on: (1) the epidemiology of mental health in this country; (2) the various types of facilities and resources which are available; (3) the elements of cost attached to mental illness; and (4) the existing forms of mental health insurance coverage. Chapter III discusses the acceptance and implementation of the Community Mental Health Centers Act by the states and presents a comparative profile of existing centers. In Chapter IV, existing legislation is assessed and recommendations for future action are made. Chapter V contains a summary and concluding remarks.

Findings. The CMHC Act of 1963 has to a very large extent encouraged the preexisting clinics and other mental health facilities constructed before 1963 to establish or affiliate with comprehensive community mental health programs centrally located in community-based centers. It is also because of this act and its subsequent success that the total spectrum of mental health programs is becoming more concerned with all aspects of the prevention, care, and treatment of the mentally ill.

The most important contribution of the CMHC Act is its exemplifying and projecting of the concept of comprehensive planning and delivery of health services. States have become more aware than ever of the principle that the planning and delivery of mental health services should be done within the context of broader objectives concerned with total health improvement of the community, state, and nation. (GR)

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126. DISTRESS IN THE CITY: ESSAYS ON THE DESIGN AND ADMINISTRATION OF URBAN MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

(a) William Ryan (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Press of Case Western Reserve University, 11000 Cedar Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106, 1969, 269 pp. $5.95 per copy. LC 68-9431. (c) Boston College, Department of Psychology. (d) None.

Problem. This is a collection of essays which deal with the provision of appropriate services for individuals in emotional distress. The text of "Distress in the City," the Summary Report of the Boston Mental Health Survey, is reproduced in this book. Then, the report is used as the subject of original commentaries by a group of specialists in the fields of psychology, psychiatry, sociology, and mental health administration.

The factual core of the study is the documentation of inadequate and uneven distribution of services for the emotionally disturbed in a metropolitan area which has an unusually high level of professional resources in psychiatry, clinical psychology, and social work. The editor organizes the research material around a search for possible causal factors. The study is extended to a description of referral techniques, admission priorities, and styles of intervention in the delivery system of mental health services.

Findings. The report and the accompanying essays show how conventional psychiatric programs fail to reach those most in need of help, particularly the poor, the old, and the socially isolated. They point out that traditional formulations on emotional disturbances, based on a medical model of illness and diagnosis, do not encompass the complex problems that beset the person experiencing the stresses of inner-city living.

A major finding is that each professional agency in the course of its development will begin to prefer for admission those patients for whom the highest level of competence in diagnosis and treatment can be expected. When existing agencies were started, they were expected to be examples of highly sophisticated clinical work with a correctly chosen clientele. The authors give these agencies credit for establishing the knowledge about psychodynamics and psychological chains of events that has given rise to our current optimism about the success of crisis intervention. However, the agencies are geared to excellent treatment of the individual case, whereas emerging social values require equal opportunities for all members of the community. Consequently, the ability of these agencies to shift emphasis from treatment of individual cases to treatment of large segments of the population who need their services is doubtful. The researchers also raise serious questions about the allocation of money and manpower in the field of mental health and stresses the need for new machinery for planning mental health services. (IH)

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127. COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH IN A MODEL CITIES NEIGHBORHOOD

(a) Robert H. Abramovitz and Alvin Novack. (b) In process. (c) Hill Health Center, in cooperation with Yale University, School of Medicine, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This program is attempting to demonstrate that by broadening and integrating mental health services within the framework of a comprehensive health care program, such services can be provided effectively. Goals of the program include: (1) Neighborhood control of planning, development, and management; (2) Prevention of disease through use of a health team;

(3) Increased communication, understanding, and satisfaction between patients and staff; (4) Reduced social, cultural, and financial barriers to the delivery of health services to low-income people; (5) Elimination of inappropriate and unnecessary use of hospital emergency rooms and in-patient facilities; (6) Development of training programs and health service jobs for Hill residents; (7) Identification of health problems in the Hill area through a team of residents and professionals; (8) Development of a prepaid group health insurance plan for the Hill neighborhood; (9) Incorporation of the Hill Health Board so that residents can manage their neighborhood health center; and (10) Continual reassessment and restatement of goals in relation to changing community health needs. (RTG)

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128. HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITY PATTERNS AND COMMUNITY HEALTH

(a) F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., Philip G. Hammer, Jr., and Linda A. Fischer. (b) Completion expected October, 1970, with results summarized in two monographs. Publications since last Digest report are: (1) F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., "Activity Systems as a Source of Inputs for Land Use Models," Highway Research Board Conference on Urban Development Models, Hanover, N. H., June, 1967; (2) F. Stuart Chapin, Jr., "Activity Systems and Urban Structure: A Working Schema," Journal of American Institute of Planners, XXXIV, 1, January, 1968; (3) F. Stuart Chapin, Jr. and Thomas H. Logan, "Patterns of Time and Space Use," The Quality of the Urban Environment, Perloff (ed.), Johns Hopkins Press, 1969; (4) F. Stuart Chapin, Jr. and Richard K. Brail, "Human Activity Systems in Metropolitan USA," Environment and Behavior, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1969; and (5) Linda A. Fischer, The Use of Services in the Urban Scene: The Individual and the Medical Care System, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, October, 1970. (c) University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Institute for Research in Social Science, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) 13:1-153. For related research, see 17:1-76.

Problem. To develop an approach to planning for community facilities based on time and motion analyses of the actual use of such facilities. The investigation records all kinds of nonpersonal activities in order to understand the way in which household activities that make use of community facilities are related to the household's routine for an entire day. The analysis will identify different time and geographic patterns within activities of a metropolitan area population, but it will give particular attention to the use which household heads and spouses make of health and medical care facilities. Because the demand for medical care of a nonemergency nature is related to the location of medical facilities, patients' views of the convenience and accessibility of services and facilities are being assessed. The project also includes a study of moving behavior of households.

Method. The research demonstration area is Washington, D. C., and its metropolitan environs. Home interviews were conducted with a representative sample of households in the District and four surrounding counties. Since week days involve different routines than weekend days, both kinds of days were sampled. (IH)

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129. FACILITY PATTERNS FOR A REGIONAL HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

(a) George P. Schultz. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as RSRI Discussion Paper Series No. 34, by the Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, October, 1969, 56 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service. (d) None.

Problem. This paper is concerned with planning models which can be used to define desirable health care facility patterns for a metropolitan region and attempts to identify basic issues and suggest useful empirical studies.

Schultz submits that the existing pattern of facilities is not ideal and since metropolitan health care systems in the United States are not planned by a single organization, problems cannot be overcome by central planning. He contends that the main difficulty is one of reconciling the need

for better facility patterns with the need to maintain the autonomy of consumers and facilities.

Since the health care system shares many characteristics with other service industries, a model based on central place theory is developed to describe the equilibrium hierarchy and location pattern for firms in service industries. This model may then be appropriately applied to the health care system, implying a need for a hierarchy of health facility types distributed in a repeating pattern over the region. (GR)

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130. INVENTORY OF STATE AND AREAWIDE HEALTH PLANNING AGENCIES AND RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Health Insurance Council, 750 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017, 1970, 63 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) Health Insurance Council. (d) 16:4-144.

Problem. This is the third annual revised Inventory of accumulated data on the various personnel and agencies actively involved in or related to comprehensive health planning. A category for Model Cities has been added to this year's edition, which also includes State Comprehensive Health Planning Agencies, Health Insurance Council Program for Community Health Action-Planning Coordinators, HEW Public Health Service Regional Offices, State Health Departments, State Mental Health Authorities, Hospital and Medical Health Facilities Construction Agencies, Regional Medical Programs, and Community Health Planning Agencies. The Inventory is organized alphabetically by states. Information given on each agency includes the director's name, address, phone number, and an indication of the agency's area of service. (RTG)

- WELFARE

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131. DAY CARE CENTERS

(a) Karen E. Hapgood. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. 258, by the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, June, 1970, 33 pp. Available through subscription to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. Price not indicated. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To examine day care facilities for children, particularly the three-to-six-year-old preschool age group, for the purpose of providing the practicing planner with the conceptual and analytical tools necessary to plan for this community service in the way plans are now developed for other community services and facilities.

Method. Diverse examples of day care services and facilities were examined and described to show the range of possibility and need. Data relating to costs and financing from the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare as well as local social agencies were presented. Federal, state, and professional standards were analyzed. Approximately 30 enacted zoning ordinances were reviewed to determine how communities are treating day care facilities as a land use.

Findings. Growing numbers of women in the work force and an increased recognition of the preschool years as a critical period of child development often accompanied by insufficient stimulus in the home environment have been the impetus for the growing demand of day care services. Facilities are being provided in many different settings to accommodate differing needs of communities and groups of people.

Costs still outstrip the available financing, but recent federal programs and an increased willingness on the part of the private market to fund day care ventures make future prospects for these facilities more hopeful. Standards have traditionally been too low. States must now comply with federal guidelines where day care facilities are federally funded. Zoning ordinances lack uniformity due to differing ideas regarding day care, differing community life styles, and differing standards. ASPO does not recommend model regulations because communities have different child care needs and because legislation varies from region to region. (MM)

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132. INFORMATION SOURCES FOR SOCIAL WORK

The Graduate School of Social Service of Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis has established a Center for Social Work/Social Science Interchange. The Center's first major project is to

develop an information storage and retrieval unit in which behavioral science research will be selected, intensively abstracted, and then disseminated for use by social work practitioners and others. A major concern of this Center is to go beyond delivery of information toward the goal of training the helping professional to use research findings in the solution of social problems. The Center is attempting to close the gap between sophisticated computer systems and users from the helping professions.

The Center surveyed existing information resources relevant to social work and issued its findings as a report, Martin Bloom, Information Resources and Social Work, No. 70/1, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis, Graduate School of Social Service, Center for Social Work/Social Science Interchange, March, 1970, 211 pp. Price not indicated. The report contains one-page descriptions of these information sources: Science Information Exchange, Cooperative Information Center for Hospital Management Studies, Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), MEDLARS, Information Center of the National Conference on Social Welfare, National Clearing House for Mental Health Information, National Council on Crime and Delinquency, National Referral Center for Science and Technology, Poverty and Human Resources, Regional Rehabilitation Research Institute (RRRI), Research and Demonstration BRIEF, and Social Welfare History Archives Center. A Key Word-in-Context Index of Relevant Journal Articles, issued every two years by Syracuse University, is described. An additional listing of over seventy sources is appended. Bloom's survey will be updated periodically. (JS)

● RECREATION

133. THE USE OF LEISURE TIME

(a) Lloyd Axworthy. (b) In process. (c) University of Winnipeg, Institute for Urban Studies. (d) None.

Problem. This study will attempt to observe the degree to which the availability of certain facilities or conditions would result in a change of pattern in the use of leisure time in given locations. To do this it proposes the initiation of "set ups" at locations where leisure time activities are now limited in use. Locations contemplated include an international airport mezzanine, a vacant lot or building in a high density inner city area, a high school, and a senior citizens housing location. The before and after patterns will be observed, recorded, and reported. The possible end product of the study may be identification of other practical drop-in leisure time locations. (RTG)

134. BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON RECREATION

(a) See below. (b) Two bibliographies completed and published by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856: (1) Dan Church, Terry Weaver, and Frank Westerlund, Planning of Recreational Facilities and Programs: The Development of a Source Guide Oriented Toward the Use of Reference Materials, Exchange Bibliography No. 153, October, 1970, 21 pp. $2.00 per copy; and (2) Robert Ditton, Water-Based Recreation: Supply and Demand Considerations - An Interdisciplinary Bibliography, Exchange Bibliography No. 159, November, 1970, 76 pp. $7.50 per copy. (c) University of Washington (Seattle), Department of Urban Planning, and University of Wisconsin-Green Bay, respectively. (d) None.

Problem. Planning of Recreational Facilities and Programs: The Development of a Source Guide Oriented Toward the Use of Reference Material is intended to supply a method of collecting and organizing reference materials relating to recreation and is oriented toward the needs of a recreation planner. The partially annotated bibliography uses a classificatory scheme based on a conceptual framework rather than the characteristics of available sources. References have been incorporated into the classification while those that have not been sufficiently reviewed are listed in an unclassified section.

Water-Based Recreation: Supply and Demand Considerations - An Interdisciplinary Bibliography is a product of a computerized bibliographic retrieval process. The unannotated work contains references published between January 1, 1960, and June 1, 1969. All works are categorized under one of 28 keyword descriptors that were used to code

related works in the computer. The selection criteria used are outlined at the end of the bibliography. (RTG)

● CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

135. LIBRARIES AT LARGE

(a) Douglas M. Knight and E. Shepley Nourse (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by R. R. Bowker, Co., 1180 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10036, 1969, 664 pp. $14.95 per copy. LC 70-79429. (c) Duke University, under sponsorship of the National Advisory Commission on Libraries. (d) None.

Problem. This text examines the nation's need for library and information services. It documents much of the material on which the National Advisory Commission on Libraries based its conclusions and recommendations to the White House. All types of libraries are appraised, including research, public, technical, school, and higher education as a means of determining the most effective way to meet the various user needs at all levels of society. In doing so the present weaknesses and inadequacies in libraries are highlighted.

Findings. The top priority recommendation of the Commission, upon which all others are contingent for success, is that a national policy should be declared and enacted into law by Congress, stating that the American people should be provided with library and informational services adequate to their needs, and that the various levels of government and private agencies should exercise leadership sufficient to supply these services. Other recommendations are: (1) establish a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; (2) establish a board of advisers for and strengthen the role of the Library of Congress; (3) establish a Federal Institute of Library and Information Science; (4) recognize and accept the role of the U. S. Office of Education in meeting needs for library services; and (5) strengthen state library agencies. (RTG)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● URBAN DESIGN

136. AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

(a) Vincent Scully. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 275 pp. $18.50 per copy. LC 70-76793. (c) Yale University, School of Art and Architecture. (d) None.

Problem. This undertaking traces the development of American architecture from early Indian settlements to buildings and urban design proposals of the late 1960's. Scully explains how early attempts to adapt traditional European city plans led to divergent trends in American architecture and urban development. He also explores the effects of such movements as the Prairie School, the New Bauhaus, and the International Style on urban life, and discusses individual architects.

In trying to relate architecture to the urban scale, the author considers buildings as elements in their particular environment, rather than as individuals examined in isolation. To do so, he describes a building's setting from various vantage points: neighboring buildings, an entire neighborhood, and in some cases, the town or city as a whole. Historical and social background in each environment are usually treated as well. (BG)

137. WITH MAN IN MIND: AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PROSPECTUS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

(a) Constance Perin. (b) In process. One volume completed and published under the above title by The M.I.T. Press, 50 Ames St., Rm. 741, Cambridge, Mass. 02142, 1970, 185 pp. $7.50 per copy. LC 76-123251. A pilot study, titled "Environmental Design with Man in Mind," to be completed by Spring, 1971. (c) The Adlai Stevenson Institute of International Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. With Man in Mind outlines a new organizing principle for the conduct of work in environmental design, intended to overcome the conceptual gap between what we do to make and change the environment and what people require from it. The book suggests a theory of human nature for environmental design at the abstract level and operationally suggests some workable approaches to environmental research that can be put to use now.

This approach to theory demands that the designer use objective data about people who will live in neighborhoods built from his designs rather than his own formulas for what he thinks people should have. By amplifying the designer's awareness of people's priorities and values, the designer is challenged to develop innovative physical responses going beyond those now in the vocabulary of forms. Using this approach, the first task of environmental design will be to find out what preserves people's sense of competence insofar as the physical environment affects it.

Findings. In the context of rising populations and ever more mass culture, human wellbeing will rely increasingly on people's satisfactions within their personal compass, where the environment actively enables their fulfillment as human beings. Although a responsible and welcome critical literature in the social sciences has in recent years been measuring the human costs of urban renewal and environmental degradation, telling the designer what to avoid does not necessarily enlighten him about what to do. Through questioning ideas set out in this book, the author hopes that collaboration between designers and social scientists can finally begin.

The pilot study, Environmental Design with Man in Mind, is intended to test the new research approach outlined in the book by using citizen participation as the actual source of data to be used by designers. The researcher hopes to prove that citizens, as clients, will see how their values coincide and conflict and play an active role in achieving compromises among money, materials, and priorities of which designs are made. The study is aimed at the two following goals: (1) to identify a new means of institutionalizing interdisciplinary collaboration in the design process while it is going on, and (2) to persuade both professionals and government officials to bring the design program into the prominence it merits with funds and criteria for its preparation. (IH)

138. SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL SPACE IN THE METROPOLIS

(a) Larry S. Bourne. (b) Completion expected by December, 1970. Findings to be published in articles and a general manuscript. (c) University of Toronto, Centre for Urban and Community Studies, under sponsorship of Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. (d) None.

Problem. To investigate structural and process relationships in the metropolis by comparing two recently completed studies on the same urban area (Toronto). One study treats changes in the social structure and the other deals with changes in the building inventory or physical space. Specifically, this project is attempting to determine the relationship between the distribution and changes in social and economic activities, and the physical plant which accomodates these activities. Also being examined are the decision-making processes which give rise to these patterns.

Method. The analytical procedures initially involved the redefinition of cross-sectional and temporal dimensions of social and physical space for varying levels of aggregation. These different levels provide a means of testing the stability of the relationships documented in multivariate analysis through different spatial filters. Parallel to these efforts, interview schedules were constructed and tested in both consumer and developer location decision making.

Findings. Preliminary findings in the merging of social and physical cross-sectional data suggest that considerable regularities exist in the aggregate properties of social dimensions and land use-building occupancy patterns. (LSB)

139. ENVIRONMENTAL APPROACH TO HUMAN STRESS

(a) Daniel H. Carson and Beverly L. Driver. (b) Completion expected by end of 1970. (c) Pennsylvania State University, College of Human Development, and University of Michigan, School of Natural Resources. (d) None.

Problem. To explore the relationship between density and overcrowding and their interactions with other environmental variables

such as heat, noise, and pollution. The project has two parts. Phase I involves making a survey of pertinent literature for compilation into an annotated bibliography. It also includes an analysis of existing theories of stress to determine if a comprehensive theory may be constructed. Phase II attempts to construct research projects which meet the needs in areas exposed by the literature survey and to provide information to evaluate residential facilities for overall housing and community quality. (DHC)

● URBAN RENEWAL

140. URBAN RENEWAL: ONE TOOL AMONG MANY

(a) Miles L. Colean, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Document 0-385-629, by the President's Task Force on Urban Renewal. Available from U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, May, 1970, 151 pp. $.20 per copy. (c) The President's Task Force on Urban Renewal. (d) None.

Problem. This report contains an examination of the current status of the federal urban renewal program, an evaluation of the results of its operations today, and recommendations concerning the future direction of the program. Because of the prevalence, magnitude, and urgency of urban problems and the apparent inability of states and cities to find solutions for them without outside aid, the plight of our cities is a matter of national concern and requires a national policy. Many studies have analyzed urban problems. The requirement now is not for more analyses but for a national focus on the problems and a drastic revision in the rating of national priorities. The Task Force lists the objectives of urban renewal as follows: (1) to enhance the efficiency of land use; (2) to improve the fiscal and economic condition of the community; and (3) to decrease the threat of balkanization and polarization of American society.

Findings. Despite an increase in attention to urban problems by federal and local governments, solving problems of the city has a very low priority at the national level. Revitalizing our cities yields to national defense, the lure of spectacular and prestigious projects, and the maintenance of long-standing and frequently obsolete programs. Rich as the country is, it cannot do all things at once. Consequently, if the city and its people receive the aid that their condition demands, some severe changes must be made in the allocation of resources.

The Task Force considers federally sponsored urban renewal primarily as a means for inducing expansion of state and local effort and for encouraging and facilitating the greater participation of private industry and finance. The researchers make a number of recommendations, including revision of present legislation and the inclusion of additional programs in the overall federal urban renewal program, as well as recommendations pertaining to matters closely related to the urban renewal program. The report also includes opinions of a dissenting minority of the Task Force. (IH)

141. THE ROLE OF THE CHURCH IN URBAN RENEWAL

(a) Albert A. Fredette. (b) In process. Two preliminary reports issued in mimeographed form by Fathers of Notre Dame de La Salette, 33 Hazel St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, April and June, 1970, 86 and 149 pp., respectively. Prices not indicated. (c) Fathers of Notre Dame de La Salette (Ottawa). (d) None.

Problem. This study is a self-evaluation to determine what role the Catholic Church should play in an urban renewal program. In a deteriorating area near downtown Montreal, located in the Catholic parish of Notre Dame de La Salette, a redevelopment project to house some 8,000 residents, many of whom are middle-income, is being planned. The project will be phased over a ten-year period. In addition to housing, it will contain complementary facilities such as commercial buildings and cultural centers.

More specifically, the study is aimed at identifying areas of involvement where the Church is conspicuously absent and indicating measures which could be experimented with, during the phase-to-phase renewal, in the context of interdisciplinary team action within the inner city.

The first report recommends that a church program be initiated on three levels: (1) within the La Salette religious community on the provincial level; (2) within the local parish clergy, those responsible for the pastoral ministries; and (3) within the framework of a renewed team effort and structure for the foreseeable future, ministries responding to the arising new needs in the parish. The second report contains results of work based upon the mission set out above, including an analysis of the Church's present role in the community and a quest for new perspectives.

Method. An outreach ministry called the Center of Reconciliation and Human Development was established in the renewal area. The center is being used for discussions, meetings, conferences, and as a collection point for data about existing conditions in the area. Research teams identify needs of area residents and refer them to existing agencies capable of helping them. Data are gathered through personal interviews.

Completion of the third part of the project was scheduled for Fall, 1970. (IH)

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142. THE ATTITUDE OF SMALL BUSINESSMEN TOWARD URBAN RENEWAL

(a) Andrew Quarry. (b) A doctoral dissertation scheduled for completion by Fall of 1970. A book is to be published subsequently. (c) University of British Columbia, Department of Political Science. (d) None.

Problem. To ascertain the attitudes of persons operating businesses in the central business district of Vancouver toward a proposed commercial urban renewal project which will interrupt, and in many instances displace, their businesses. Although the renewal project is being conducted without the aid of legislation, it has been promoted by the city council and has involved much public debate.

Method. Closed-end questionnaires have been administered to about 300 persons, including several selected from outside the renewal area. Some of the analysis is based on causal modeling techniques. Data are tested for an hypothesized relationship between attitudes toward the renewal project and various objective characteristics of the operators and their businesses. (AQ)

● LAND USE

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143. CEMETERIES AS OPEN SPACE RESERVATIONS

(a) Robert Abernathy. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the City of Pulaski, Pulaski, Tenn. 38478, June, 1970, 69 pp. Price not indicated. A comprehensive legal report, not included in this document, available upon request. (c) The City of Pulaski (Tenn.), under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To examine projected land consumption for burial and the open space role of abandoned cemeteries. At present, there are nearly two million acres of land in the United States assigned to interment functions. With an increasing population in an increasingly urban society, burying of the dead under present interment practices poses more and more of a problem. This study explores some possibilities for aesthetic, multipurpose development of cemeteries, as well as use of present cemeteries in open space designs.

Method. An abandoned city cemetery in Pulaski, Tennessee, was rehabilitated and used as the basis of this demonstration study.

Findings. Assuming that burial traditions and methods will not change significantly unless religious or psychological attitudes change, the cemetery will remain a consumer of urban land for the foreseeable future.

Utilitarian guidelines for use by those concerned with urban planning implications of both old and new cemeteries were developed through this study. The report, which contains numerous photographs showing various design concepts, is broken down into the following sections: (1) interment trends, (2) design transition, (3) urban consequences, (4) rehabilitation procedures, (5) rehabilitation concepts, (6) urban role of cemeteries, (7) Pulaski demonstration, and (8) legal report summary. (IH)

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144. BUSINESS PARKS

(a) J. Ross McKeever. (b) Completed and published under the above title, subtitled, "Office Parks, Plazas, and

Centers: A Study of Development Practices and Procedures," by the Urban Land Institute, 1200 18th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1970, 125 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 72-127217. (c) Urban Land Institute. (d) None.

Problem. This is the first ULI report that studies the business park as a major use in land development. It presents guidelines for use by developers and examines the progress and success of 41 business parks, plazas, and centers throughout the United States.

Method. Questionnaires were sent to developers of existing planned business park complexes in order to analyze the practical experience and discuss the prevailing principles, practices, and procedures of the developers. The specific projects are used to illustrate protective covenants and controls, site selection, parking requirements, financing, office space demand, zoning factors, and development costs. Forty pages of appended material give examples of protective covenants and zoning ordinances from the specific parks cited in the book. (RTG)

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145. THE THREE DIMENSIONAL CITY - THE ECONOMICS OF URBAN SPACE USE

(a) Irving Hoch. (b) In process. Publications by the researcher to date are: (1) "The Three Dimensional City: Contained Urban Space," in H. S. Perloff (ed.), The Quality of the Urban Environment, published by Resources for the Future, Inc., distributed by Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md. 21218, 1969. Price not indicated. (See Digest report 16:2-3.) (2) "Trade-Offs Involving City Size, Density and Building Type," paper presented at an IPA Workshop, December, 1969. Publication of proceedings scheduled for 1970 by Institute of Public Administration, 1250 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (c) Resources for the Future, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. In Hoch's study, economic theory is applied to problems involved in utilization of urban space with focus on growing up versus growing out. There is concern with specific aspects of three dimensional urban space use: the economics of high-rise construction, vertical transportation, underground space use, and air rights, as well as with the general problem of the interactions of land use, transportation, and institutions such as zoning. (IH)

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146. USE PERCEPTION AND VALUE OF URBAN OPEN SPACE

(a) Benjamin H. Stevens, Robert E. Coughlin, and Thomas R. Hammer. (b) In process. (c) Regional Science Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Public Health Service, Bureau of Community Environmental Management. (d) None.

Problem. This study will attempt to design an optimal urban open space planning procedure.

Method. The researchers will first determine the objective values of the benefits of public and private open space to urbanized areas and their residents. These objective measures will then be related to the attitudes, preferences, and use patterns of various socioeconomic groups in order to determine the incidence of benefits among population groups of the community. These results will be used to design an optimal urban open space planning procedure, taking into consideration the characteristics of open space sites, size and distribution of benefits, and the municipal cost and revenue implications of open space. (REC)

● TRANSPORTATION--GENERAL

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147. THE POSSIBILITIES OF DEVELOPING AN EFFECTIVE NATIONAL TRANSPORT SYSTEM IN THE 1970'S

(a) Laurel Roennau. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif. 90406, 1970, 20 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Rand Corporation. (d) None.

Problem. This monograph outlines present and possible transportation needs of the 1970's and beyond. The author begins by outlining the "Growth of Present Transportation System" and puts forth America's love for car travel as being the major factor influencing future transportation systems. Five tools are proposed as being essential to meeting any transportation

needs of the future: data collection, traffic forecasting, government regulation, modal split pattern forecasting and planning, and traffic flow controls. Problem areas in which the author feels that these tools can be effective include adequacy and frequency of service, mode preference, cargo transport, traffic control, noise pollution, and socioeconomic impacts of multi-mode systems.

The author makes predictions about what transportation may be like in the late 1970's, assuming that the government and public will realize the need and want to pay for implementing the tools listed above. Predicted characteristics include: public transit traveling at 100 mph. plus to interconnect outer points in megalopolitan areas; interurban travel, up to 500 miles, by V/STOL aircraft over independent airway systems; conventional aircraft including SST for trips over 500 miles accompanied by offshore airports; and a sharp drop in the demand growth for transportation because of technological advances in communication systems. (RTG)

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148. NATIONAL SURVEY OF TRANSPORTATION ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIOR--PHASE II ANALYSIS REPORT

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 82, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1970, 89 pp. $4.00 per copy. (c) Chilton Research Services, Inc.,and National Analysts, Inc., under contract with Highway Research Board. (d) 17:3-174.

Problem. Report No. 82 presents Phase II of a national survey to ascertain public attitudes toward different transportation modes. It was felt that this information was needed to permit more effective planning for allocation of funds for transportation purposes.

Previous Research. National Survey of Transportation Attitudes and Behavior--Phase I Summary Report, National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 49, 1968, presented a preliminary analysis of the national survey.

Method. Two independent organizations conducted hour-long interviews with two separate sample groups of 2,500 persons each to determine their attitudes and behavior as they relate to transportation.

Findings. In general, the survey showed that the automobile is rated overwhelmingly above all other transportation modes. Specifically, it revealed that: (1) most Americans feel that public transportation is not even competitive with the auto; (2) individuals who rate autos high do not necessarily rate public transit low and vice versa; (3) individuals who rate public transit high do not necessarily feel that roads and highways are overrated; (4) people who think that more money should be spent on roads and highways tend to have a negative view of existing public transit; (5) those who wanted more money for public transit placed a higher value on this mode; (6) persons who felt that more should be spent on one mode didn't necessarily feel that less should be spent on the other; (7) fifty-four percent of the respondents felt that more should be spent on roads and highways while forty-six percent felt that more should be spent on public transit; and (8) eighty-nine percent of the respondents were positive about the role of the auto while only sixty-seven percent wanted more constructive highway planning. (RTG)

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149. FACTORS, TRENDS, AND GUIDELINES RELATED TO TRIP LENGTH

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 89, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1970, 59 pp. $3.20 per copy. (c) Alan M. Voorhees and Associates, Inc., under contract with Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. Examine the influence of such factors as income, patterns of population density, ethnic background, average transportation network speed, and time of day, on the length of work, shopping, and social-recreational trips. Based on their findings, the researchers formulated a number of guidelines that should assist transportation analysts and planners in refining and improving their travel forecasting

techniques and in developing ways of reducing trip length between different sections of a metropolitan area.

Previous Research. Alan M. Voorhees and Associates, Inc., Factors and Trends in Trip Lengths, National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 48, Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1968, 70 pp. $3.20 per copy.

Method. Sites of data collection were Sioux City, Iowa, and Reading, Pennsylvania, representing medium-sized urban areas, and Detroit, Michigan, representing a large metropolitan area. Data from earlier studies conducted in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland, were incorporated, and a simulation study of the work trip for a city size of about 2,500,000 performed.

Findings. Findings for a large metropolitan area (Detroit) on a subarea basis, that is, between various geographic sections of the city, indicate a major time change in the length of the work trip. In 1953, center-city residents had the lowest work trip length and the highest housing costs. Trip lengths in the suburbs were higher, but housing costs were lower. In 1965, the pattern with respect to transportation costs completely reversed. People in the center city had greater trip lengths whereas those in the suburbs had shorter ones. These differences resulted from changes in: (1) the transportation system; (2) the population, residential density, and employment density of the metropolitan areas; and (3) various socioeconomic conditions. This suggests that center-city residents, who usually have only slowly increasing incomes, are facing steadily increasing transportation as well as housing costs. Reduction in trip length, consequently in transportation cost, on a metropolitan basis should become a major goal of future transportation systems.

In achieving such a goal, analysts and policy makers can no longer rely on region-wide averages as realistic measures of the effectiveness of a transportation system. The benefits and costs must be assessed from the viewpoint of subareas and subpopulations within the total metropolitan area as well as from the viewpoint of the agencies that own or operate transportation systems. Future studies, therefore, should employ a different approach to data collection and methodology, particularly in regard to levels of geographic analysis, trip classification, land-use models and forecasts, and travel models. Stratification of trip data with respect to income and mode of travel also are recommended. (JS)

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150. THE TRANSPORTATION ACT OF 1958

(a) George W. Hilton. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Indiana University Press, 10th and Morton Sts., Bloomington, Ind. 47401, 1969, 262 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 78-85086. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. Hilton's study examines the Interstate Commerce Commission's attempts to adapt its statutory delegation of authority to the rise of competition in transportation. During the recession of 1957-58, Congress attempted to relieve the deteriorating railroad situation with a statute, the Transportation Act of 1958. This act is considered by the author to be the most important recent regulatory enactment in American transportation policy. The most significant provision of the act was a new rule for ratemaking to guide the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) in setting competitive rates for freight traffic between railroads, trucks, and barges. With the increase in competition in the transportation industries, this provision has become basic to the ICC's framework of authority. Hilton summarizes a number of ICC and court decisions resulting from attempts to enforce the provisions of the act and analyzes the results. He also gives an evaluation of the act based on experiences of the ICC and the railroads during the last ten years.

Findings. Hilton concludes that the act was ambiguous or lacking in specificity in each of its major directives to the ICC, and that at best it represents no more than a half measure toward the competitive organization of the transportation industry. He also makes an assessment of public policy dealing with transportation and points out specific conflicts and ambiguities in it. (IH)

151. LIFE STYLES AND MOBILITY PATTERNS OF OLDER PERSONS IN NASHVILLE-DAVIDSON COUNTY

(a) Caroll J. Bourg. (b) In process. Publication of first report expected Fall of 1970. (c) Fisk University, Department of Sociology, under sponsorship of U. S. Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, and Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. To determine how transportation affects the lives of elderly people. The project is focused on the social situation of the elderly with regard to the accessibility of goods and services. Life styles, mobility patterns, and behavioral maps are being studied to ascertain linkages. The researchers hope to isolate factors which facilitate or constrain movement in order that methods of ameliorating the social situation of the elderly may be found.

Method. Data have been collected through interviews with persons 65 years of age or older, living in Nashville, Tennessee. Interviewees were selected through a procedure of "dimensional sampling." One group was taken from areas of high transition, another from areas of high density, and a third stratified according to sections of the city. (IH)

152. URBAN TRANSPORTATION DEVELOPMENTS OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Publications Division, The Transportation Center, Northwestern University, 1818 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60204, 1970, 37 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Northwestern University, Transportation Center Library, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography cites references to literature concerned with urban transportation developments outside the United States. It contains over 1,000 items, arranged by topic and subdivided geographically, with subject and geographic indexes. Though references cover the period 1960-1970, there is special emphasis on material dated 1966 or later. Some topics covered are urban freight, urban travel, journey to work, mass transit, commuter railroads, bus transit, traffic and traffic control, roads and streets, freeways, pedestrians, airports, and airport access. (IH)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

153. AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE--FOR WHOSE BENEFIT

(a) Richard E. Stewart. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as a report to Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller from the State of New York, Insurance Department, 123 William St., New York, N. Y. 10038, 1970, 164 pp. Price not indicated. (c) State of New York, Insurance Department. (d) None.

Problem. Describe, analyze, and evaluate the present way of handling personal injury and property damage costs of automobile accidents in the State of New York. The report is broken into the following sections: (1) the present system in theory, (2) the present system in practice, (3) criteria for a good system, (4) a proposal for a better system, (5) evaluation of the proposal, and (6) the prospects for reform. The three appendices contain information concerning estimated individual premium rates, development of cost and premium estimates, and legal questions related to the insurance system.

Findings. A typical automobile driver has a better than even chance of having an accident every three years; just about every driver will have an accident sometime. Since we are all prospective accident victims, most of us are also premium payers, but the principle on which automobile insurance is based existed before the automobile. This principle is called "fault law" by the researcher and consists of a determination, as between two or more individuals, as to who will bear the cost of an accident. The cost is shifted from the individual on whom it fell originally only if some other individual can be shown to have been exclusively at fault. Liability insurance pays only for those losses that are shifted. Consequently, some victims are denied compensation.

The system proposed in lieu of fault law has the following features: (1) compensates victims, rather than shifting costs according to fault; (2) requires motorists to buy insurance, but only to cover those losses not repaid from other, more efficient sources; (3) allocates the cost of compensating for such losses, as between private and commercial vehicle owners, according to the relative ease with which they can handle that cost; (4) imposes special cost burdens on drunken drivers and other "particularly obnoxious" category of motorists; (5) leaves room for voluntary arrangements for coverage beyond what is required by law; and (6) uses special sanctions to make sure insurance companies pay claims promptly and fairly. (IH)

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154. HIGHWAY NOISE--MEASUREMENT, SIMULATION, AND MIXED REACTIONS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 78, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1970, 78 pp. $3.20 per copy. (c) Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc., Canoga Park, under contract with Highway Research Board. (d) None.

Problem. So that noise can be considered in the design of highway features and reduced wherever possible, this project was initiated to evaluate probable traffic noise levels generated by passenger cars and by trucks on highways.

Method. Studies of two traffic locations in the Los Angeles area supplied data for the creation of a mathematical model from which computers could describe the noise of a typical highway situation, while a simultaneous series of interviews with more than 300 homeowners and occupants provided the data for plotting human reactions.

Findings. Noise from individual motor vehicles has two major components: engine-exhaust and tire-highway interaction. Most modern passenger cars generate as much noise by tire-roadway interaction as by engine-exhaust under normal operating conditions. Acceleration, however, produces more engine-exhaust noise.

Large diesel trucks represent a relatively small proportion of total traffic on urban highways, often five percent or less. They are, however, significantly noisier than cars. A high proportion of diesel trucks use reasonably good muffling devices, and the ultimately controlling factor on total noise output is that produced by tire-roadway interaction. With maximum muffling, mechanical noise control and normal tire tread designs, a large diesel truck-trailer combination can be expected to produce 10 to 15 decibels higher noise level than a passenger car on the same road, simply because of the relative contact areas of the tires with the road.

A survey of difficulties involved in the legislative control of vehicle noise suggests that only extreme noises can be controlled, such as those produced by faulty mufflers. Noises such as these, however, contribute only slightly to the total highway noise picture.

The solution lies in proper highway planning, landscaping, and shielding by means of elevated or depressed highways and hills, and in noiseproofing of buildings in the vicinity of busy highways. The report contains guidelines that can be used in the design of new highways, of less noisy tires and engines, and in the design of buildings, and includes a standard technique for the roadside measurement of the noise produced by motor vehicles. (JS)

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155. EFFECT OF HIGHWAY LANDSCAPE DEVELOPMENT ON NEARBY PROPERTY

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as National Cooperative Highway Research Program Report No. 75, by the Highway Research Board, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20418, 1970, 82 pp. $3.60 per copy. (c) Franklin Institute Research Laboratories, under contract with Highway Research Board. (d) 13:1-100.

Problem. To determine the effects of landscape development along highways and adjacent property on nearby properties.

Method. The researchers examined various factors relating to the problem, including compatible horizontal and vertical alignment, planting designs, fencing, slope

blending, screening applications, and noise. Various engineering measurements were made at selected sites to provide a representative sample of different landscaping features and a variety of land uses.

A pilot study was conducted in New Jersey to test the research techniques. Measurements of headlight annoyances, noise, vibration, air pollution, and concealment were made and correlated to the highway design and landscape treatment, property valuation, and attitude data obtained from household interviews. The field studies were continued in six other states.

Statistical tests were conducted to determine if an economic effect could be measured; regression analyses were made to illustrate the effects that landscapes and landforms have on noise level reduction; and correlation analyses were made to show the relations among landform, landscape, disturbance, interview data, and the value of properties adjacent to highways.

Findings. The report presents some guidelines for use in determining the alignment and cross section design of new limited-access highways. Guidelines are also presented that may be considered in planning the nonpavement portion of the highway cross section, including slope ratios and retaining walls, in conjunction with preparing the most appropriate landscape development plans. The researchers also made these recommendations: (1) reduce noise from trucks through improved tire and muffler design; (2) depress highways wherever possible; (3) shield properties from the sight of adjacent highways by planting trees and shrubs at the same aesthetic levels as that of the properties; (4) establish a program to maintain highway right-of-way at a standard of cleanliness and neatness comparable to that of adjacent property. (JS)

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156. FREEWAY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM

(a) H. N. Yagoda and S. F. Rashba. (b) A doctoral dissertation completed and submitted to the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Copies available. (c) Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, under sponsorship of National Science Foundation and National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This dissertation is concerned generally with the best use of expressways or freeways that are paralleled for most of their length by quality service roads, in order to provide the safest, smoothest, and fastest highway transportation to the greatest number of people. The investigators formulated, tested, and analyzed a number of performance criteria useful in allocating vehicles either to the freeway or to the service road.

Findings. (1) The allocation criteria of maximum power, equal travel time, and maximum velocity are reasonable and easily implemented; (2) automatic feedforward and feedback control models are reasonable descriptions of the flow control problem, and can thus serve as useful design aids. Future research is planned on bottleneck system modeling and control, and flow as a two dimensional stochastic process of space and time. (HNY and SFR)

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157. ECONOMIC HIGHWAY PLANNING

(a) Robert J. Daiute. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Chandler-Davis Publishing Co., West Trenton, N. J. 08628, 1970, 129 pp. Price not indicated. LC 70-117312. (c) Rider College, School of Business Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Dauite's book describes the use of economic analysis in the evaluation of highway improvements, especially those in urban areas. When engineers make decisions about highway improvements, they base them on engineering considerations such as sight distance and surface type. In recent years, sufficiency rating has been used to systematize the application of engineering standards. However, sufficiency rating is limited to the rating of existing highway facilities and is dependent on the accurate measurement of traffic flows. The researcher attempts to relate economic analysis to highway sufficiency rating in a way that will present a relatively wide range of alternatives for decision making. The range extends from no use of economic analysis to full use of economic analysis along with criteria of evaluation drawn from other disciplines such as the social sciences.

Six alternative methods for decision making concerning highway improvements are contained in the book: (1) sufficiency rating without cost or economic analysis, (2) sufficiency rating with cost analysis, (3)

cost-benefit analysis, (4) cost-benefit analysis without sufficiency rating, (5) indirect economic benefits as well as user benefits, and (6) economic analysis in systems analysis.

Findings. Sufficiency rating alone does not identify and evaluate alternative highway improvements in comparison with the present condition of a highway section. Many states have failed to collect highway maintenance cost data in a way that permits effective analysis even though cost accounting and industrial engineering techniques are available to develop the needed cost data. Also, it has been customary in highway planning to limit the scope of benefits and costs to reduced user costs and increased highway construction and maintenance costs. Indirect effects such as the influence of highway by-passes on local business profits are normally not considered. Public officials and private interest groups should call for the adoption of proper forms of sufficiency rating and economic evaluation in state and regional highway planning. (IH)

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158. PROGRAMMING THE EXPANSION OF A TRANSPORTATION NETWORK CAPACITY WITH STOCHASTIC DEMAND

(a) Nurenideen Olu Amusa. (b) Completion scheduled for 1970. Results to be published by early 1971 by University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. (c) Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Division of Transportation Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This project attempts to develop a method of forecasting future demand levels for transportation services, particularly in developing countries.

Hypothesis. Such demands can be represented by probability distribution functions.

Method. The investigator is conducting an analysis in two parts. The first part uses linear programming under uncertainty to obtain minimum cost shipping program for each possible transportation network state. The second part uses dynamic programming to find the optimal investment path through the possible network states for a multi-period planning sequence. Considering production lead times, budget and resource requirements to meet the commitment recommended for each planning stage by the dynamic programming analysis are deduced. (LJP)

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

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159. THE SCRIP SYSTEM OF THE D. C. TRANSIT SYSTEM

(a) George A. Avery, Chairman. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Mass Transportation Demonstration Project INT-MTD-15, by the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, Washington, D. C. 20590, June, 1970, 63 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation. (d) None.

Problem. The Scrip System of the D. C. Transit System describes a system for paying mass transit fares in scrip, which was initiated in order to reduce assaults and robberies of bus drivers.

Findings. The system was a success with only minimal losses occurring over a five months period, and no drivers or other bus company employees were injured during that time. (IH)

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160. ADVERTISING AND PROMOTION DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM: FINAL REPORT

(a) Alfred A. Kuehn and James P. Romualdi. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Mass Transportation Demonstration Project PA-MTD-7, by the Port Authority of Allegheny County, for the U. S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D. C. 20590, n. d., 95 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Carnegie-Mellon University, Transportation Research Institute, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs, and the Board of Commissioners of Allegheny County. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of the Advertising and Promotion Demonstration Program was to develop concepts and techniques for information, advertising, and promotion, and to test their effectiveness for increasing ridership in an existing urban transit system. The focus of the program was on off-peak ridership, and market research techniques and a ridership simulation model

were used to provide assurance that substantial research to identify a method for use in orienting promotion activities was accomplished.

Findings. The researchers reached the conclusion that advertising of transit service did not produce positive increases in ridership nor conclusively yield positive improvements in attitudes toward transit. (IH)

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161. A REGIONAL TRANSPORTATION AGENCY FOR METROPOLITAN CHICAGO

(a) John A. Bailey. (b) Completed and published under the title, A Proposal for a Regional Transportation Agency for the Chicago Metropolitan Area, by Loyola University, 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611, 1970, 20 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Loyola University, Center for Research in Urban Government. (d) None.

Problem. A region-wide public transportation controlling agency is proposed to coordinate programs, acquire operating entities, and provide services for the Chicago Metropolitan area. The author feels that present inadequacies in all modes of public transportation could be alleviated, given the administrative and jurisdictional potential of having one controlling body for all suburban and urban public rail and bus transit, as well as port facilities, airports, taxicabs, and parking facilities. Taxing power by the agency would supply funding over and above what is received from the City through bonds and matching funds for federal grants. The author also identifies several operating and planning activities and checks and balances necessary for successful operation of such an agency.

Another thesis presented is that Chicago needs a "unified" regional planning agency that has as its sole function the establishing of basic goals for the entire region. To implement both a regional plan agency and a regional transportation agency, the author suggests the convening of a policy committee which would submit its proposal to the region for consideration. (RTG)

● TRANSPORTATION--AIR

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162. AVIATION FORECASTS, FISCAL YEARS 1970-1981

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Office of Aviation Economics, Federal Aviation Administration, 800 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington, D. C. 20590, January, 1970, 50 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration, Office of Aviation Economics, Aviation Forecast Division. (d) None.

Problem. This report presents forecasts of key indicators of aviation activity and of Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) workload during the period fiscal years 1970-1981. The report has been prepared to meet the planning needs of the various offices and services of FAA for data concerning future trends in aviation activity. During this period, significant changes are expected in the volume of air traffic activity and in the type of equipment that will be flying domestic and international air routes.

Although the report focuses on the period through fiscal year 1976 to provide forecasts required in the preparation of the FAA Five-Year Programs, forecasts for fiscal years 1980 and 1981 have also been prepared to meet long-range planning needs. Specific numerical forecasts have also been included for each year from 1970 to 1976 to meet shorter-term, fiscal and program planning requirements. (GR)

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163. ECONOMIC AND LOCATIONAL IMPACTS OF THE NEW DALLAS-FORT WORTH REGIONAL AIRPORT

(a) Robert E. Coughlin, Robert C. Douglas, Thomas W. Langford, Jr., and Benjamin H. Stevens. (b) In process. Phase I completed and published under the title, Economic Impact of the Dallas-Fort Worth Regional Airport on the North Central Texas Region in 1975, by the Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, January, 1970. $3.50 per copy. (c) Regional Science Research Institute,

under sponsorship of the North Central Texas Council of Governments. (d) None.

Problem. To determine the impact of purchases by airport activities and of industrial development around the airport on 1975 income and employment in the North Central Texas economy.

Previous Research. Relative Economic Effects on Penjerdel of Two Alternative Jetport Proposals in New Jersey, Regional Science Research Institute, GPO Box 8776, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101, June, 1969. $3.00 per copy.

Method. The impacts were calculated using a modified version of the technical coefficients from the Philadelphia Input-Output Study, estimates of airport activity and purchases based on Dallas-Fort Worth and FAA data, and the experience of other large airports. The method of analysis draws heavily on earlier evaluation of the economic impact of a proposed major jetport in New Jersey.

The projections are based on regression equations for 80 zones in Dallas, Tarrant, and portions of 8 other surrounding counties. The regression model is recursive with manufacturing employment growth dependent mainly on existing employment plus access to existing population and access to existing manufacturing employment. Nonmanufacturing employment growth is dependent mainly on existing nonmanufacturing employment and population growth. (BHS)

164. FAA SYSTEMS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Systems Research and Development Service of the U. S. Department of Transportation's Federal Aviation Administration has issued a report titled SRDS Program: Goals, Achievements, Trends, intended to serve the needs of SRDS management and the interests of agency services, offices, regions, centers concerned, and the aviation community. Covering SRDS progress for the period from April 1, 1969, to March 3, 1970, it reports on selected aviation system modernization category program elements and subprograms. Material is presented in separate chapters for each SRDS technical development division: air traffic control, communications, navigation, environmental, frequency management, and systems analysis divisions. Available from the Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information, Springfield, Va. 22151, 1970, 140 pp. Price not indicated. (RTG and JS)

● TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

165. BICYCLE SAFETY EDUCATION IN PEORIA, ILLINOIS

In a July, 1970, issue of Department of Transportation News, the National Highway Safety Bureau revealed that approximately 30,000 Illinois school children, mostly in the third grade, are participating in a program to learn to drive their bicycles safely on streets and highways. The project is taking place in Peoria, Illinois, at a six-acre location called a "Safety Town Park," which includes miniature streets, curves, traffic signs, lights, bridges, intersections, and railroad crossings simulating real traffic conditions. The facility was developed by a group of interested citizens, the Council on Responsible Driving, with financial aid from the National Highway Safety Bureau and has been in operation nearly a year. Five additional "safety towns" have now been constructed elsewhere in the nation.

Department of Transportation News is available from the National Highway Safety Bureau, Washington, D. C. 20591. Price not indicated. (RTG)

166. MODELING FOR THE NORTHEAST CORRIDOR TRANSPORTATION PROJECT

(a) John L. Donaldson. (b) In process. Partial findings reported in National Bureau of Standards Modeling for the NECTP, NECTP report No. 213, U. S. Department of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave., S. W., Washington D. C. 20590, December, 1969. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Commerce, National Bureau of Standards, Technical Analysis Division, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration, Office of High Speed Ground Transportation. (d) 15:1-296 and 16:1-162.

Problem. The Northeast Corridor Model System of Transportation has been developed

and applied and efforts are now being directed toward improving and extending the existing research methodology. This includes the development of: (1) a study design that will state and define substantive transportation problems, and give the methodology for providing decision makers with a definitive statement of alternatives to follow; (2) an evaluation methodology to provide a structural framework within which the various analyses are to be performed; (3) a programmed set of transportation mode models with a demand model sufficiently detailed for the uncertainty of a ten-year horizon time; and (4) a mathematical conceptualization of how to interrelate the mode models so as to provide improved alternative system specifications applicable to the evaluation method. (JLD)

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167. SELECTIONS OF SIGNIFICANCE TO THE URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNER ON PORTS AND HINTERLANDS

(a) William W. Ray. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography 131, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, May, 1970, 14 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) Northern Arizona University, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. Ray's bibliography is a large collection of port studies, including some completed in 1970, from a geographic and economic point of view. The listing was compiled to: (1) focus the attention of planners on an urban form which exerts an areal influence far out of proportion to its size; (2) introduce the planner to the field and contributions of port geography; and (3) stimulate further research, from a planner's viewpoint, in the analysis of ports and their characteristics.

Entries are unannotated and are arranged alphabetically by author. (JS)

● COMMUNICATIONS

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168. WAYS TO IMPROVE CITY LIFE THROUGH COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS

(a) William L. Everitt. (b) In process. (c) National Academy of Engineering, Committee on Telecommunications, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Research and Technology. (d) None.

Problem. This year-long study is aimed at determining how urban services can be improved by better use of the latest advances in communications and electronics technology. Economic and social implications of such improvements will be considered along with the feasibility of joining the improvements to serve more than one city operation. A primary goal will be to offer short-term practical ideas for improving urban life. To achieve this goal, suggestions for sample systems projects in actual city use will be made. The Committee will also consider ways to apply technological advancements in the long run. (RVM)

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169. AWARENESS OF THE BREATHALIZER LEGISLATION

(a) N. A. Irwin and B. S. Marrus. (b) Completed and report submitted under the above title. Available from the Office of Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety, Department of Transport, Government of Canada, 102 Bank St., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, June, 1970. Price not indicated. (c) Kates, Peat, Marwick & Co., under sponsorship of Government of Canada, Department of Transport, Office of Road and Motor Vehicle Traffic Safety. (d) None.

Problem. Using the recently enacted compulsory breathalizer legislation as a case study, this research project was commissioned to explore the effectiveness of public education campaigns, particularly those concerning changes in legislation. Its purpose was to: review the literature regarding the effectiveness of educational campaigns; evaluate the effectiveness of the specific campaign related to the breathalizer legislation; and assess the survey technique used in the evaluation as a general investigative procedure.

Method. The literature review provided background information on the effectiveness of mass media public education campaigns. In addition to road safety campaigns, heavy emphasis was placed on advertising field studies and related laboratory research.

The change in the level of knowledge of Canadian drivers with regard to the provisions of the new legislation was estimated

through the analysis of a nation-wide survey undertaken in two waves, the first one week before the campaign and the second ten weeks later. Each wave involved over 900 telephone interviews covering 39 communities of various sizes in all ten provinces. The questionnaire included items related to the specific provisions of the new legislation, general information related to the new legislation, recollection of the media through which this information was conveyed, and attitudes and opinions related to drinking and driving in general as well as to the new legislation.

Findings. Approximately two months after the beginning of the campaign there was a noticeable increase in the level of knowledge of the major provisions of the new legislation. The degree of change ranged considerably, with knowledge of the breathalizer test being compulsory and the critical blood-alcohol level at .08 percent being widely known and a somewhat lower level of knowledge prevailing with regard to the specific maximum penalties for failing or refusing to take a breathalizer test. The general information highlighted in the campaign was transmitted more effectively than the specific and news media were most frequently mentioned as a source of information. (BSM)

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170. THE IMPACT OF AMERICAN MASS MEDIA ON CANADIAN BORDER CITIES

(a) Mary L. Dietz and John Douglas. (b) In process. A preliminary report has been submitted for publication. (c) University of Windsor, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, under sponsorship of The Canada Council. (d) None.

Problem. The study's intent is to determine how the imbalance of U. S. over Canadian mass media influences the Canadian population, particularly in border towns such as Windsor. Detroit television and newspapers are readily available in Windsor where the only television station in the city is affiliated with a U. S. network and the one Windsor newspaper is heavily dependent on the U. S. wire services.

Method. Fifty households in both Windsor and Sarnia were interviewed. A content analysis of newspapers and television was made concurrently in both cities.

Findings. Preliminary report findings indicate an overwhelming U. S. cultural orientation of Canadians linked with the prevalence of U. S. based and oriented mass media communications. (RTG)

VI. Government

● GENERAL

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171. TOWARD BALANCED GROWTH: QUANTITY WITH QUALITY

(a) Leonard Garment, Director. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, July, 1970, 226 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) National Goals Research Staff. (d) None.

Problem. To raise questions about emerging needs of the nation and stimulate thinking in terms of national goals and priorities. For a long time, the United States has responded to problems in a reactive fashion. Time, money, and energy have been used on an emergency basis; and some of the adverse consequences might have been avoided if more foresight had been exercised.

Some of the functions of this research staff were: (1) forecasting future developments and assessing the longer-range consequences of present social trends; (2) measuring the probable future impact of alternative courses of action, including measuring the degree to which change in one area would be likely to affect another; (3) estimating the actual range of social choice using alternative sets of goals which might be attainable in light of availability of resources and possible rates of progress; (4) developing and monitoring social indicators that can reflect the present and future quality of American life, and the direction and rate of its change; and (5) summarizing, integrating, and correlating the results of related research activities being carried on within the various federal agencies and by state and local governments and private organizations.

The report does not say what choices should be made but simply defines the questions,

analyzes the debates, and examines alternative sets of consequences. The first chapter sets the theme and attempts to put into perspective the debates occurring in our society. The next six chapters explore the areas of debate in more detail. Chapter eight describes some of the economic concerns involved in exercising options posed in the previous chapters on the management of the nation's economy. The last chapter highlights some of the lessons of the debates and their implications for developing a policy of balanced growth. The appendices deal with trend analysis, projections, forecasts, and their related implications. The final section points up some probable developments of the 1970's that may give rise to new social trends. (IH)

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172. AGENDA FOR A CITY: ISSUES CONFRONTING NEW YORK

(a) Lyle C. Fitch and Annmarie Hauck Walsh (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 South Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, September, 1970, 704 pp. $17.50 per copy, cloth; $4.95, paper. LC 77-110511. (c) Institute of Public Administration, under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This is a collection of in-depth surveys of policy problems confronting New York City government. The book is organized around a discussion of the City's economic and demographic makeup. It contains essays on the changing role of the City's chief executive, an organization for top-level planning and administration, and on staffing the City's services, with particular attention to the relatively new phenomenon of municipal unionism. It also contains a number of papers on major City functions and a discussion of the ghetto development of Bedford-Stuyvesant. Commentaries on some essays are included.

Findings. New York's size, the large number of visitors it attracts every year, the fact that it is the home of many national media, and that its leading newspaper goes all over the world--all combine to keep it spot-lighted. Its slums, pollution, dirt, crime, and congestion generate waves of unfavorable publicity. This supports the cliche that New York is too large and complex to be liveable and, in particular, to be governable. The researchers found, however, that the condition of New York City and the quality of its government compare favorably with those of other large cities and many small ones. Despite deteriorating housing and lagging urban renewal programs, it has built proportionately more housing and carried forward more urban renewal over the years than any other large U. S. city. The City's top students excel in nationwide competition, although it has thus far failed to design and deliver effective education for the disadvantaged. Experiments in New York, such as Mobilization for Youth and Haryou, preceded and influenced massive poverty programs legislated by the federal government. New York survived the 1960's with no major race riots. Only in transportation do New York's size and density, per se, appear to affect the quality of life, making the City dependent on steadily deteriorating services. Even here, New Yorkers enjoy some advantages over other large cities because of a superior inner-city transit serving the ghettos and a wide commuter railroad network, even though it gives unsatisfactory service. In short, New York suffers from the same problems as other American cities. The deterioration of its amenities and services differs only in degree. (IH)

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173. THE METROPOLITAN COMMUNITY: ITS PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT

(a) Amos H. Hawley and Basil G. Zimmer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, December, 1969, 160 pp. $7.95 per copy, cloth; $3.50, paper. LC 77-92358. (c) University of North Carolina and Brown University, under sponsorship of U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. (d) None.

Problem. Investigate the nature of citizen resistance to governmental consolidation in metropolitan areas. Since one of the generally accepted causes of cities' inability to cope with urban problems is a fragmented governmental structure, the authors think that consolidation of the many political units under a single municipal government would alleviate some city problems. In this way, the tax base would be extended to include the suburbs and force suburbanites to

accept responsibility for inner city problems. However, since 1945, over forty proposals for consolidation have been brought to a vote of the electorates. Only one comprehensive plan, that of Dade County, Florida, was approved by a majority of the voters and this by a slim majority. However, no in-depth study to provide a base for generalization has ever been conducted concerning the reasons for citizen resistance to consolidation.

Findings. The researchers found that not only were suburban dwellers in opposition to consolidation, but that six of every ten city residents did not think consolidation was desirable. This position rested partly on an expectation that taxes would be increased by consolidation and partly on a vague feeling that suburbs should attend to their own needs. Also, public officials held more extreme views than their constituents. Central city officials expressed a high degree of consensus that governmental consolidation was desirable. Suburban officials, on the other hand, were almost unanimous in their opposition to consolidation. Thus, it would appear that the attitudes of residents toward governmental organization derive largely from a source other than official leadership. The major part of the disinclination to seek a solution to service problems in governmental reorganization appears to lie in a set of attitudes distinguished by inconsistency and almost no basis in fact. (IH)

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174. THE USE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BY STATE GOVERNMENTS

(a) George A. Bell, G. Lyle Belsley, and others. (b) In process. A two-year project initiated in 1970. (c) Council of State Governments, under sponsorship of the National Science Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. To assist state governments in the organization, administration, and use of science and technology. The project's objectives are to: (1) determine the current uses of science and technology by the states and evaluate their effectiveness; (2) assess the possibilities and potentials for state use of science and technology, that is, identify state problems to which technological approaches would apply, outline various approaches that might be taken, and define the methods for identifying these problems; and (3) suggest and test procedures designed to assure that states make maximum use of this knowledge. Attention will also be given to applications of science and technology on an intergovernmental basis, such as the collection and exchange of data. The Council of State Governments feels that states could assist their own economic development by fostering private sector use of science and technology; and, by using science and technology themselves, that state governments could operate programs more effectively and achieve important social goals. (CSG)

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175. THE GLOBAL CITY

(a) Theodore H. Von Laue. (b) Completed and published under the above title by J. B. Lippincott Co., E. Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105, 1969, 302 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 74-77862. (c) Individual research, under sponsorship of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the University of California (Riverside), Washington University (St. Louis), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Social Science Research Council, and the Russian Research Center at Harvard University. (d) None.

Problem. Von Laue's book attempts to outline the basic shape of global development and analyze the prospects for world peace. In order to condense the immense diversity of global life to comprehensible proportions, the author has used two methods of reduction: (1) the manifold experiences of world societies has been condensed into a simple dualism between West and non-West; and (2) the past hundred years and the present have been compressed into a single time unit called "contemporary history."

A disastrous series of wars and revolutions during the twentieth century has negated the idea that mankind is progressing steadily toward a peaceful, world-embracing civilization. Every human technical or social advance seems to be negated by an equal human tragedy. The purpose of the book is to get at the historic roots of the causes of this predicament.

Findings. For more than a century, Anglo-American society has forced overwhelming social and industrial changes on less advanced nations, including Germany and Russia, compelling them into mutually destructive

conflict. According to Von Laue, the only way to reverse this situation lies through an ever more perfect coordination of wills, a deepening global uniformity, a denser and more inclusive organization of men for achievement of common goals. He thinks that cultural self-determination and diversity spell disunity, and disunity spells war. By the same token, peace calls for more individual effort to adjust the human ego to the necessities of large-scale organization. In order to attain a lasting peace, man must become a more socialized being. Also, the author concludes that America's most critical internal problems--racial unrest, poverty, the breakdown of the democratic consensus--are inextricably linked with those of the world at large. If they can be solved, they must be solved by all nations working together. (IH)

● ORGANIZATION

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176. SPECIAL DISTRICTS OR SPECIAL DYNASTIES?: DEMOCRACY DIMINISHED

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Institute for Local Self Government, Hotel Claremont Bldg., Berkeley, Calif. 94705, May, 1970, 101 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) Institute for Local Self Government. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines independent, taxing, nonschool districts in California--those with substantial, if not complete, independence from other units of local government--in regard to their validity and responsiveness.

Special districts are described as single- or limited-purpose units of government formed under the terms of permissive state enabling legislation to meet certain local needs not satisfied by existing governments in a given geographical area. Nationally, and throughout California, the special district has attracted critical public attention and has been the object of more restrictive legislation in the past ten years than has been directed against all other governing institutions.

Findings. There are now 81,000 units of local government in the United States, increasing at the rate of three new local units per working day for the past ten years. There are five to six times as many special districts in California as there are cities.

Despite the increase, this form of local government continues to be unresponsive, substantively and procedurally, to the electorates they were established to serve. Most damaging to local self government is the fact that special districts are clothed with low political visibility. Their political and administrative structure is effectively, if not purposely, screened from any critical public view.

Legislatures can no longer simply react to each governmental need with the traditional patchwork approach, but must separate and carefully scrutinize special districts with a view towards weeding out irrelevancy and duplication by the most forthright action at the earliest moment. (GR)

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177. BUREAUCRACY AND INNOVATION

(a) Victor A. Thompson. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Alabama Press, Drawer 2877, University, Ala. 35486, 1969, 167 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 68-55050. (c) University of Chicago, Graduate School of Business, with partial support from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. (d) None.

Problem. This book addresses the question--How well adapted are modern administrative institutions to today's innovative needs? The attempt of existing structures to innovate is presented as being a much better alternative than the destroying of old organizations and the creation of new ones in their place. The author develops a theory of organizational innovation followed by a method for organizational research based on that theory. In conclusion, he speculates about changes taking place in society that will affect the need for innovation and the ability of structures to respond to this need. (RTG)

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178. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND REGIONAL GOVERNMENT IN ONTARIO

(a) Dean Tudor. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography 157, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O.

Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, October, 1970, 52 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) Ontario Department of Revenue Library. (d) None.

Problem. Tudor's bibliography is an annotated listing of published material related to regional development and regional government in Ontario. The bibliography contains the following items: (1) 17 reference guides, which include atlases, directories, Canadian government reports, and other bibliographies; (2) 50 general books; (3) 19 periodical articles in the general category; and (4) 153 listings of specific material concerning regional development and regional government in Ontario. This latter is broken into ten subsections containing material about the ten regional governments in Ontario. (IH)

● MANAGEMENT

179. MAKING THE SAFE STREETS ACT WORK

(a) Carl W. Stenberg and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, subtitled "An Intergovernmental Challenge," by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C. 20575, September, 1970, 78 pp. $1.00 per copy. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This study focuses on the issues of how the block grants to states under the Crime Control and Safe Streets Act are administered and the desirability of the block grants themselves versus grants allocated on a project by project basis directly to localities. These issues have been the center of controversy over this act since its inception.

Findings. ACIR unanimously urges Congress to retain the Act in its block grant form, but does make several recommendations to improve the administration of it. The Commission's central point as to why the block grant form should be retained is that it is still a new program and should be given time to prove itself. Operational weaknesses, it was felt, could primarily be worked out by individual states. Recommendations included: enhancing the efficacy of administration by creating the position of Director of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice Assistance as the chief administrator of the Act and one of the three members of the LEAA, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration; urging states to retain and strengthen regional law enforcement planning districts; and requiring that state comprehensive plans provide adequate allocation of funds to high crime areas before approval. They further recommended that states give greater attention to improving all components of the criminal justice system in their comprehensive plans; and that Congress permit LEAA to have no limit on the amount of money available to an individual. (RTG)

180. UPGRADING THE AMERICAN POLICE

(a) Charles B. Saunders, Jr. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Brookings Institution, 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1970, 182 pp. LC 70-108836. $5.95 per copy. (c) The Brookings Institution. (d) None.

Problem. In this book, Saunders studies the public policy issues raised by the 1967 report of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and its recommendations for improving the quality of police personnel. The study summarizes what is known about police deficiencies, examines the qualifications and training necessary for effective performance, considers why these needs have been so long neglected, and suggests the kinds of programs and policies that would enable the federal government to play a responsible role in attacking the national problem of police manpower.

Findings. How to attract and retain persons with the qualities and skills needed by a modern police force remains a critical question that too few local, state, and federal officials have been willing to face. According to Saunders, informed observers have emphasized the crucial relationship between the quality and training of police personnel and the effectiveness of law enforcement for more than half a century. In 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice reaffirmed the relationship between the caliber of police manpower and effective and fair law enforcement practices. Yet, the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968--a landmark recognition of the federal role in strengthening the nation's police forces--did little to improve the qualifications and preparation of police personnel.

The author outlines a proposed program designed to stimulate and improve education and training for law enforcement. The program includes the following points: (1) establishment of curriculum standards through support of a national board for accreditation of law enforcement degree programs; (2) strengthening the quality of instruction through grants for development of criminal justice centers at major universities, predoctoral and postdoctoral faculty fellowships, visiting professorships for police officers, and faculty institutes; (3) encouragement of educational advancement for inservice personnel; and (4) expanding opportunities for qualified students. This program would be expensive and involve a reordering of national priorities; not acting to improve the quality of police manpower will involve such huge social costs that it may determine the very quality of American life. This is one of the most crucial decisions that the Nixon administration will have to make. (IH)

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181. MINORITIES AND THE POLICE: CONFRONTATION IN AMERICA

(a) David H. Bayley and Harold Mendelsohn. (b) Completed and published under the above title by The Free Press, 866 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1969, 209 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Denver, Graduate School of International Studies and the Department of Mass Communications. (d) None.

Problem. Minorities and the Police examines the factors that influence relationships between the police and the community in Denver, Colorado. The study concentrates on perspectives, attitudes, experiences, responsibilities, and emotions of both the police and the community. Denver's population was treated as three distinct groups: Dominants (whites of non-Mexican extraction), Negroes, and those with Spanish surnames. Fifteen survey tables record such information as the distribution of income among police and the general public, the salary schedule of Denver's police department, the amount of respect for police in the three groups, requests for police assistance by different ethnic groups, and whether or not members of majority and minority groups have had friendly talks with policemen who work in their neighborhood. Other topics include urban violence, the attitudes of police officers toward minority groups, and the extent to which minority and majority attitudes cause different experiences with the police. Suggestions for the solution of basic problems that are applicable to other American urban areas are included.

Findings. The researchers found that Negroes and the Spanish-named in Denver are wary of the police and not inclined to be charitable in their judgments of them. Policemen, on the other side of the relationship, are wary of minority people and believe that they are more likely to be involved in criminal activity than Dominants. They understand that their relationship with minority people is volatile, and their impressions of how they should act in contacts with them are based on personal observations and experience rather than secondhand knowledge. Their ability to reach the roots of problems is exceedingly limited, yet Dominant society expects them to contain unrest and disorder and criticizes them freely if they do so in haste and anger. The police, like minority groups, feel put upon and caught in an embittering situation not of their own making--a situation few Dominants make the effort or have the patience to try to understand. (IH)

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182. MUNICIPAL POLICE ADMINISTRATION

(a) George D. Eastman, Esther M. Eastman, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036, 1969, 355 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 61-7725. (c) International City Management Association. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this book is to provide police chiefs and other command officers with a better understanding of contemporary police principles and practices and to set forth accepted administrative methods for getting work done. It is the sixth edition of the book in which specific chapter headings have been prepared to coincide with the services of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration. The book is divided into six parts, including The Setting, Organization and Management, Line Operations, Staff Services, Auxiliary Services, and The Future of Police Service. Included is comprehensive coverage of organization, management, traffic patrol, law,

staff services, community relations, jail management, and other police services. Three chapters have been added on "Police and the Law," "Internal Controls," and "Planning and Research." Also, some subjects given limited attention in the previous edition have been expanded to full chapters. (RTG)

183. NEW ROLES FOR JAILS: GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING

(a) Mark S. Richmond (ed.) and George W. Aderhold. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Bureau of Prisons, U. S. Department of Justice, 101 Indiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20537, June, 1969, 32 pp. Price not indicated. (c) U. S. Department of Justice, Bureau of Jails. (d) None.

Problem. This publication describes and assists a new approach to jail problems; one that involves taking out the great number of people who do not belong in jail and then fashioning these facilities into correctional centers and incorporating them as essential parts of a balanced local or regional correction system. Discussions are directed at trends and alternative ways of dealing with offenders which bear directly on the future of the operation of local institutions.

Findings. The local institution is but one component of corrections in the universe of criminal justice, which also includes police, prosecution, and the courts. In order to assess the feasibility of change, the editors organize possible alternatives into three categories aimed at: (1) improved operations within the criminal justice system; (2) mobilization of resources outside the criminal justice system; and (3) increased equity in the administration of justice.

The first category includes more efficient procedures to promote a faster flow of people through the system, methods of upgrading personnel, reorganization, new information systems, and management methods. Although a number of obstacles inhibit change in these areas, these changes must be treated as parts of a larger approach toward organizational development and renewal.

The other two categories call for new involvements outside the criminal justice system, but many outside resources already are inadequate to the tasks they are being required to perform. Effective collaboration with outside resources will make it necessary for the organizations and individuals involved to redefine crime in the context of their own functions, and for the criminal justice system to be given a visibility and place of central importance which, for the most part, it now lacks. (GR)

184. DRUG ABUSE: A NEW CHALLENGE FOR THE PLANNER

(a) Leah S. Aronoff. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 163, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, December, 1970, 21 pp. $2.00 per copy. (c) University of Cincinnati, Graduate Department of Community Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Because drug abuse is one of the fastest growing and rapidly spreading problems in the country, planners are necessarily becoming involved and realizing that community plans will have to include some provision for dealing with the drug scene.

This annotated bibliography was compiled to guide the planner to helpful information sources concerning drugs and their abuse. Part I introduces the reader to the general scene. In Part II, the selections fit the problem into the societal framework; they examine and explore the causes and effects of drug abuse, and the impact of emerging life styles and drug abuse on society as a whole. Part III lists materials that provide more specific or detailed information about the drugs abused, the abusers, and the results of abuse. Part IV deals with the political and legal aspects of the problem. Part V takes a look at what is being done and what might be done in the way of education, treatment, and programs. (JS)

● PLANNING

185. REGIONAL NEW TOWNS: ALTERNATIVES IN URBAN GROWTH

(a) Kent Mathewson and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Metropolitan Fund, Inc., 211 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich. 48226, May, 1970, 140 pp. $5.50 per copy. (c) Metropolitan Fund, Inc. (d) None.

Problem. This study stems from a citizen conference on new towns, held in October, 1969, under the sponsorship of the Metropolitan Fund, Inc., and with cooperation from the Metropolitan Detroit Citizens Development Authority, Wayne State University's Center for Urban Studies, and Urban America, Inc. The result of that conference, Regional New Towns, examines the physical, economic, social, and governmental dimensions of new town development, particularly as a possibility for southeast Michigan.

The report contains an extensive series of briefing papers on new town development which conference participants were requested to read prior to the meeting, as well as original papers presented at the conference, and a special section devoted to participant discussion. Program speakers included local, national, and international experts in the fields of planning, finance, realty, political science, transportation, urban studies, regional and national government, architecture, and new town development. Citizens invited to the conference were members of the financial community, the automotive industry, the Michigan Legislature, planning agencies, unions, the home building industry, members of seven major Detroit neighborhood rehabilitation and housing projects, and representatives of the poor.

Findings. Papers and discussion topics covered a diversity of subjects. Consequently, findings and recommendations were too numerous to adequately cover here. However, a Policy Committee statement preceding the report specifically points out the advisability and desirability of "paired" new towns, a design which would couple the rebuilding of a central city area with the building of a peripheral new town. The two would be paired through transportation, business, social and communications interlinks to provide the widest possible freedom of choice for all residents of both communities as to where and how they would live, learn, earn, and enjoy themselves. The Committee emphasizes that a competitive relationship between peripheral development and central city rebuilding would be pointless, and would, in fact, cause both to fall. (JS)

186. THE PLANNING PROCESS FOR NEW TOWN DEVELOPMENT: SOUL CITY

(a) Dan Taylor and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the New Towns Research Seminar Series, Center for Urban and Regional Studies, Evergreen House, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. 27514, 1970, 219 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), Department of City and Regional Planning, with partial support from U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Public Health Service, Consumer Protection and Environmental Health Service, Environmental Control Administration. (d) None.

Problem. Soul City describes the planning process involved in the development of a new town, as organized and conducted by a Planning Studio Course at the University of North Carolina. The class worked with Floyd McKissick, the first black new community developer in the United States and originator of the Soul City concept. As conceived by McKissick, Soul City is to be a total community, with its own industrial base, government, and residents. Located in Warren County, North Carolina, it is an effort to face the outmigration problem at its source and to improve the quality of life in a depressed rural area for the underemployed who are either locked in or choose to remain. In addition to its location outside the sphere of a large metropolitan area, Soul City is unique as the only new town to be developed with black-managed capital. As such, it is designed to be a symbol of what black-managed capital can do, as well as to provide an opportunity for the establishment of meaningful economic and political power for blacks and other disadvantaged groups. While there will be special emphasis on creating opportunity for the disadvantaged, Soul City will not be a community of minority groups only, but a totally open society. At the time the course was initiated, Soul City was planned as a city of approximately 50,000 people to be located on a 4,000-5,000-acre site.

This report includes background information on the site, critiques of the project, and conclusions. The major portion, however, is devoted to presentation of land-use reports compiled by three student teams, a social-oriented, a market-oriented, and a multiple-objectives team. Appendices provide the simulated materials used and an analysis of the General Electric Cash Flow Model. (JS)

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187. NEW COMMUNITIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST

(a) James Bowers, S. J. Brasher, Victoria Gow, and Nick Jannakos. (b) Completed in preliminary draft form by the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, Inc., 1390 Logan St., Denver, Colo. 80203, 1970, 182 pp. plus appendices. Price not indicated. (c) Federation of Rocky Mountain States. (d) None.

Problem. This text examines the success, the possibilities, and the necessary administrative frameworks for new towns in the states of Idaho, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. The book comprises five chapters, each being a separate study of some aspect of new communities as they relate to the six states. Chapter I reviews growth trends and strategies that affect new towns, such as "National Growth Trends, Rocky Mountain Population Changes, Western Capacity for New Towns, and State Growth Strategies." Chapter II consists of eight case studies of new towns in the six states. Chapter III examines the management and financial framework needed for successful new towns, and includes a comparative look at new towns in other parts of the country as well. Chapter IV is concerned with the implications that federal and private large-scale developments and investments (Regional Impact Developments) have for new towns. Finally, Chapter V examines and proposes state-level administrative actions that will be necessary and mechanisms that must be instituted in order to facilitate new towns. (RTG)

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188. INCREASING STATE AND REGIONAL POWER IN THE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

(a) Richard B. Spicer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, March, 1970, 35 pp. Available through subscription to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines new and proposed legislation that shifts some planning power to state governments or regional planning units.

Certain urban problems have metropolitan and statewide dimensions and therefore local governments are incapable of resolving them on their own. Planning and land-use control powers, however, are usually left almost exclusively with local governments, which have traditionally used these powers to serve their own interests, sometimes to the jeopardy of regional or statewide interests. The regional interests are often undefended because no regional agency is adequate to the task. For these reasons, the recommendation has frequently been made that selective planning, land-use control, and development powers of local governments be shifted partially or totally to state governments or regional planning units for the purpose of resolving selected urban problems and interjecting a broader perspective into local affairs. This report describes and comments on new and proposed legislation that takes that recommendation seriously.

Method. The particular jurisdictions and the nature of the statutes examined are: Hawaii--statewide zoning; Oregon--mandatory county zoning; New Jersey--state regulation in critical areas; Maine--controlling industrial location; Massachusetts--housing for low-income families; Wisconsin--guiding shoreline development; New York--statewide development agency; Hackensack Meadowlands--regional development agency; San Francisco Bay--controlling shoreline development and Twin Cities Council--development powers for a metropolitan agency.

Findings. States are breaking with traditional practices by taking away or modifying powers that have historically been in the hands of local governments and assuming those powers themselves or assigning them to designated regional agencies. Some states have provided funds sufficient to carry out the new powers while other states have yet to match powers with revenue. In all cases, regardless of the details, local governments have lost some of their autonomy in the interests of promoting and protecting extra-local interests. While this gain in power

of the state and regions at the expense of cities and towns will probably result in more rational and higher quality development, the local governments' net loss of power is unquestionably a matter of concern to them. Most of the laws, in response to this concern, have built-in safeguards that assure local governments they will not be subjected to capricious and arbitrary actions by the states or regions.

What needs to be done is to sort out the variety of powers and decisions necessary to improve the development process and assign them to the appropriate level of government. It should not be a question of who takes over from whom, but rather, of who needs to make which decisions. In some instances the authority of the local governments is not diminished at all; the state has simply added a new dimension of regulation. The results will be that private developers will face additional regulation rather than merely a change in who will administer the same regulations. (RS)

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189. EVALUATING THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACTION PROGRAM

(a) Jerome L. Kaufman and Mary E. Brooks. (b) Completion expected in December of 1970. (c) American Society of Planning Officials and State of Connecticut, Department of Community Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. To evaluate Connecticut's Community Development Action Program. The Community Development Action Program was created by the Connecticut Legislature in 1967 to provide Connecticut communities with a municipal planning and management tool for a systematic approach to solving municipal problems in twelve functional areas; seek resources to meet these needs; establish priorities for actions; and to schedule, at least for an initial 5-year period, specific activities to meet these priorities. ASPO was asked to describe the purposes to be sought by the Department of Community Affairs to achieve effective CDAP's, and to formulate objective criteria to measure effectiveness for each of these purposes.

The evaluation system essentially moves from the major purpose of CDAP to more refined indicators of measures of performance which are precise enough to be used for evaluating the effectiveness of the CDAP's. The major purpose of CDAP, to strengthen the community's ability to improve conditions of community life, has been divided into several subpurposes. These subpurposes--strengthening local leadership, improving the quality of technical expertise, strengthening the locality's financial capacity, strengthening the locality's legal powers, improving the locality's capacity to manage its resources and affairs, increasing citizen participation, and increasing involvement and cooperative action at the regional level--are considered essential to an effective municipal government capable of improving the conditions of community life. These have been further refined into third and fourth levels. The fourth level, the performance measures or indicators, provides the basis upon which a local CDAP can be evaluated to determine how effective it is in achieving the goals of CDAP. (MB)

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190. COMBINING THE JACKSONVILLE AREA PLANNING BOARD, HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL, AND COMMUNITY PLANNING COUNCIL

(a) Michael J. Meshenberg and Frank Beal. (b) In process. Completion expected Spring of 1971. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. As in many cities, Jacksonville, Florida, is concerned about the apparent overlap and lack of coordination of functions of the various public and private planning bodies. As a result, ASPO has been asked to investigate existing functions and relationships among the three agencies, with particular consideration to merging them into a single agency, and to possible alternative arrangements.

Method. The functions, structure, relationships, and other characteristics of the three agencies will be investigated in depth, primarily through field trip interviews and reviewing material written by and about them. The relevant experience of other cities will be investigated for application to Jacksonville, as will the literature on planning organization. Special attention will be given to the problems and opportunities posed by Jacksonville's new consolidated city-county government. (MM)

191. REGIONAL POLICY PLANNING AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

(a) Mervyn K. Miller. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 147, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, 1970, 51 pp. $5.00 per copy. (c) University of Illinois, Department of Urban Planning. (d) None.

Problem. As a preface to a selection of legislation and other government publications, Miller's annotated bibliography begins with an introductory "Summary of Regional Problems and Policy Responses," in an effort to explain the complex succession of legislation that has comprised British regional policy over the past forty years. The major division of the document is "Regional Policy," and is followed by references to comments and critiques of its various aspects and to "Regional Economics and Analysis." Proposed reform of local government has been given a separate section because of the author's speculation as to its probable high impact on future regional planning. Annotation is intended to indicate the relationship of the reference to the principle analytic technique. (RTG)

192. MEASURING POSSIBILITIES OF SOCIAL CHANGE

(a) Nestor E. Terleckyj. (b) In process. (c) National Planning Association, Center for Priority Analysis, with support from the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This research, which is part of NPA's "National Priorities Study," gives estimates of the effects of various public and private activities over a 10-year period on a set of 19 indicators used to measure achievement of national goals. The result of this work is intended to be an analytical framework which will help to discover what choices of activities are efficient for what goals, and to therefore better align the policies course for achieving domestic social goals. This framework will show how the interactions among activities can be traced to determine their effects on several goals, how various activities may end up working at cross purposes, and how their estimated costs relate to their outputs.

Findings. The author states that his findings so far are to be regarded as tentative and primarily illustrative of the use of the analytical framework. The framework attempts to account for all principal forseeable new "activities" including government programs and private actions, which may affect the achievement of domestic social goals. The major finding to date is that the nation's choice of means for pursuing its domestic social goals has a decisive impact on the amount of progress achieved and in some instances can alleviate the classic priority problem of choosing between emphasis on different goals. A specific example calculated by Terleckyj is that life expectancy would be increased by 9.2 years if all activities capable of affecting life expectancy were actually carried out. (RTG)

193. INFORMATION SYSTEMS IN URBAN PLANNING: A REVIEW

(a) Darwin G. Stuart. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, August, 1970. Available through subscription to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. To review and comment on the use of computerized information systems in urban planning, and to provide for the planning agency interested in information systems a basic reference that can be used in the development of such a system.

Method. The report is based on a search of the theoretical literature on information systems and of material that describes actual operating systems.

Findings. Most of the urban information systems or data banks presently in operation have been developed to serve day-to-day public administration needs. The planning department is only one of many local public agencies, bureaus, or departments likely to be participating in the development and use of an integrated information system. Very often, planning departments use such a system only intermittently and in some cases have been only peripherally involved in the systems design. It is unwise for a planning agency to attempt to develop an information system independently

and not take advantage of the data generated by various city departments on a day-to-day basis. The optimum method of developing an information system is to have a planning agency involved at the beginning so as to ensure that the data can be generated in a matter useful to the planning agency in its work program. Examples of operating information systems in four different local jurisdictions are described. (FB)

194. THREE BIBLIOGRAPHIES ON PLANNING METHODOLOGY

(a) See below. (b) Three recent bibliographies published by and available from the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856. (1) Budd H. Hebert, Stochastic Programming: A Selected Bibliography, Exchange Bibliography, No. 132, June, 1970, 23 pp. $2.50 per copy. (2) Nirmala devi Cherukupalle, Application of Multivariate Statistical Methods to Urban and Regional Planning, Exchange Bibliography No. 136, June, 1970, 12 pp. $1.50 per copy. (3) Hugh E. Williams, General Systems Theory, Systems Analysis and Regional Planning: An Introductory Bibliography, Exchange Bibliography No. 164, December, 1970, 31 pp. $3.00 per copy. (c) University of Cincinnati, Department of Geography; University of British Columbia, Department of Community and Regional Planning; and University of Illinois, Department of Architecture, respectively. (d) None.

Problem. The emphasis in Hebert's bibliography on stochastic programming is primarily methodological. References are extensively annotated and listed in three major sections: linear programming under uncertainty or stochastic programming with linear compensation; chance constrained programming; and distributional problem.

Cherukupalle's bibliography, prepared with the nonmathematician in mind, is concerned with application of multivariate statistical methods to urban and regional planning. Items are classified by method of analysis and, where the author considers it relevant, a brief annotation is appended.

The purpose of the third bibliography, by Williams, is to suggest a number of introductory readings that will enable regional and urban planners to gain their own well-rounded view of the systems approach. The items, some of which are annotated, are arranged under these main headings: a systems approach to regional planning; systems analysis; design and planning processes; general systems theory; and models. A final section, some mathematical and technical background, suggests the way in which the bibliography might best be used. Each section contains an introduction by the author. (JS)

195. ASPO WORKSHOP ON THE PLANNING AGENCY AND THE BLACK COMMUNITY

The American Society of Planning Officials will hold a workshop in early 1971 on the Planning Agency and the Black Community. The workshop is being held because ASPO feels it is essential that public planning agencies have more knowledge of the specific ways in which they can be more responsive and sensitive, in an operational sense, to black community needs. While planning agencies may be well aware of the problems of racism and poverty, they thus far have obtained little of a prescriptive nature that can be put into immediate practice. The workshop is designed to explore and then promulgate through published proceedings and analytic commentary information on: planning agency programs and practices that have operated to the detriment of the black community; the governmental, political, and bureaucratic constraints that act as barriers to more positive practices; efforts to improve the attitudes and posture of the planning profession; steps that the planning agency can take to adapt its technical work program; and, ways in which blacks can participate in the planning agency's policy and technical decision-making process.

For additional information, contact American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637. (FS)

● PUBLIC FINANCE

196. THE GAP BETWEEN FEDERAL AID AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS

(a) William R. MacDougall. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, June, 1970, 46 pp. $.50 per copy.

(c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, in cooperation with The Council of State Governments. (d) None.

Problem. To identify the extent of the gap between federal-aid authorizations and appropriations as it relates to the financing of each program for which Congress has established specific dollar authorizations. This gap is considered a major factor in problems encountered in planning and programming at the state and local levels, because lower-level governments try to plan their use of federally-aided programs on the basis of Congressional promises as reflected in program dollar authorizations. The study is confined to the time period 1966-1970 and covers 169 programs which require state and local governments to put up a share of the costs.

Findings. The authorization-appropriations gap comes about mainly because of the dual system in Congress, with certain committees responsible for handling substantive or authorizing legislation and others responsible for funding those measures. The widest gap occurred in programs of the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. This reflects authorizations for human resources over a period when taxes were cut and commitments in Vietnam escalated. The Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) experienced the least lag, primarily because its authorizations increased slowly due to the controversial nature of the program.

The role which political leverage plays in the authorization-appropriations gap was demonstrated by tracing the history of the federal waste treatment plant construction program over this five-year period. The appropriation declined to less than half of the authorization, and it amounted to less than a third in 1969. However, in 1970, after the environment had become a major political issue, the appropriation was increased to 80 percent of the authorization.

The history of waste treatment and OEO grants suggests that programs at the two extremes of popularity experience the least gap. The very popular programs have support on both the authorization and the appropriation committees, while the highly controversial ones have few friends in either place. Also, despite the authorization-appropriations gap, outlays for the programs analyzed registered a 70 percent rise during the five-year period study. (IH)

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197. FEDERAL APPROACHES TO AID STATE AND LOCAL CAPITAL FINANCING

(a) Richard Gabler, Jacob Jaffe, and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, September, 1970, 71 pp. $.75 per copy. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This study examines the various ways that federal aid is granted to states and localities for carrying out construction projects. Eight recommendations are made intended to reduce and stabilize the cost of state and local borrowing; increase the certainty of federal financial aid; and encourage state participation and aid in federally funded local projects.

Findings. The Commission makes the following eight recommendations predicated on the assumption that the federal government's policy of not taxing state and local bonds, as stated in the 1969 Tax Reform Act, will not be changed presently nor in the future. The recommendations are: (1) policymakers at all levels of government support effective anti-inflationary action as a first step in reducing the cost of borrowed money and increasing its availability; (2) Congress favor the lump sum payment approach for financing federally aided projects; (3) Congress authorize, as a pilot operation, the lending of funds for waste treatment works construction to areas unable to borrow at reasonable rates; (4) Congress establish and follow a specific timetable for processing and acting on appropriations; (5) the President, in cooperation with the governors, establish procedures for voluntary state action to cut back or accelerate state and local capital expenditures to supplement federal countercyclical policy; (6) Congress enact federal aid legislation for long-term capital financing that will facilitate multiyear advance planning, budgeting, and periodic review; (7) Congress enact legislation to authorize federal program administrators to enter prefinancing contracts with states and localities under which the states and localities would be reimbursed for payments made in advance to

cover the federal share of the cost; and (8) Congress develop matching provisions for aid programs to community public facilities. (RTG)

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198. THE ECONOMICS OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

(a) Werner Z. Hirsch. (b) Completed and published under the above title by McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036, 1970, 333 pp. $12.95 per copy. LC 77-119821. (c) University of California (Los Angeles), Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. Although addressed mainly to economists, this text also deals with such activities as planning, zoning, and other regulations as they relate to the economics of states and localities, which would be of interest to planners and various public officials. The volume attempts to probe both the expenditure and revenue side of state and local economic problems. Demand, supply, and financing decisions are first considered separately. Then a program budgeting framework is developed to provide a way of considering government objectives and evaluating the gains and losses in achieving those objectives through alternative courses of action. Throughout the text, attention is centered on "economic spillover" since it is seen as one of the key variables of difference between a typically closed national economy and typically open subnational economies at the state and local levels. (RTG)

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199. METROPOLITAN DISPARITIES--A SECOND READING

(a) John Callahan. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as ACIR Information Bulletin No. 70-1, by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C. 20575, January, 1970, 14 pp. with appendices. Price not indicated. (c) The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and Syracuse University Research Corporation. (d) 13:2-166 and 14:2-291. For related research, see 11:1-4 and 11:2-116.

Problem. This bulletin updates the 1967 ACIR report entitled Fiscal Balance in the American Federal System. The main finding is that socioeconomic and fiscal disparities are still prevalent in the 37 largest metropolitan areas of the country, and these disparities are a persistent problem in rationalizing intergovernmental finance in metropolitan America. The data presented here are based on Census data for 1967. The appendices contain relevant statistical tables. (IH)

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200. THE COMMUTER AND THE MUNICIPAL INCOME TAX

(a) Richard Gabler. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Washington, D. C. 20575, April, 1970, 32 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations. (d) None.

Problem. This background paper is intended to present a brief overview of the issues inherent in the levying of local taxes on commuters. Such taxes, termed commuter taxes, are in effect where state law permits localities to extend local income taxes to nonresidents.

Findings. In cases where localities have chosen to extend their income taxing to commuters, a dire financial position of local government is usually the municipality's reason for doing so. The prime issue is that the commuter tax makes the commuter a dual citizen--in his locality of residence and his place of employment. As a result, the apportioning of a commuter's tax liabilities among the two jurisdictions stands out as one of the most troublesome problems. Related to this is the quest for optimum fiscal devices that can both ease taxpayer compliance and reduce administrative costs as well as avoid double taxation of the commuter's income. The Commission feels that because of the improbability of the emergence of metropolitan financing governments and state aid for spillover areas, that the use of commuter taxing will spread throughout the country. (RTG)

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201. PROPERTY TAXATION, HOUSING AND URBAN GROWTH

(a) Walter Rybeck and others. (b) Completed and published under the

above title by The Urban Institute, 2100 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037, December, 1970, 72 pp. $2.50 per copy. LC 78-140317. (c) The Urban Institute and the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. (d) None.

Problem. This is the report of a seminar on property taxation held in early 1970. In addition to the topic of property taxation, the group discussed housing, urban growth, tax reform, and assessment modernization. The report contains the full proceedings of the seminar, including discussions by 34 participants and an index to their discussions.

The six sessions of the seminar were organized around the following subjects: (1) Economics of the Property Tax; (2) Assessment and Administrative Practices and Problems; (3) Political Aspects of Changing the Property Tax; (4) Testing Reform Proposals--Challenges and Obstacles; (5) State Role in Property Tax Improvement; and (6) Possible Federal Action to Improve the Property Tax: The report also includes extended remarks on the following additional topics: (1) Using Metropolitan Washington as a Laboratory; (2) Regression Technique Detailed; and (3) Recapturing Government-Created Land Values.

Findings. There is widespread agreement that the property tax is riddled with inequities, but serious knowledge gaps surround differential or site value taxation. Their effects on the supply and location of low-income housing, land-use patterns, the long-term health of the tax base, and the relative burdens to the rich and the poor are not well defined. Research into these matters, particularly through controlled experiments, is needed to resolve doubts and to verify optimistic but scattered evidence of reform. However, because of the revenue magnitudes involved and the importance of the property tax to local governments, there is reluctance to tamper with it until there is more certainty about the results of proposed changes.

Because of the federal interest in housing and in viable urban government, federal officials were urged to continue to expand their support of property tax research. They were also asked to consider technical assistance to improve state and local tax administration. Bonuses tied in with appropriate grant programs to reward localities that install high quality property tax systems were suggested. (IH)

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202. THE EXAMINATION OF REAL PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS

(a) Larry R. G. Martin. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 172, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, January, 1971, 33 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) The University of Waterloo, School of Urban and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This is a reference guide to the study of land use planning for fiscal gain. The form of presentation used is an annotated bibliography. It contains material organized under the following subjects: (1) The Property Tax: A Planning Tool?; (2) Planning for Fiscal Gains; (3) The Real Property Tax Exemption; (4) The Real Property Tax Exemption Debate; and (5) Bibliographies on Property Tax Exemptions. Each section is opened by an explanatory discussion of the categorical framework, historical background of the subject being introduced, and interpretative remarks. (IH)

● POLICE POWER

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203. ILLINOIS ZONING PROBLEMS AND POLICIES, SURVEY AND LEGISLATIVE PROPOSAL

(a) Clyde W. Forrest and others. (b) In process. "State of Illinois Zoning Laws Study Commission Preliminary Draft" completed. (c) State of Illinois, Illinois General Assembly, Zoning Laws Study Commission, in cooperation with Department of Local Government Affairs. (d) None.

Problem. Because municipal and county zoning enabling legislation do not adequately provide for intergovernmental coordination, consideration of environmental factors, and are inadequate and contradictory in their procedural requirements, the Zoning Laws Study Commission was created by the Illinois General Assembly to identify problems, propose solutions, develop legislative proposals, and digest the current Illinois law in relation to zoning.

Method. The project commenced December, 1969, and was organized into a four-phase program: (1) problem identification, including a state-wide survey of municipalities

and counties to determine their zoning problems and solicit recommendations for improvement of state legislation; (2) development of policies to provide solutions for the problems identified; (3) development of tentative legislation and the distribution of the problems identified, policies proposed, and legislation tentatively developed for extensive review by a system of liaison groups established with the Commission (including Bar Association, American Institute of Planners, American Institute of Architects, trade groups, and broad-based citizen groups such as League of Women Voters); and (4) development of final report.

Findings. The review procedure has produced many helpful suggestions and constructive comments. Drawing the most opposition from groups such as the Municipal League and the City Management Association is a proposal for creation of a state land-use control commission which would have authority to zone all land not zoned by local governmental units and to establish standards for local ordinances with respect to: ingress and egress to limited access highways; protection of prime agricultural lands; development of flood plain areas; preservation of historic sites; provision of adequate open space; supply of low- and moderate-income housing; and airport related land use.

From the procedural point of view, comments are mixed but generally supportive of the more stringent public notice provisions and formalization of zoning hearings with respect to amendment, variance, conditional permit, and administrative appeal. A primary objective of the Commission is to provide legislative guidelines that will assist the judiciary in interpreting and reviewing local zoning decisions.

The analysis of the survey is not complete. However, a preliminary review of written comments indicates: (1) strong support for the concept of the municipal autonomy; (2) general distrust of state government; (3) dissatisfaction with current judicial attitudes in relation to zoning; (4) tendency to evade comments on the racial or discriminatory aspects of local zoning; (5) glaring lack of knowledge on the application and problems of local zoning by officials responsible for the programs; (6) an expression of extreme need for some manner of coordinating planning and zoning but a fear by smaller municipalities that such requirements would be burdensome; (7) excessive emotionalism in most local zoning decisions of any consequence, which is translated into political decisions with adverse effects on the community. Separation of hearing from the final decision-making group results in ill-informed politicized decisions.

The fact that over 55 percent of the questionnaire respondents added written comments to the extremely long questionnaire indicates a high level of concern for zoning problems. It was a general expression of frustration over the chaotic, contradictory state of zoning law practice in Illinois. (CF and JS)

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204. BONUS PROVISIONS IN CENTRAL CITY AREAS

(a) Mary E. Brooks. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Report No. 257, by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, May, 1970, 52 pp. Available through subscription to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the present status or use of bonus provisions in zoning ordinances applicable to central city areas in the United States. The report discusses the legality of incentive zoning as a basis for bonus provisions and supports their use through extensions of the concept of externalities and the concept of the general welfare. A description of the general form of bonus provisions and four necessary considerations or steps that should be made in drafting the provisions are discussed: (1) establishing the purposes of the bonus system; (2) selecting the amenities desired in the area; (3) determining the bonuses to be granted; and (4) deciding on the administrative mechanism that will be used to control the system.

Section one concludes with some comments about the success of bonus provisions and some problems that have been encountered with their use based on conversations with planning directors from several major cities using bonus provisions in the central city area. Section two contains a compilation of bonus provisions chosen from zoning ordinances of eleven major cities. The bonus provisions in each zoning ordinance are described briefly by an introductory paragraph. A chart follows which lists for each

provision the amenities desired, the specifications required to qualify a developer, and the bonuses given for each amenity. (MB)

205. ZONING FOR THE ELDERLY

(a) Richard B. Spicer. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the American Society of Planning Officials, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637, July 1970, 24 pp. Available through subscription to ASPO's Planning Advisory Service. (c) American Society of Planning Officials. (d) None.

Problem. This report examines the zoning ordinances of several cities and draws on the observations of practicing planners to explain how zoning has been adapted to help meet the increased demand for housing for the elderly. The report presents rationales for not making distinctions in the zoning ordinance for housing for the elderly, evaluates reasons for making such distinctions, and discusses and gives illustrations of modifications that are in use.

Findings. Many municipalities still do not make modifications for senior citizen housing in their zoning ordinances. On the other hand, many cities have gathered evidence to support modifications in requirements for parking spaces per dwelling unit, common facilities, safety features, and density. Parking adjustments are frequently made. The modifications that meet the needs of the elderly most precisely are those made project by project.

Zoning ordinance modifications are sometimes needed to make the construction of housing for the elderly economically feasible. A sound zoning adjustment should meet the needs of the elderly and the developer, as well as promote the welfare of the community. (RS)

206. MOBILE HOME REGULATION

(a) Frederick H. Bair, Jr., Frank Beal, and Richard Spicer. (b) In process. Completion of first report expected Spring of 1971, second report Summer of 1971. (c) American Society of Planning Officials, under sponsorship of the Mobile Home Manufacturers Association. (d) None.

Problem. (1) Describe, with regard to zoning, subdivision, building, housing, and health laws, the various city, county, regional, and state regulations pertaining to mobile homes, mobile home parks, mobile home subdivisions, and of modular housing other than mobile homes. (2) Assess the opinions of planners, planning commissioners, local elected officials, and the public on mobile home and modular house regulations and use. (3) Analyze existing regulatory practice and draft suggested state and local regulations.

Method. Questionnaires requesting substantive information and opinions on mobile home regulations were sent to 762 city, county, and regional planning agencies. Planners were relied on for their own opinions and for the opinions of the other three groups. Planners were asked to send local ordinances and state statutes pertaining to modular homes, including mobile homes. Requests went to all state health departments for statutes pertaining to mobile homes and modular homes. The first report will contain the results of the questionnaire; the second will analyze existing regulations and recommend new ones. (RS)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

207. URBAN LOBBYING

(a) Suzanne Farkas. (b) A doctoral dissertation completed and submitted for publication by New York University Press, University Heights, N. Y. 10452. (c) New York University, Department of Politics. (d) None.

Problem. To the author's knowledge, this book is a new contribution to four areas in the study of politics. In the area of urban research, it is the first book on urban lobbying. Choosing a pivotal group, the U. S. Conference of Mayors, as a reference point from which illustrative examples are drawn, it analyzes representation of the urban interest in Washington and how federal urban priorities and the substance of federal-city aid programs are affected by skillful consensus building and interplay among urban public interest organizations and formal governmental institutions. Second, in the field of intergovernmental relations, it examines the intergovernmental pressure group as an instrument of social

change and as a communications liaison in a federal structure. In providing the local perspectives to national activities directed at cities, the intergovernmental lobby is a counterweight which balances federal preferences with local possibilities. Since the influence of federal programs on the politics of the area in which they operate can make the federal input a crucial variable in community power structure, the intergovernmental pressure group helps maintain urban politics as distinct from national politics. Third, in the literature on interest groups and organization theory, Urban Lobbying analyzes a private association of elected public officials and interprets the effects of this variable on the internal dynamics, political strategies, and policy goals of an interest group. It expands existing organization theory by focusing on the phenomenon of "government organized into interests acting on government," by comparing the politics of confrontation with the politics of consensus as alternate solutions to urban problems, and by demonstrating the complicated connections and interlocking participation among traditional interest groups, task forces, and intervening elites in the policy process. Fourth, the book elaborates upon the data of political systems theory by applying it to identify and examine the kind of interaction pattern among official and private individuals and institutions that forms an urban policy subsystem. It evaluates the policy-producing capacities of the subsystem, and assesses whether it can support the increase in demands placed on its conflict management abilities by the urban crisis of the 1960's. (SF)

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208. STATE ACTION UNDER THE INTERGOVERNMENTAL COOPERATION ACT OF 1968

(a) Not reported. (b) In process. (c) The Council of State Governments. (d) None.

Problem. The Council of State Governments has begun a survey of state implementation of the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968. The one-year project, which has been designed to assist states in carrying out their responsibilities under Circular A-95 of the Bureau of the Budget, is reported in State Government News, Volume 13, No. 10, dated October, 1970.

Major areas to be surveyed include the following: (1) state review and comment on grant applications; (2) waiver of single-state agency requirements; (3) gubernatorial review of state plans; (4) state coordination of substate districts; (5) notification of states of grant-in-aid information; and (6) federal technical services to state and local governments on a reimbursable basis. As a primary part of the project, joint meetings of federal, state, and local officials will be held in each of the ten newly designated federal regions. Project goals and procedures were discussed at a meeting of the Governors' Coordinators of Federal-State Relations held in Washington, D. C., in September, 1970. (IH)

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209. QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE AMERICAS

(a) Various. (b) Completed and published as the "Report of a U. S. Presidential Mission for the Western Hemisphere," headed by Nelson A. Rockefeller, 137 pp. Further publication information not indicated. (c) Executive Office of the President, Presidential Mission for the Western Hemisphere. (d) None.

Problem. This report and its recommendations are the outgrowth of consultation with public and private leaders of American republics outside the United States. President Nixon requested Nelson A. Rockefeller to undertake this Mission as a means of helping the Nixon Administration develop policies for the United States' conduct of international relations throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Method. The members of the Mission visited 23 countries in the Caribbean, Central America, and South America. In each country, Rockefeller met with the president or prime minister, and later with the minister of foreign affairs and often the entire cabinet. Twenty advisers, who were members of the mission and acknowledged experts in various fields, went to each country and met and consulted with public and private leaders while Rockefeller met with the top government officials. In this way, some 100 to 200 different people were consulted within each country. Each member wrote a detailed report on his findings. These reports, combined with the results of group discussions held after each trip, made up the findings of the report. No attempt was made to achieve consensus about the findings.

Findings. The report recommends reorganization of the United States' foreign policy structure, fundamental changes of U. S. trade and lending policies, renegotiation of foreign debts, and a more realistic division of labor in the hemisphere. It also recommends that the President issue a major policy statement on the objectives of our Western Hemisphere relations and seek a joint resolution of the Congress to confirm those objectives so that they become our recognized national policy. Specifically, such a policy statement should: (1) enunciate the principle that United States' national interests must supersede those of any domestic special interest group in the conduct of Western Hemisphere relations, and (2) convey a new character and style of partnership rather than dominance. (RTG)

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210. DETENTE DIPLOMACY: UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN SECURITY IN THE 1970'S

(a) Timothy W. Stanley and Darnell M. Whitt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Dunellen Publishing Company, Inc., 145 E. 52nd St., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1970, 170 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 72-119339. (c) Washington Center of Foreign Policy Research, under sponsorship of the Atlantic Council of the United States. (d) None.

Problem. This book addresses the issue of East-West relations in Europe and focuses on the history and intricacy of the European security problem and American-Soviet diplomacy since World War II. The long-term interests of the major actors on the postwar European scene and the East-West contention over Germany and Berlin are examined in depth. The military balance in Europe is overviewed and suggestions are offered for the mutual reduction of opposing forces. Policy alternatives for Western diplomacy in the seventies are evaluated.

Findings. The aim of Western "Detente Diplomacy," meaning a relaxation of the strong policy of Western relations and involvement and consequently the scaling down of engagement and intervention, should be kept quite similar to today's policies: An East-West political equilibrium that rests on a stable military balance. The authors propose that such a policy can be maintained at lower levels of economic cost, of tension, and of risk. Their feeling is that such a policy may lead to progress toward a cooperative international system based on East-West harmony. (RTG)

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211. THE CHANGING STRUCTURE OF EUROPE

(a) Robert Beck, Harold Deutsch, Philip Raup, Arnold Rose, John Turnbull, and Jean Taber. (b) Completed and published under the above title, subtitled "Economic, Social, and Political Trends," by University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis, Minn. 55455, 1970, 286 pp. $9.50 per copy. LC 73-110659. (c) University of Minnesota, Office of International Programs, with support from the Ford Foundation and the Louis W. and Maude Hill Family Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This study, conducted during the mid-sixties and looking into the seventies, examines the major economic, educational, political, military, and social issues of the era with regard to Europe. This is a summary volume of the work of the interdisciplinary team from the University of Minnesota. It condenses the specific analysis of each member and is intended for the nonspecialist. Study and research were conducted both in Europe and the United States.

Integration among the nations of Europe is the key theme running through all the separate studies. The major factors of its success or failure, its extent, and the prospects for future developments which will favor or discourage such integration are the perspectives from which the team analyzes integration of the countries. Major attention is given to the operations of cross-national political, military, and economic organizations, including the European Coal and Steel Community, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the European Economic Community, and the European Free Trade Association, plus some smaller cross-national organizations. The book's breakdown of study and issue areas includes: (1) political and military relations and institutions; (2) economic structures and policies; (3) agricultural and related developments and institutions; (4) educational establishments; and (5) social funds and the free movement of labor. (RTG)

Brief Mention

- NEW RESEARCH PROGRAMS AND INFORMATION SERVICES

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212. CANADIAN URBAN INFORMATION SERVICE PROJECT

Two years ago, the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research (Conseil Canadien de Recherches Urbaines et Regionales) began the groundwork needed to set up a comprehensive Canadian urban information service, designed to provide a coast-to-coast network through which relevant data could be brought to bear on the making of urban policy. (See Digest report, 16:1-233.)

Now completed, the project expects to issue its final report, "Better Use of Information in Canadian Urban Affairs," in March, 1971.

An interim statement released by the Council in August, 1970, described how a structured sample of over 120 agencies using urban information (three-fourths of them units of local government) were interviewed as to what information they need, how they look for it, and what they find most useful for the management of urban issues. Project staff also examined many of the sources used by Canadians, whether in this country or outside, and looked into the cooperative arrangements, including machine data processing, developing in a number of regions.

Even prior to the final report, several points have emerged from the surveys and studies: (1) Urban affairs are now intergovernmental and are becoming more complex; increasing amounts of documentary and derived information are required to deal adequately with urban problems at all levels in both public and private sectors. (2) Those responsible for decisions affecting urban Canada are very unevenly skilled in the range and quality of urban information they can use. (3) Greater efficiencies in urban information flow require greater attention to the costs of getting it or not getting it; at no level of government are these costs being directly measured, although Canadian governments are spending hundreds of millions of dollars a year on urban information; and some staffs need not grow so fast were data and experience handled more efficiently. (4) Provincial and federal agencies could greatly improve their presentation of records, experience, and objectives in urban matters, both for the exercise of their own functions and for the common benefit of municipal governments. (5) Governments can do much more than they have done, both by example and by incentive, toward the development of modern, cooperative networks of urban information among all the parties involved in urban development.

For additional information, contact the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research, Suite 511, 151 Slater, Ottawa 4, Canada. (JS)

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213. SIPI TASK FORCE REPORTS ON ENVIRONMENTAL TOPICS

In response to a greatly increased need on the part of science information committees and concerned individuals for comprehensive, detailed, and readily accessible technical information on important topics, particularly in matters of environmental degradation, the Scientists' Institute for Public Information (SIPI) has initiated a series of task force reports. Two currently underway are concerned with pesticides and electric power. The project is being supported by funds from the Sloan Foundation.

Each task force will gather information and prepare a report that will present comprehensive and up-to-date technical data on a particular environmental situation. This will include any important controversies that surround the subject and a detailed bibliography. The reports will be designed to allow scientists unfamiliar with the material to prepare themselves for speaking knowledgeably to the public. Every task force will be composed of experts on various aspects of the subject being presented.

Completed reports will be published and distributed to committees, individual scientists, and other interested persons. SIPI plans to revise and update each report as often as necessary.

For further information, contact Scientists' Institute for Public Information, 30 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y. 10021. (JS)

● BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND RELATED ITEMS

214. SMITH BIBLIOGRAPHIES

A growing source of bibliographies on a variety of subjects is Charles L. Smith of Berkeley, California. Some of the bibliographies are annotated, some are not, many include introductory summaries.

Smith's more recent bibliographies include: (1) Bibliography on the Automobile, April, 1970, 2 pp. $.20 per copy. (2) The Reverse Commute, April, 1970, 3 pp. $.30 per copy. (3) Noise--Unwanted Sound, July, 1970, 10 pp. $.50 per copy. (4) Staggered Working Hours, 4th edition, March, 1970, 4 pp. $.20 per copy. (5) Steam Automobiles, May, 1970, 9 pp. $.50 per copy. (6) Total Energy (On-Site) Power Generation, March, 1970, 4 pp. $.40 per copy. (7) The Raker Act, 1969, 3 pp. $.30 per copy. (8) Police Review Boards, 1969, 4 pp. $.30 per copy. (9) The 160-Acre Anti-Monopoly Water Law, 1969, 8 pp. $.50 per copy.

These and earlier titles available from Charles L. Smith, 61 San Mateo Rd., Berkeley, Calif. 94707. A self-addressed envelope or address label is requested. (JS)

215. A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON AFRICAN REGIONALISM

(a) Jane Martin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the African Studies Center, Boston University, Boston, Mass. 02215, 1969, 121 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Boston University, African Studies Center. (d) None.

Problem. Jane Martin's bibliography is an introduction to a fragmentary but growing literature on African regionalism. The bibliography is concerned with supranational regionalism. Theoretical literature is included and organizations and activities which illustrate cooperation across national boundaries and involve government participation are documented. The bibliography is selective and concentrates on the most obvious, widespread, and persistent political and economic developments. Works on such specialized activities as the Cocoa Producers' Alliance have been omitted. Most of the references have been published in the years since 1960. Items are organized under six major headings: (1) Economic Regionalism in Africa: The Integration of Economic Activities on a Multinational Basis; (2) Political Regionalism in Africa; (3) East Africa; (4) West Africa; (5) North Africa and Northeast Africa; and (6) Aids to Further Research. Though few of the references are annotated, each section is preceded by a discussion of the materials listed there. (JS)

216. FEDERAL AND STATE AID PROGRAMS: SOURCES OF INFORMATION

(a) Cynthia F. Stoots. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 140, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, July, 1970, 13 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) State of Indiana, Department of Commerce, Division of Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This well-annotated bibliography attempts to bring together in one listing, catalogues and other guides to the wide variety of federal and state aid programs. Most of the publications contain basically the same type of information: title of the program, purpose, eligibility, legal citation, financial data, sources of information, and administering agency or agencies. The numerous individual guides, brochures, and handbooks describing one specific program are not included, nor are those publications that describe or discuss aid programs in general but do not list specific ones. (JS)

217. REAL ESTATE AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

(a) John Kokus, Jr. (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the title, An Annotated Bibliography of Selected Readings for the Program in Real Estate and Urban Development Planning, as Exchange Bibliography No. 156, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, October, 1970, 42 pp. $4.50 per copy. (c) The American University, School of Business Administration, Homer Hoyt Institute, Program in Real Estate and Urban Development Planning. (d) None.

Problem. Those persons interested in real estate and urban development planning should find helpful this listing of 149 annotated entries covering the following topics: (1) cities and urbanism; (2) construction and housing; (3) economic analysis; (4) historic development; (5) land planning and use; (6) mortgage finance; (7) planning administration and controls; (8) politics and processes in communities; (9) transportation; and (10) urban renewal and redevelopment. An author-title index is included, as well as a short listing of comprehensive bibliographic sources. (JS)

● RESEARCH METHODS AND MATERIALS

218. APPLICATIONS OF REMOTE SENSING, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, AND INSTRUMENTED IMAGERY INTERPRETATION TO URBAN AREA STUDIES

(a) James B. Kracht and William A. Howard. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Exchange Bibliography No. 166, by the Council of Planning Librarians, P. O. Box 229, Monticello, Ill. 61856, December, 1970, 34 pp. $3.50 per copy. (c) University of Denver, Department of Geography. (d) None.

Problem. The authors developed this unannotated bibliography in connection with their own continuing research concerning the development of appropriate remote sensing display modes to satisfy the information requirements of urban and urban regional information systems.

Entries are arranged alphabetically by author within these major sections: (1) Basic Introductory Sources; (2) Sources Relating to Urban and Regional Analysis; (3) Sources Relating to Highway and Traffic Studies; and (4) Sources Relating to Instrumented Systems for Interpreting, Compiling, and Mapping. A fifth section lists eleven additional bibliographies relevant to the subject. (JS)

● NEW PERIODICALS

219. JOURNAL OF BLACK STUDIES

The first issue of the new Journal of Black Studies was recently released by its publisher, Sage Publications, Inc. A quarterly, the journal seeks to sustain a full analytical discussion of issues related to persons of African descent. Original scholarly papers will be sought on a broad range of questions: economic, political, sociological, historical, literary, and philosophical. This first issue indicates the extent of the journal's interdisciplinary interest: "Black Persuaders in the Antislavery Movement," "Rhetoric, Black Power, and Baldwin's Another Country," "Black Separatists: Attitudes and Objectives in a Riot-Torn Ghetto," "Patterns of Black Consumption 1935-1960," "Black Students and the Impossible Revolution," and "New Directions for American Education: A Black Perspective."

The journal is sponsored by UCLA's Center for the Study of Afro-American History and Culture, and edited by its Director, Arthur L. Smith. The editorial and advisory boards include established scholars in Afro-American research from a number of other institutions.

Available on subscription from Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212. $15.00 per year; individual professionals, $10.00; full-time students, $7.50. (JS)

220. WASHINGTON NEWSLETTER ON ADULT EDUCATION

The Washington Newsletter on Adult Education, published for the first time in October, 1969, is designed to present news about adult and continuing education. It contains information on legislative programs, innovations, teaching methods, technologies and programs, and news of public and private companies, institutions, and associations involved in adult and continuing education.

A New Product Supplement, which identifies programs, computer techniques, film, and other media relevant to adult and continuing education, is furnished to subscribers with the first issue of the newsletter. This supplement also points up availability and performance characteristics of the material listed.

Issued monthly, subscription rate is $25.00 per year. For further information, write Lois E. Berge, Publications Manager, Barrer & Associates, Inc., 1730 M St., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. (IH)

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

221. THE ENVIRONMENTAL REVOLUTION (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Max Nicholson. (b) Completed and published under the above title, and subtitled "A Guide for the New Masters of the World," by McGraw Hill Book Company, 330 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y. 10036, 1970, 366 pp. $10.00 per copy. LC 74-108612. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. This book describes the problems of and the attempts at achieving harmony between man and nature, and then demonstrates how such a goal may be approached. The author poses this way of life as the only alternative left to man if he is to survive on this planet.

Method. The history of man's use of the earth is traced in relation to how different societies fit in on a continuum ranging from "total dominance of nature" to "total harmony with nature." Secondly, the environment itself is examined on a world-wide scale to describe the natural patterns in which man exists. In order to deal with the actual state of the earth, rather than in broad verbal generalizations, the author records what would be seen from a bird's-eye-view in each of seven spiralling trips around the globe. It is hoped that this device imparts a clear picture of human impacts on the planet, which should be the focus of attempts to find solutions and alternatives. The conservation movement in both Britain and America is traced as Nicholson examines the results to date of the conservation principles and structures that are now widespread. (RTG)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● POPULATION

222. POPULATION AND FOOD SUPPLY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Joseph Hutchinson (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, Bentley House, 200 Euston Road, London NW1, England, 1969, 143 pp. Also available from American Branch, 32 E. 57th St., New York, N. Y. 10022. $4.95 per copy. LC 60-16281. (c) Cambridge University. (d) None.

Problem. This is a compilation of lectures given at the University of Cambridge on problems of nutritional needs and demographic growth. Maintaining a balance between the population and its food supply is one of the most pressing problems facing the human race, because even the most pessimistic prediction for world population made by the United Nations in 1960 is a hopeless underestimate. As the proportion of the population directly engaged in food production in the richer countries falls, the problems inherent in maintaining the food supply become more and more remote to the majority of the population. Consequently, the relationship between human communities and biological resources on which they

depend is imperfectly understood and has rarely been considered worthy of academic study. In this book an attempt is made to inform the public of the nature of the problems involved and of the difficulties inherent in their possible solution. It covers the subjects of land tenure, productivity in agriculture, birth control, world hunger, agrarian reforms, and agricultural policy.

Findings. In 1957, the per capita production of food in many countries was recognized as inadequate for the needs of the population. In 1967, production was no higher. In contrast, the western world entered the decade with large stocks of food, and accumulated surpluses in North America reached an almost insupportable level by 1961. From then on, stocks were decreased by massive shipments in aid each year to India and Pakistan and by sales to Russia and China in years of serious deficits in those countries. In 1969, the balance between food supplies and demand for food looked better than it had for many years. Stocks in North America were no longer burdensome, and production in developing countries had improved.

A balance between food supplies and demand for food means no more than that there is as much food in the market as can be purchased with the money available. It does not mean there is enough food to meet human needs. Thus the real problem of poverty has been obscured by the secondary problem of inadequate production. In order for world agriculture to feed world population, production must be matched by a rate of savings large enough to achieve a real increase in wealth. This will be impossible unless birth rates are controlled. (IH)

● URBANIZATION

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223. DEVELOPING PATTERNS OF URBANIZATION (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Peter Cowan (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, 275 S. Beverly Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1970, 216 pp. $7.00 per copy. LC 71-109192. All but two of the articles first appeared in a special issue of Urban Studies, a journal published three times a year in Edinburgh, Scotland. (c) Centre for Environmental Studies. (d) None.

Problem. The eleven papers of this volume deal with forecasting the growth of urbanization in Britain. They describe and analyze current trends upon which the outcome of evolving patterns is forecast. This particular set of forecasts raises policy issues and questions for research, but does not set goals. It is thus intended to provide a framework for another stage of work at a later date that would involve modeling, or tracing the consequences of achieving different goals so as to make clear the effects of alternative policy decisions. Standpoints from which the future has been examined include social trends, resources and the economy, resources and the environment, planning, leisure time and recreation, race and civil rights, transportation, communications, technology, and education.

Findings. Some of the common themes that evolved from the various forecasts include these: (1) A very strong tendency to spread, both geographically and socially, will emerge along with increased demands for space inside the home and for leisure and learning away from the home. (2) Existing physical development is likely to constrain change over the next 30 years to be social and functional rather than geographical and physical. (3) The relationship between the planners and the planned is most likely to become a primary political issue especially when the planning process accelerates greatly and the population becomes more aware of what is being done by planners. The pattern of future urbanization seen by the forecaster is one that must encompass a much larger population with a much larger proportion of families composed of young parents and young children who have a marked preference for suburban living. Also, accomodations will need to be made for an increasing number of workers engaged in information processing who will move rapidly between metropolitan nodes. Included in the total forecast is increased outdoor recreation, increased home-centeredness, and increased physical mobility. (RTG)

● SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

224. STRUCTURE OF INFLUENCE IN LOCAL COMMUNITIES (YUGOSLAVIA)

(a) Janez Jerovšek. (b) In process. A preliminary report has been completed and published under the above title by Urbanistični Inštitut SRS, Titova 98/11, P. P. 346, Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, 1969, 57 pp. Price not indicated. (c) American-Yugoslav Project in Regional and Urban Planning Studies, Urbanistični Inštitut SRS, Institut za sociologijo in filozofijo, and Visoka šola za politične vede. (d) None.

Problem. This is a resume of research which investigates the structure of influence in Yogoslav communes. It reports only part of the research conducted on a project dealing with stratification, influence, decision making, and conflicts both within and among communes. Influence is defined as a process by which an individual or group causes changes in behavior or attitudes of other individuals or groups.

The hypothesis used is that self-government is feasible within a slightly autocratic structure and that a pure democratic structure in which members are not only the source of power but also its direct executors is something which is unattainable in practice. Also, the possibility of realizing an organization within which different groups exert the same amount of power and influence is questioned. The study is focused on the amount and distribution of influence and whether these variables influence the effectiveness of communes.

Findings. The researcher found that groups whose members exerted equal power and influence were considerably less effective than groups where some members exerted greater influence than others. Similarly, groups with a differentiated system of rewards were considerably more effective than the groups with an egalitarian system. When all groups within an organization exert relatively high influence upon events, the efficiency of the organization is high. And, when group influence is low, efficiency is diminished. Thus, a democratic structure can demonstrate varying degrees of efficiency.

Groups are both objects and subjects of influence, and control flows in both directions so that each group can control other groups and at the same time be controlled by them. The total amount of influence in an organization is not a mechanical constant but can fluctuate depending upon social dynamics and the degree of openness of the organization to the reception of different inputs and encouragement from broader social systems. (IH)

● SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

225. CAUSAL FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF STEALING BY LONDON BOYS

(a) William A. Belson and Peter J. Didcott. (b) Two reports completed and issued: "Part I-Methods of Enquiry" and "Field Strategies and Response Bias in a Survey of Adolescent Boys" by the Survey Research Centre, London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, London WC2, England, 1968, 318 pp. Price not indicated. (c) London School of Economics and Political Science, Survey Research Centre, under sponsorship of the Home Office. (d) None.

Problem. These two reports describe the methodological aspects of a research project on juvenile stealing. The authors felt that causal research would be essential for any future attempt by society to reduce delinquency. In light of the absence of methodology for causal research the authors desired to carry out work that would be of value to researchers as well as to efforts to correct a problem area in society itself. A separate confidential report delineates the results and the findings of the entire research project.

Method. Eighteen factors were hypothesized as partial causal factors contributing to the development and maintenance of juvenile stealing. The preparation of techniques and tactics involved: (1) the development of questioning techniques to be used on boys; (2) design of a composite of research tactics for testing causal hypotheses (discussed in detail in the second report, "Field Strategies and Response Bias in a Survey of Adolescent Boys"); (3) the use of intervening methods for deriving a body of hypotheses about the causes of stealing; (4) development of an interview situation in which boys would feel more free to make admissions; and (5) development of a system

for bringing boys to an interviewing center with minimum sample loss. (RTG)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC THEORY

226. INTERNATIONAL POLICY FOR THE WORLD ECONOMY (AUSTRALIA)

(a) J. O. N. Perkins. (b) Completed and published by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 232 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 77-93304. (c) University of Melbourne. (d) None.

Problem. To demonstrate the importance of international monetary reforms within the context of other main areas of international economic cooperation. The recent crises in international monetary arrangements have drawn attention to the urgent need for reforms. The author is concerned with formulation of a framework for reforms which will allow interrelated areas of economic policy in which countries cooperate to varying degrees, to be considered as a whole. He sees excessive specialization in the formulation of policies in one area as the reason why policy makers too often seem to take inadequate account of the ways in which their decisions in one area may prejudice efforts in another. Emphasis is on those aspects of each topic that are of interest to virtually all countries, rather than those that relate primarily to a limited number of countries. The specific subjects covered are: (1) internal and external balance, (2) international monetary arrangements, (3) the freeing of world trade, (4) regional arrangements for freer trade, (5) policies toward capital flows and economic aid, and (6) the international coordination of economic policy.

Findings. Balance of payments difficulties, inadequate international monetary arrangements, and failure to remove barriers to the growth of world trade will often lead to the curtailment of aid programs to the poorer countries of the world. In addition, erection of barriers to capital movements and limitations upon the remittance of profits often come from countries that can least afford to discourage capital inflow. In such ways as these, the various areas of international economic policy are interrelated. Consequently, it is important for all governments considering economic policy measures to bear in mind the likely effect of those measures upon other countries and upon the world situation as a whole. This consideration should include responsible public opinion as well as decisions made by government officials, because the process of initiation and implementing more consistent and enlightened policies depends in large measure upon how widespread among the thinking public is the readiness to ask pertinent questions and make relevant comments. (IH)

● TRADE

227. THE ECONOMICS AND POLITICS OF EAST-WEST TRADE (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Jozef Wilczynski. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 416 pp. $12.50 per copy. LC 72-93449. (c) London University, Wye College, Department of Economics. (d) None.

Problem. The East and West struggle to live in a state of coexistence, as reflected in world trade, is the topic of this book. It is concerned with trade between socialist and Western countries and problems that arise in the commercial relations between the two economic and political systems. Besides Eastern and Western European countries the book also covers Asian socialist countries, North America, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa.

Method. The study is based on subjective and statistical research, documented from both socialist and Western sources. The first section of the book treats East-West trade in a historical context and weighs the trade's impact on world-wide economy in terms of quantity, value, and composition. The second section compares the principles, policies, and practices of Western and Communist-bloc trade systems. Each side's institutional framework and organization for trade are examined after a look

at the ideological and theoretical background. The final section of the book focuses on trends that would reinforce the struggle for coexistence. (JW and RTG)

IV. Social Services

- SOCIAL PLANNING

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228. THE PERSONAL SERVICE SOCIETY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Paul Halmos. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Schocken Books, Inc., 67 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, September, 1970, 215 pp. $6.00 per copy. LC 75-114164. (c) University College Cardiff, Department of Sociology. (d) None.

Problem. In this book the author attempts to analyze contemporary social changes in industrialized nations from the viewpoint of a shift in societal aims from the delivery of goods to the delivery of personal services. Although the overall influence of contemporary social science on society is examined, the book focuses on a study of the combination of a specific and narrower social-psychological science and of the influence of "counseling ideology" on the thinking of the new leadership emerging in society. Counseling ideology is defined as those beliefs held in common by professionals who act in the capacity of counselors. On the whole, this ideology advocates concern, sympathy, and even affection for those who are to be helped by the professional practitioners.

Findings. Industrial societies are grooming more and more of their educable citizens for careers of personal service in health, education, and welfare. As a result, a new service-oriented, socio-psychologically sensitive professional class will replace the one which has been preoccupied with power acquired and maintained through control of material resources. And, while it is possible to acquire a surfeit of goods, it is unlikely that society can become satiated with health, education, and welfare services. Consequently, personal service professionals will continue to grow in both number and influence until they transform industrial societies into personal service societies. These new societies will be no less achievement oriented than their materialistic predecessors, but the terms and direction of achievement will have been changed.

Because civilized man has almost always sanctified the means he thought necessary to achieve his ends, and because personal service is much more successful when it is thoroughly sincere, the author thinks that industrial-technological man will make the end and the means for delivering personal services synonymous. Consequently, he will pursue sensitivity, imaginativeness, and sympathy for their own sake which will eventually bring about a moral reformation. This trend is already apparent in today's professionals who use counseling ideology and submit that their personal professional services are for the good of their clients and of society. (IH)

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229. YOU AND YOUR COMMUNITY (INDIA)

(a) K. V. W. Dharan. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Asia Publishing House, Inc., 118 E. 59th St., New York, N. Y. 10022, January, 1971, 200 pp. $8.75 per copy. (c) Individual research. (d) None.

Problem. The purpose of this book is to provide an account of standard methods employed in fact-finding surveys of community life. It was intended for use, particularly in underdeveloped countries, in trying to persuade more enlightened members of the community to show greater interest and to actively participate in the work of community development. The author explains the purpose of surveys and survey groups, how to collect and tabulate data, how to construct graphs and diagrams, and how to make maps. He also discusses problems concerned with population, land, farming, animal husbandry, industries, transportation, and trade.

Findings. Planners and reformers frequently impose solutions to problems upon local communities without properly evaluating the problems. Since each community is unique, the author thinks community members should find their own solutions, but they cannot do this unless planners allow them to become involved. He suggests that members of

each community be used to gather data and help with redevelopment plans. This would make them aware of the dimensions of their own problems which is the first step toward their solution.

Dharan points out that the only way to bring home to the community a multiplicity of social facts is by means of maps and graphical diagrams sufficiently attractive to gain the attention of villagers and also simple enough for a layman to understand. These should be prominently displayed at points in the region where the villagers foregather, such as a hall in the market place or a classroom in the village school. To keep the people interested, the exhibits should be changed frequently, displayed in a pleasant place, and arranged in such a way that they will invoke pride in members of the community. He also suggests ways of classifying and displaying material. (IH)

● HOUSING

230. PROVIDING HOUSING WITH AN ACUTE CAPITAL SHORTAGE: SEOUL

(a) John J. Podgurski and others. (b) In process. (c) Seoul National University, Graduate School of Public Administration, Department of Urban and Regional Planning. (d) None.

Problem. The project will attempt to evaluate the effectiveness of governmental measures to increase the housing supply in the City of Seoul, which is facing an acute capital shortage. The study includes: an examination of Seoul's system of small real estate offices which are supposed to function to limit the amount of vacancy time throughout the City; an examination of the City's squatter problems, the Korean Housing Bank, the Korean Housing Corporation, and other programs concerned with housing.

Method. Data gathering techniques have included document analysis, personal interviews, handout questionnaires, and interview questionnaires. (RTG)

231. SURVEY OF HOUSING DEMAND IN ITALY

(a) di Renzo Ricci and others. (b) In process. Preliminary results of a survey issued as a report titled, "Preliminary Results of a Survey About Housing Demand Problem in Italy," by the University of Florence, Statistical-Mathematical Department, Via Curtatone, 1-Florence, Italy, 1970, 54 pp. Price not indicated. (c) University of Florence, Statistical-Mathematical Department, under sponsorship of the Instituto Centrale di Statistica. (d) None.

Problem. The survey was carried out by the University of Florence as part of a larger research program dealing with housing in Italy. The sample survey of 27,000 families attempted to determine how much people could afford to pay for housing, what the potential housing demand was, and the extent to which families moved to new housing between 1961 and 1968.

Findings. Preliminary findings included these: (1) families wanted to pay rental rates that were far below current market values; (2) potential housing demand was 2.3 million and families in Southern Italy and those who held extra jobs as farmers accounted for a large portion of this demand; (3) nearly half the Italian population changed residences between 1961 and 1968 with significant variances between regions of the country; and (4) if the government were to meet the total demand for new rental units as well as to lower the market average of housing, it would cost almost 130 billion lire per year, two-thirds of which would be paid by government. (RR and RTG)

● EDUCATION

232. INSTRUCTIONAL SIMULATION SYSTEMS IN HIGHER EDUCATION (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) R. H. Armstrong and John L. Taylor (eds.). (b) In process. A publication entitled Cambridge Monographs on Teaching Methods No. 2 available from the Cambridge Institute of Education, Shaftesbury Rd., Cambridge CB2 2BX, England, 1970, 216 pp. 21s or U. S. $3.00 per copy. (c) University of Sheffield, Department of Town and Regional Planning. (d) For related research see 14:1-181 and 16:1-252.

Problem. This is a reader which resulted from the First British National Symposium

on Instructional Simulation Systems. It is intended to be an introduction to the development of related simulation systems for teaching purposes. The reader's purpose is to provide a summary of experimental simulation and gaming experience for those considering the use of these and related techniques in education and training at the postgraduate level of study. The reader contains 14 articles. Subjects covered include: (1) Systems, Models, Simulations and Games in Education: A Description and Bibliography; (2) Gaming, Simulation and the Study of International Relations in British Universities; (3) A Decade of Instructional Simulation Research in Urban and Regional Studies; (4) Attitude Changing by Means of Undergoing an Exercise; and (5) The Effectiveness of Gaming and Simulation Techniques. (IH)

233. THE CAREER PLANS OF YOUTH (USSR)

(a) M. N. Rutkevich (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Arts and Sciences Press, 901 N. Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. 10603, 1969, 158 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Urals State University, Philosophy Department and the Sociological Laboratory. (d) None.

Problem. This volume contains the results of a series of empirical studies in the general area of the sociology of education in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The thrust of the research is toward the educational expectations and career plans of pupils attending general education, vocational, and evening secondary schools in three major industrial cities of the Urals. The book also covers such related subjects as the general educational system, advanced education, the extent of social mobility in Soviet society, vocational training, rural training centers, and social status. One part of the research is focused on social class differences in aspiration levels, occupational choices, and perceptions of alternative work careers.

The common concerns of the researchers are those of adapting the country's educational system to its economic requirements and of integrating youth into the established structure of Soviet society.

Findings. Among the variety of problems that emerge in these studies, two appear to be of overriding importance. The first concerns the marked divergence between the career plans of large numbers of Soviet youth and the types of jobs that must be filled at the present stage of Soviet economic development. Career expectations are much higher than the existing occupational structure or its short-run prospects can fulfill. The clearest expression of this difference between individual aspirations and social requirements is the predominant orientation of secondary school graduates toward higher education at a time when only 20 to 25 percent of them can expect to continue full-time schooling.

The second major problem involves the presence of distinct inequalities in both aspirations and educational attainments, depending on the social origin of young people. The social class composition of the student body varies markedly among the different types of educational institutions, with the proportion of intelligentsia children increasing and that of workers' children declining as students move from lower to higher grades of secondary schools. The social class composition of students receiving a higher education, including a particularly small representation of rural youth, clearly differs from that of the population as a whole. (IH)

234. ADULT EDUCATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) Edwin Townsend Coles. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Pergamon Press, Inc., Headington Hill Hall, Oxford, England, or Maxwell House, Fairview Park, Elmsford, New York, N. Y. 10523, 1969, 144 pp. $4.75 per copy, cloth; $3.00, paper. (c) University of Oxford. (d) None.

Problem. To define adult education and describe its potential function as an aid to development in newly emerging countries. Adult education is usually defined in vague terms which can mean different things to different people. Because of this lack of a clear objective, adult education programs are frequently not related to the economic or social needs of a country in other than a desultory manner. Consequently, scarce and badly needed economic and human resources are being wasted. Since adult education has not been given much attention, even in some highly developed countries, there are no guidelines for developing

countries to use. The purpose of this book is to furnish a general guide for those who shape educational policy and those who are concerned with the administration of education. It contains a number of suggestions which can be adapted to meet local conditions. The book covers the following subjects: (1) aims and purposes of education; (2) educational programs; (3) providing agencies; (4) administration and finance; (5) teaching methods and aids; (6) staff, training and research; and (7) evaluation and planning.

Findings. The measure of success of a nation's adult education program should be the degree to which men and women are enabled to achieve the following goals: (1) live satisfying lives within their environment; (2) make the most effective use of their talents and skills; and (3) gain inspiration to serve their communities, their societies, and their countries. This assessment should be continually tested, because today's programs may not meet the needs of tomorrow. However, the essential characteristics of continuing education will remain unaltered; only the means toward achieving the ends will change.

Because self-evaluation is difficult, particularly in developing countries where the desire to learn is so pressing that shortcomings can easily be overlooked, adaptation of adult education programs to fit current needs will demand an abnormally high degree of integrity. The Western world has assumed that the institutions, skills, and social patterns it has evolved should also be the ultimate objective towards which developing countries should aim. This is open to question. Each country should be allowed to discover and nurture its own soul and not accept total transplants from other countries, even by superficial adaptation. The educator has an essential contribution to make in this area. (IH)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● LAND USE

235. THE MAKING OF THE ENGLISH LANDSCAPE (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) W. G. Hoskins. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Penguin Books, Inc., 7110 Ambassador Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21207, 1970, 326 pp. $3.65 per copy. (c) University of Oxford. (d) None.

Problem. This book traces the historical evolution of the landscape and scenery of England. It attempts to describe how, by man's own doings, the various landscapes came to assume the appearance they have now. Development is traced chronologically from pre-Roman occupation up to today. Numerous photographs and charts are used throughout in order to compare the original with the present. Topical areas of study include landscape before English settlement, colonization in medieval England, the bubonic plague era, Tudor through to the Georgian period, enclosure and jurisdiction by Parliament, the Industrial Revolution, roads-canals-highways, types of towns, and England today. The book touches upon many eras and events but it does not attempt to give a coördinated history of them. For the purpose of this book, man's history is important only in so far as it affects the visible landscape. (RTG)

● TRANSPORTATION--HIGHWAYS

236. ECONOMICAL AXLE LOAD PROJECT (AUSTRALIA)

(a) K. T. Solomon, J. R. Morgan, and L. Stevens. (b) In process. Interim conclusions presented in three papers: C. M. Gerrard and J. Harrison, A Theoretical Comparison of the Effects of Dual-Tandem and Dual Wheel Assemblies on Pavements, Paper No. 645; A. J. Scala, Comparison of the Response of Pavements to Single and Tandem Axle Loads, Paper No. 705; and K. T. Solomon, Towards Establishment of an

Optimum Axle Load for the Australian Road System, Paper No. 714. Available from the Australian Road Research Board, 60 Denmark St., Kew. Vic. Australia. Each approx. $.30 per copy. (c) Australian Road Research Board, in cooperation with National Association of Australian State Road Authorities and University of Melbourne, Department of Civil Engineering. (d) None.

Problem. Examine vehicle and road costs and ascertain the balance between them that minimizes the total road transport cost.

Method. The investigators have: (1) Examined the cost records of various Australian road transport companies, with particular reference to the effect of increasing loads and numbers of axles on truck operating costs. (2) Compared bridge design standards, in particular the prewar standards and the postwar standard, with the bending moments produced by maximum length legally loaded 5-axle vehicles, for bridge spans up to 80'. There are many older bridges in Australia that would be overstressed at loads beyond 29 kips on tandem axles. However, for bridges designed to the postwar standard, this tandem load can be 36 kips. The cost of upgrading all structures to the postwar standard on two major intercity routes has been determined. (3) Examined the relationship between the allowable weights on dual wheels and tandem axles to minimize the destructive effect on the pavement of moving a given tonnage of goods. (4) Conducted commercial vehicle surveys on the intercity routes to ascertain truck loading patterns.

Findings. The possible use of 36 kip loads on 5-axle vehicles (of maximum length to limit bending moments) provides substantial economic benefits on the particular routes chosen as case studies. These routes were heavily trafficked ones. Further research to expand findings to less heavily trafficked routes is necessary, particularly because these will contain more structures not yet upgraded to the postwar standard. (JS)

VI. Government

● ORGANIZATION

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237. THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON: THE STRUGGLE FOR REFORM

(a) Gerald Rhodes. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the University of Toronto Press, 33 E. Tupper St., Buffalo, N. Y. 14203, 1970, 319 pp. $9.50 per copy. (c) London School of Economics and Political Science, Greater London Group. (d) None.

Problem. This study describes and analyzes the events which led to the 1965 reform of London's local governments into a system of metropolitan government. It gives an account of the various stages through which the reforms passed, culminating in the establishment of the Greater London Council and 32 London Boroughs that now make up the new system of London Government. Key events, starting with the 1957 Royal Commission enquiry and recommendations for London Government, leading to the government's decision in 1961 to initiate a reform based upon the Commission's recommendations are examined in detail. Motives of participants, including the political parties, local authorities, government departments, and professional bodies, are described. Emphasis is on the ensuing political struggle. No evaluation of the success or merits of the reform is included in this volume. (RTG)

● PLANNING

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238. THE IDEAL COMMUNIST CITY (USSR)

(a) A. Gutnov, A. Baburov, G. Djumenton, S. Kharitonova, I. Lezava, and S. Sadovskij. Translated from the Italian text by Renee Neu Watkins. (b) Completed and published under the above title by George Braziller, One Park Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1968, 166 pp. $6.95 per copy. LC 75-129358. (c) Moscow University. (d) None.

Problem. This study offers an opinion of how cities in the future could look based

on foundations and principles of communism put forth by Marx and Engels.

A projection of the model of communist life, which by agreement would guide the activities of all communist people, and an examination of current trends in urbanization and settlement of people are used to build an outline of the structure of an urban environment that is communist in character. The new functional structure is used to determine methods of design and thus what range of expressions in architecture are possible. The authors believe that quantitative measurement can be successfully applied to any social process or relationship. Their analysis, carried through communist life, shows that the economic system determines the urban form of a given society and they thus predicate their design on it. Functional relationships in space for industrial, residential, transportation, education, commercial, and recreational land uses are rationalized into a system called the NUS (New Unit of Settlement). The NUS concept incorporates city with countryside and theoretically gives all citizens equal access to education, housing, leisure, and cultural activities. The form of the end proposal is essentially similar to that which Western urban designers and architects have been talking about for years--the idea that city design should be approached on the city scale and consideration of entire urban systems rather than concern for the design of individual buildings. It is also in line with Western notions of integrating city with open and green space. (RTG)

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239. URBAN NETWORK REPORT AND BIBLIOGRAPHY (ITALY)

(a) Roberto Mainardi. (b) Two documents completed and published: (1) <u>Italian Planning Report, The Urban Network of Northern Italy</u>, No. 2, May, 1970, 37 pp. Price not indicated. (2) <u>Metodi di analise delle reti urbane Bibliografia annotata</u>, No. 3, September, 1970, 100 pp. Price not indicated. Available from Centro di Documentazione, Largo V Alpini, 12, 20145 Milan, Italy. (c) University of Milan, Institute of Human Geography, and Centro di Documentazione, with support from the Italian National Council of Research. (d) None.

<u>Problem</u>. <u>Italian Planning Report</u> is prefaced by an English summary of Mainardi's earlier work, <u>The Urban Network of Northern Italy</u>, in which he explains the urban hierarchy he has developed and used. The body of the report is devoted to general and regional maps of Northern Italy, intended to be the beginning of an urban atlas. Maps, labeled in English, depict urban networks of various regions; low, medium, and high demographic increment centers 1951-1967; urban centers and province chief towns whose predominant economic bases are manufacturing and service industries; and other data.

Report No. 3 is an annotated bibliography concerning urban networks in general. Though the volume includes an English introduction and items selected were mainly from English language sources, the entries here are in Italian. They are arranged alphabetically by author. (JS)

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240. SOCIOECONOMIC RESEARCH IN THE PROVINCE OF SAKARYA, TURKEY

(a) Z. F. Findikoglu, Mehmet Eroz, Seyfi Alpan, O. Ari, Nureddin Ergin, Cavit Orhan Tutengil, Mecdi Emiroglu, Ahmet Menderes, Suleyman Arisoy, Orhan Pekin, Orhan Gocer, and Amiran Kurtkan. (b) Long-term project in process. For published reports, see below. (c) Social Research Center for Sakarya. (d) None.

<u>Problem</u>. To date, 12 reports containing socioeconomic data concerning the Turkish province of Sakarya have been published. These are supplemented by survey data on the physical aspects of the province. Apparently, the reports have been published only in the Turkish language. However, the researchers have indicated a desire to have them translated into French, English, or German, because many of the problems of Sakarya are common to underdeveloped areas in other countries. Adapazari is the administrative capital of Sakarya.

Series A Reports, No. 1 through 8, have been published in seven pamphlets, each of which contains from 40 to 60 pages and sells for five lira (approximately $.30) each. The following subjects are covered in the Series A publications: (1) Report No. 1, Urbanization of Adapazari and Its Sociological Problems; (2) Reports No. 2 and 3, The History of Adapazari and The Geography of Sakarya; (3) Report No. 4, The Migration to Adapazari; (4) Report No. 5, The Physical Planning of Adapazari; (5) Report No. 6,

The Industrialization of Adapazari; (6) Report No. 7, The History of the Ecole Normale of Arifiye; and (7) Report No. 8, The Press of Adapazari.

Series B contains Reports No. 9 through 14, published in five pamphlets. Reports No. 9 through No. 12 cost five lira each, No. 13 costs 2.5 lira, and No. 14 costs 7.5 lira. Pamphlets in Series B contain the following topics: (1) Reports No. 9 and 10, Forestry in Sakarya; (2) Report No. 11, The Bank of Provinces and Its Function on Urbanization in Sakarya; (3) Report No. 12, Fishery in Sakarya; (4) Report No. 13, Earthquake in Adapazari and in Sakarya; and (5) Report No. 14, The Agricultural Cooperatives in Sakarya.

Copies of reports may be obtained from Posta Kitusu, 16, Beyazit, Istanbul, Turkey. For further information about the project, contact Z. F. Findikoglu, Social Research Center of Sakarya, Adapazari, Turkey. (IH)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

241. POLITICS AND BUREAUCRACY IN THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY (UNITED KINGDOM)

(a) David Coombes. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Sage Publications, Inc., 275 S. Beverly Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90212, 1970, 343 pp. Price not indicated. LC 70-103012. (c) University of Reading, Department of Politics, in cooperation with P. E. P. (Political and Economic Planning), under sponsorship of the Ford Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. This book is a definitive study of the key institution in the European Common Market, its Commission, and more generally, an appraisal of European Community institutions.

The study begins with a brief introduction to the European Movement from which the European Communities emerged in an attempt to distinguish some of the main political forces and currents of thought involved. At the same time, an attempt is made to elucidate some of the most important concepts involved in the study of political unification in the postwar European context. Part II is a descriptive account of the nature of the European Economic Community (EEC), of its different legal, institutional, and human elements, and of its objectives, which leads to an introduction to the body with which the book is chiefly concerned, the Commission of the EEC. This account is based largely on existing secondary sources. The heart of the book is contained in Part III, an analysis of the role of the Commission in the political process of the EEC as it has evolved in practice. The concept of bureaucracy is introduced from the study of comparative politics and public administration, in order to show its relevance to the institutional problems of the European Communities and to raise a number of new questions. The next chapters are based on first-hand observation of the Commission's organization at work, partly through a study of personnel administration in the Commission, partly through two case studies of decision making and partly through a review of some general problems of decision making within the organization. The consequences of this research are discussed in the light of present and future tasks of the Commission. The concluding part of the book tries to relate these findings to the future prospects of the European Communities and of European unity in general, as well as to the general study of comparative politics. (JS)

Brief Mention

● NEW PERIODICALS

242. SOCIAL TRENDS (UNITED KINGDOM)

Last December, Britain's Central Statistical Office published the first issue of Social Trends, a new annual developed to satisfy the need for a single statistical volume covering the whole social scene rather than individual aspects of it. Using colored charts and diagrams, the annual brings together and presents a comprehensive collection of key statistical series to highlight the major trends in society and in social policy. Subject areas covered include: public expenditure, population and environment, employment, leisure, personal income and expenditure, social security, welfare services, health, education, housing, and justice and law. In addition, there are several articles dealing with individual topics in greater depth. Articles offered

in the first issue were: "The Growth of Population to the End of the Century," "Public Expenditure on the Social Services," "A Forecast of Effective Demand for Housing in Great Britain in the 1970's," and "Some General Developments in Social Statistics."

Edited by Muriel Nissel, Social Trends is printed by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn, London WCI, England, December, 1970, 182 pp. L3 5s 0d. per copy. (JS)

INTERNATIONAL

I. Physical Environment

● GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

243. PROCEEDINGS FROM THE UNESCO SYMPOSIUMS ON ECOLOGY AND CONSERVATION

(a) Various. (b) Two reports completed and published: (1) Ecology of the Subarctic Regions: Proceedings of the Helsinki Symposium, 1970, 364 pp. $16.00 per copy. (2) Methods of Study in Soil Ecology: Proceedings of the Paris Symposium, 1970, 303 pp. $14.00 per copy. Both published by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris 7e France. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Geographical Union, and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the International Biological Programme, respectively. (d) None.

Problem. The symposium on Ecology of the Subarctic Regions focused on the area of transition between the temperate zone and the Arctic tundra. Thirty-six papers were presented and the conference was attended by 70 scientists from 13 countries. The papers were divided into nine categories: subarctic definition; meteorology of subarctic regions; snow cover as an ecological factor; main features of soil forming processes; ecology of subarctic vegetation; ecology of important species of the subarctic fauna; conservation of nature; and rational use of renewable natural resources of subarctic regions. Consensus on the following points emerged from the symposium discussion: there is a need for the establishment of protected control areas, international treaties protecting migratory birds, seals, whales, and other wildlife; a better understanding of cyclic fluctuations of subarctic mammals and birds. There was also consensus concerning the prime problem of boreal terrestrial ecology.

The symposium on Methods of Study in Soil Ecology included over a hundred scientists with varying disciplinary interests from 28 countries. The purpose of the symposium was to provide an opportunity for information exchange on recent advances in the study of soil ecology with special emphasis on production and energy flow in soil ecosystems. Nine of the papers dealt with broad general problems in soil ecology and the other 30 papers dealt with methodology in soil ecology. (RTG)

● WATER

244. MAN-MADE LAKES: PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

(a) Karl F. Lagler (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Document PM/93442/11.69/E/1/3200, by the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy 1969, 71 pp. U. S. $1.50 or 12 s. (c) United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization. (d) None.

Problem. This document is intended as a guide for use in the earliest stages of planning a man-made lake to minimize human stress and maximize the overall social and economic achievement through timely consideration of secondary aspects. In addition to a general discussion of the problems and opportunities of such lakes, its pages cover

economic and social problems, socioeconomic problems, public health, agriculture and livestock production, forestry and forest product industries, industrial and subsistence fisheries, navigation and water safety, surface water and groundwater development, water quality control, aquatic nuisance plants, and the area of wildlife, recreation, and tourism, as they relate to man-made lakes.

Findings. Man-made lakes and reservoirs are generally planned to meet such primary needs as hydroelectric power, irrigation, water for human and industrial consumption, flood control, or navigation. However, their construction generates innumerable secondary problems, many of which have proved to be very serious, and most of which may not have been thoroughly evaluated in advance.

These problems, which in time acquire primary urgency, flow from the grave changes wrought in the environment and ecology of the region during and after construction of the lake. Populations must be displaced to make room for the lake and resettled elsewhere. Farm pasture lands and forests are drowned by rising water and subtracted from use. Fisheries may be destroyed by dams which hinder fish movements. Wildlife may be driven out. The entire economy and social organization of the region is affected and even disrupted.

Poorly planned lake construction may also trigger explosive outbreaks of disease. Deforestation because of inundation in the Soviet Union led to an increase in tick-borne encephalitis while increased rice growing in Asia brought about epidemics of mosquito-borne encephalitis. The displaced peoples may carry their diseases with them as they migrate. Spreading waters will also transmit disease.

Yet, proper planning would serve not only to ease or eliminate such problems, but also enhance the value of the lake, opening up prospects for wider social and economic development. (JS)

● NATURAL RESOURCES

245. WILDLIFE CRISIS

(a) Prince Philip (Duke of Edinburgh) and James Fisher. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Cowles Book Company, Inc., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10022, 1970, 256 pp. $14.95 per copy. LC 76-116129. (c) World Wildlife Fund and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (d) None.

Problem. Wildlife Crisis takes a look at the threatened world of wildlife and the need for its conservation. The book consists of three parts. The first is a verbal and photographic account by Prince Philip of his ten years of bird watching around the world. Through his observations the Prince expresses a need for man to give up his pillaging of nature and act to save it if man is to save his planet and thus himself. In the second section of the book, James Fisher gives a comprehensive history of the conservation movement around the world. The works of notable enthusiasts and naturalists and the tremendous amount of interest in nature generated by such people as Audubon, Thoreau, and Emerson are examined. The author feels that the endeavors of a handful of such individuals sparked a drastic increase in people's awareness and concern for nature and conservation in the middle 19th century. The national park movement of the late 19th century in the United States and subsequent efforts in the United Kingdom are reviewed and followed by a look at the ensuing efforts in other parts of the world. The third section of the book is an illustrated "Danger List" of most notable species of mammals and birds that have been affected by man to the point of extinction or near extinction, or have been saved by human efforts. (RTG)

II. Demography and Human Behavior

● LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

246. THE DISCOVERY METHOD: AN INTERNATIONAL EXPERIMENT IN RETRAINING

(a) R. M. Belbin. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania

Ave., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1969, 85 pp. $3.00 per copy. French edition available from OECD Publications, 2 rue André-Pascal, Paris-16e, France. (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report presents the results of a number of demonstration programs in the training of older workers in four member countries of the OECD. The Discovery Method of training demands a different relationship between the instructor and the trainee. The instructor administers a series of tasks which give the trainee a progressive insight into fundamental principles and relationships, and gives advice if requested.

The report is divided into two parts. In Part I, the experimental training methodology is evaluated. It includes a description of the four demonstration cases, some problems encountered in the program, conclusion concerning the usefulness of the method, and suggested ways of implementing the findings. Part II contains the reports of demonstration programs in Austria, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States for those who wish more detailed information. The report also contains a bibliography of related research. (IH)

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247. BIBLIOGRAPHY ON WOMEN WORKERS (1861-1965)

(a) Suzanne Nicolas and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Bibliographical Contributions No. 26, by the International Labour Office, Central Library and Documentation Branch, 154 Route de Lausanne, Geneva, Switzerland, 1970, 252 pp. $1.50; 6 Sw. frs.; or 12s per copy. (c) International Labour Office, Central Library and Documentation Branch. (d) None.

Problem. This bibliography contains references to publications issued between mid-nineteenth century and 1965 which pertain to women workers. It is divided into chapters, each dealing with a particular subject. Within the chapters, items are arranged in chronological order. Several indexes have been included--author, corporate author, country, and a subsidiary subject index which supplements the broad categories used in setting out the text of the bibliography. (IH)

● MIGRATION

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248. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION OF MANPOWER BIBLIOGRAPHY

(a) Hélène Riviere d'Arc. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. 20006, 1969, 137 pp. $1.50 per copy. (c) University of Toulouse, under sponsorship of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This annotated bibliography was produced as an aid to help OECD member countries to confront and develop their own migration policies. Most of the works are dated no earlier than 1960 and are concerned with the more detailed and scientific aspects of migration since the bibliography is intended for use by administrators and those who direct or carry out research on migration. Also, most of the works deal with movement of migrant workers. Research for the bibliography was conducted in Paris and, as a result, most of the inclusions are European. It is divided into five subject headings: General, Legal and Administrative Questions, Statistics and Demography, Economics, and Sociology and Social Psychology. (RTG)

III. The Urban and Regional Economy

● ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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249. THE REGIONAL FACTOR IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(a) A. Emanuel and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD Publications Center, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D. C. 20006, and OECD Publications, 2, rue André-Pascal, Paris-16e, France, 1970, 125 pp. $3.50; £1 4s 6d; F16; Sw. fr. 14; or DM 11 per copy. (c) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This report contains a synopsis of the regional development policies of OECD member countries and the contribution of their policies to general economic development up to July, 1969. Some specific categories examined are: (1) regional problems; (2) basic concepts of regional development policies; (3) the objectives and scope of regional development policies; (4) the role of the various layers of government in regional development policies; (5) special administrative, coordinating, and consultative arrangements; (6) specific measures for implementing regional development policies; (7) the promotion of industrialization and public support for firms in development areas; and (8) assessment of the impact of regional development policies. Eleven maps of development areas are included in the appendices.

Findings. The motivation for regional development policies arises basically in connection with unemployment in certain parts of the country or an excessive outward migration from the region. These problems emerge from underlying structural imbalances, and, for the most part, have to be solved through national policies aimed at maintaining high levels of demand in the economy as a whole. But, because of institutional and other rigidities in the economies, high levels of demand can still leave substantial areas of depression and unemployment which in the absence of selective measures, could lead to a self-perpetuating process of regional decline or leave the problem of stagnation unresolved. This implies that regional policies form part of national policies and must be considered in the context of national policies. Thus, regional policy is not solely designed to provide relief to depressed areas; it is part of the broad approach to the attainment of general economic and social goals. (IH)

250. INDUSTRY AND TRADE IN SOME DEVELOPING COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

(a) Ian Little, Tibor Scitovsky, and Maurice Scott (eds.). (b) Completed and published under the above title by Oxford University Press, 200 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016, 1970, 512 pp. $14.50 per copy, cloth; $6.50, paper. (c) Oxford University, Nuffield College and Yale University, Department of Economics, under sponsorship of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None.

Problem. This study, together with other OECD studies of Brazil, India, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Taiwan, is an attempt to analyze and comprehend the industrialization experience of these countries. This particular volume is a comparative study based on the findings in individual countries. The central thesis is that, especially in the 1950's, industry was overencouraged relative to agriculture, and that it was done in a manner which unnecessarily discouraged both industrial and agricultural exports and which made it too easy to earn high profits.

Findings. (1) In all of the countries studied, industrialization since World War II has been highlighted by the creation of an internal market protected by high customs duties and import quotas. The new industries thus started to produce substitutes for items that were previously imported. (2) These countries that still have policies to promote import-substitution are suffering in their economic development. The industries producing substitutes are creating high cost products that are rapidly approaching the upper limit of the home market. The authors recommend that these countries, as well as others experiencing the same difficulties, adopt a more decentralized approach, and specifically, a more open approach to foreign trade with less protection and use of controls. (RTG)

251. PARTNERS IN DEVELOPMENT

(a) Lester B. Pearson and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by Frederick A. Praeger, Publishers, 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y. 10003, 1969, 399 pp. $7.95 per copy. LC 73-99094. (c) Commission on International Development. (d) None.

Problem. This is a report of the Commission on International Development to the World Bank concerning international cooperation for economic development, with particular reference to low-income countries. A study of the consequences of 20 years of development assistance is reported, and proposals for a global strategy of development assistance in the 1970's and beyond are offered. The report contains an analysis of all forms of aid and evaluates the impact of each form, both singly and in combination. It also relates success and failure to the broad context of overall problems in developing countries and supplies a comprehensive

framework for effective development assistance. Some specific items covered are the historical evolution and achievements of development aid; technical assistance; economic aid; and the role of the United Nations, specialized agencies, and international organizations.

Findings. Some specific recommendations made by the Commission include the following: (1) Aid providers should increase grants and capital subscriptions for multilateral development financing to a minimum of 20 percent of the total flow of official development assistance by 1975. (2) The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, in countries where both operate, should adopt procedures for preparing unified country assessments and assuring consistent policy advice. (3) Developed countries should commit the equivalent of one-half or more of the interest payments due them on official bilateral loans for developing countries to subsidize the interest rates on some World Bank lending. (4) Negotiations for the third replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) should cover the five-year period 1971-75 and contributions should reach the order of $1 billion annually in 1972 and $1.5 billion by 1975. (5) The President of the World Bank should undertake a review of the need for organizational change in IDA as its functions increase. (6) IDA should formulate explicit principles and criteria for the allocation of concessional development finance and seek in its policies to offset the larger inequities in aid distribution. (IH)

IV. Social Services

- HOUSING

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252. THE HOUSING SITUATION OF LOW-INCOME GROUPS

(a) Heinz Umrath and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 37-41, rue Montagne aux Herbes Potagères, Brussels 1, Belgium, August, 1970, 67 pp. Price not indicated. (c) International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Federation of Building and Woodworkers. (d) None. For related research see 16:2-321.

Problem. This report contains a description and evaluation of housing conditions for low-income groups in 12 countries. Working people have always been faced with the problem of finding a decent place to live. Even though this situation has improved considerably over the last few decades, it still remains a serious problem, particularly for those in the lowest income groups. In recent years, housing costs have risen sharply due to factors such as high interest rates, high cost of land and its preparation, and the desire for better quality in housing. As a result, even subsidized housing is unattainable for many low-income groups. The purpose of this report is to catalog and assess the housing situation in relation to these groups so that an evaluation based on recent data will be available to those who control or influence housing conditions.

Findings. (1) Of the ten European countries studied, Switzerland was the only one in which a male industrial worker earning an average wage could afford unsubsidized rents for a newly constructed dwelling. Switzerland's situation was attributed to its low interest rates and very long amortization periods available for new building. (2) Low-income groups cannot afford a newly built subsidized dwelling without sacrificing such a large part of their incomes that it would be necessary to decrease other vital expenditures. (3) The situation is expected to get worse, because the last wave of increases in the discount rates, which were as high as two percent in some countries, had not been reflected in rents when data for this report were gathered. Another factor involved in worsening conditions is that large-scale slum clearance is expected to take place in most of these countries in the next few years. This will displace large numbers of low-income families who are living in relatively cheap old dwellings.

It is the opinion of the study group that a solution to the problem cannot be found within the framework of existing housing policies, but lies in rectifying the uneven distribution of income. Solutions should be sought in the areas of investment priorities and national and international monetary policies which cause economies to grow unevenly because they are biased in favor of highly profitable luxuries instead of the necessities of life. (IH)

● EDUCATION

253. RESEARCH FOR EDUCATIONAL PLANNING: NOTES ON EMERGENT NEEDS

(a) William J. Platt. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Place de Fontenoy, 75 Paris-7e, France, 1970, 67 pp. $2.00 per copy. In the United States, available from Unipub, Inc., P. O. Box 433, New York, N. Y. 10016. (c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, International Institute for Educational Planning. (d) None.

Problem. This report contains a survey of major problems in the field of educational planning where new research is urgently needed. The problems were identified through information received from more than 40 collaborating institutions and consultants throughout the world. In July, 1969, the ideas and suggestions were discussed at a workshop held in Paris which was attended by directors of the four Unesco Regional Training Centers and by representatives of universities and other training and research bodies with a special interest in the problems of educational planning. Some of the ideas which came out of the workshop are presented in this report.

Findings. Planners are of greatest help to decision and policy makers when they identify and illuminate imminent issues that will become increasingly difficult to handle, and when they project the probable consequences of decisions and policy choices with respect to these current and prospective problems. Also, the strategy of linear expansion which most of the world's educational systems have been pursuing for more than a decade is no longer adequate. It should be replaced by a strategy which emphasizes qualitative changes in structure, content, and methods and in the relationships of education to the needs of society. Research is needed which will produce insight and understanding, develop methodologies, define planning factors and relationships, and determine input-output coefficients. On the other hand, many issues call for action on the basis of judgement and existing knowledge rather than research. (IH)

V. Land Use and Transportation

● MASS TRANSPORTATION

254. TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS FOR MAJOR ACTIVITY CENTERS

(a) B. T. Price and others. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20003, and OECD, 2, rue André-Pascal, Paris-16e, France, April, 1970, 136 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. (d) None. For related research see 17:2 - 289.

Problem. To report the proceedings of the second Technology Assessment Review, held in October, 1969, in conjunction with a semi-annual meeting of the OECD Consultative Group on Transportation Research. The purpose of this report is to provide policy makers with information on which decisions dealing with transportation facilities can be based. The report contains a general overview of transport theory and history, an historical view of mechanical systems of movement for major activity centers, some alternative solutions to transportation problems, descriptions of some new transport systems. It also contains numerous illustrations and diagrams. (IH)

● TRANSPORTATION--OTHER

255. THE URBAN MOVEMENT OF GOODS

(a) Not reported. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the Consultative Group on Transportation Research, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Chateau de la Muette, 2 rue André-Pascal, Paris-16e, France; and 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C., October, 1970, 236 pp. Price not indicated. (c) Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Consultative Group on Transportation Research. (d) None.

Problem. This volume contains the proceedings of the third Technology Assessment Review, held in April, 1970, in conjunction with a semi-annual meeting of the Consultative Group on Transportation Research. The theme was the urban movement of goods. Though the subject has received little attention from researchers, the efficient movement of goods is essential to the proper functioning of any major urban area. In certain parts of large cities and towns the movements of road vehicles carrying goods account for a high proportion of total vehicle movements, both at peak hours and at other times. The bottlenecks caused by loading and unloading in city streets add to the congestion, which causes significant economic loss to the community. Heavy goods vehicles also contribute to air pollution and noise in cities.

Representatives from different countries first delivered papers concerning the problem of urban goods movement. These constitute section I and are followed by papers grouped as "Incremental Transport Improvements," dealing with the problem of distributing liquid or solid fuels and beverages in metropolitan areas; rail/road and road freight terminals; and operation "Moon-Drop," a British experiment in out-of-hours goods delivery. A third section of this volume contains those papers pertaining to "Radical Transportation Improvements," including the use of new technology in the transport of urban goods; a new system for solid waste disposal in Sweden; and an automatic household goods distribution system proposed for a new town in Czechoslovakia. The final paper considers the interrelationship between urban movement of goods and planning urban areas. (JS)

VI. Government

- ORGANIZATION

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256. TUTELAGE

(a) J. G. van Putten (ed.). (b) Completed and published under the above title, as Vol. 4, No. 1 of Studies in Comparative Local Government, by the International Union of Local Authorities, 5 Paleisstraat, The Hague, Netherlands, Summer, 1970, 106 pp. Published twice a year, subscriptions are 25 Dutch florins; for members of IULA, 15 Dutch florins; price per copy, 15 Dutch florins. (c) International Union of Local Authorities. (d) None.

Problem. This is the first issue of Studies in Comparative Local Government devoted to a single subject. The theme is tutelage--supervision and control by central over local government. Authors from eight countries describe the statutory provisions and the machinery which their national governments use in influencing the legislative, financial, and other activities of local authorities.

The articles illustrate the differences between countries in intensity of central control and freedom for local authorities to make their own decisions. To a large extent these differences depend upon the state of development of the country, its history, and its social and political situation.

With regard to historical background, a general division into two categories can be made. On the one hand, there are the countries, mostly in Europe, where cities in the feudal period, partly in competition with the feudal lords for power, emerged as almost autonomous units. On the other hand, local units in most of the developing countries--with the possible exception of those in Latin America--do not have this tradition; practically all power in such countries is vested in the central government, which is gradually devolving it to local authorities.

In countries with a historically strong system of local government several tendencies have led to a gradual centralization. One important factor is the changing role of government itself. From being a guardian of law and order it has developed into the promoter of economic and social well-being, and the state is now expected to distribute the national wealth more equally among the citizens. This principle of equal rights, not only with regard to civic liberties but also to economic and social opportunities, is clearly expressed in the articles.

Most of the authors agree on the main objectives of central control as maintenance of minimum standards in the performance of services by local authorities; maintenance of minimum standards of administration; protection of the individual against abuse of power by local authorities; and broad control

over local expenditure as an important element in the management of the national economy. This centralizing tendency has been reinforced by the changing role of local government.

An introduction to the volume, by editor J. G. van Putten, examines the possible future roles of central and local government and their relationship to each other. (JS)

● PLANNING

257. PLAN EUROPE 2000

(a) Various. (b) A five-year project in process. For published reports, see below. (c) European Cultural Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. The European Cultural Foundation launched Plan Europe 2000 in 1968 as a coordinated, interdisciplinary, and internationally forward looking program of studies to gain insight into the future problems of Europe and to promote solutions. The European Cultural Foundation acts as the central secretariat for the sponsors of the various studies. The Plan is financed as a joint undertaking of several foundations, enterprises, and other institutions.

The program of studies is composed of four main projects: (1) Educating Man for the 21st Century; (2) Social Sciences and the Future of Industrial Man; (3) Urbanization, Planning Human Environment in Europe; and (4) Rural Society in the Year 2000. Each project is being researched by a committee of scholars from various countries. Their findings are issued in series of small 16-page brochures, or broadsheets. These broadsheets are available at a cost of $2.00 per set of six. Readers may designate that these be any six consecutive broadsheets published by the four committees, or that they be six broadsheets in only one of the study areas. For further information, contact European Cultural Foundation, 5 Jan van Goyenkade, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. (JS)

● INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

258. A FOREIGN POLICY FOR EUROPE?

(a) Gordon L. Weil. (b) Completed and published under the above title by the College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium, 1970, 324 pp. Price not indicated. (c) College of Europe, under sponsorship of the Rockefeller Foundation. (d) None.

Problem. A Foreign Policy for Europe? examines the foreign relations of the European Community, as a whole, to see if, how, and why it has been successful in developing its own policy as distinct from that of its member countries. Policy study is mostly focused on Europe's economic foreign relations. One of the primary objectives of the European Community is to promote economic unity among European countries as well as between the Community and its dealings with the rest of the world. To these ends, a body called the Commission of the European Economic Community was created to aid in the development of the Community's external relations.

Findings. (1) The Community has followed an ad hoc approach of dealing with external relations policies and problems. It has not had any predetermined policies that would embody a variety of specified responses. This type of operation has allowed the Community to respond to outside pressures, but it has had a relatively limited effect on internal relations between members. (2) The Community has not yet succeeded in becoming a political nucleus for Europe. (3) Developing countries are sometimes hindered by Community internal and external trade arrangements. (4) Member countries realize that Western Europe must develop, not only into an economic entity, but also into a political entity. To achieve political unity the Community needs to establish political institutions as it already has in the economic sphere. (RTG)

Brief Mention

● NEW PERIODICALS

259. DEVELOPMENT AND CHANGE

Development and Change, a publication of the Institute of Social Studies at the Hague, is a new periodical devoted to the multidisciplinary study of development problems. Each issue is organized around a theme, such as administrative reform, problems of African development, institutionalism and the criteria of development, educational policies of developing countries, community development, and industrialization in the Mediterranean Basin. A lead article is circulated among scholars of various disciplines, each of whom then contributes an article discussing the central problem from his specific angle.

The journal also includes book reviews; information regarding courses, research, workshops, and conferences held at the Institute; and a section for comments and correspondence.

Development and Change appears three times a year in issues of approximately 96 pages. Available from the publishers, Moulton & Co., P. O. Box 1132, The Hague, Netherlands. Subscriptions per year are Dglds 25; U. S. $7.00; 39 F; or DM 28. (JS)

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AGENCY INDEX

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[a] U. S. Government agencies are listed in the order in which they appear in the United States Government Organization Manual, 1970/71. Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402, 820 pp. $3.00 per copy. The mailing address of the agency is the same as that of the parent body except where otherwise noted.

Executive Branch

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Intergovernmental Agencies

GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX

(Only those articles having a definite geographical reference are classified in this index.)

PERSON INDEX

UNITED STATES AND CANADA

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AND LATIN AMERICA

INTERNATIONAL

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